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APPENDIX

TO THE SENATE
JOURNALS OF THE SENATE,

OF THE

ELEVENTH SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE

OF THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

SACRAMENTO:

PRINTED BY C. T. BOTTS, STATE PRINTER.

1860.

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BOUND BY F. FOSTER, SACRAMENTO.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE CONTROLLER OF STATE,

FOR

THE YEAR 1860.

ANNUAL REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF STATE, }
Sacramento, Dec. 15th, 1859. }

To His Excellency,

JOHN B. WELLER,

Governor of the State of California :

SIR :—In accordance with “An Act Concerning the Office of Controller,” passed January 19, 1850, I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the financial condition of the State for the 10th fiscal year, ending June 30, 1859.

The various items will be found under the following heads :

A.

Receipts into the State Treasury for the 10th fiscal year.

B.

Expenditures for the 10th fiscal year.

C.

Tabular statement of the amount of each appropriation made by law, the amount paid under the same, and the balance remaining unexpended June 30, 1859.

D.

Abstract statement of the assessment of property of all kinds for the year 1859, and the amount of State taxes due thereon.

E.

Statement of the condition of the several funds, June 30, 1859.

F.

Estimate of the probable receipts for the 11th fiscal year, ending June 30, 1860.

CHARLES T. BOTTS.....STATE PRINTER.

G.

Estimate of the probable expenditures for the 11th fiscal year, ending June 30, 1860.

H.

Statement of warrants issued from July 1st to December 15, 1859, inclusive.

I.

Receipts into the Treasury from July 1st to December 15th, 1859, inclusive.

K.

Statement of the amount of stamped paper sold, and the amount of revenue derived therefrom, for the year ending December 15, 1859.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

A. R. MELONY,
State Controller.

COUNTIES.		TOTALS.	
Alameda	22,717 99	Alameda	22,717 99
Amador	27,368 88	Amador	27,368 88
Butte	39,420 08	Butte	39,420 08
Calaveras	20,601 42	Calaveras	20,601 42
Colusa	12,838 86	Colusa	12,838 86
Contra Costa	14,501 14	Contra Costa	14,501 14
Del Norte	4,335 28	Del Norte	4,335 28
El Dorado	45,835 24	El Dorado	45,835 24
Fresno	9,113 99	Fresno	9,113 99
Humboldt	7,685 50	Humboldt	7,685 50
Klamath	5,568 58	Klamath	5,568 58
Los Angeles	18,519 46	Los Angeles	18,519 46
Marin	9,556 88	Marin	9,556 88
Mariposa	10,183 96	Mariposa	10,183 96
Merced	6,994 48	Merced	6,994 48
Monterey	4,417 70	Monterey	4,417 70
Napa	16,004 20	Napa	16,004 20
Nevada	26,124 41	Nevada	26,124 41
Placer	48,583 68	Placer	48,583 68
Plumas	18,841 58	Plumas	18,841 58
Sacramento	105,789 40	Sacramento	105,789 40
San Bernardino	1,475 10	San Bernardino	1,475 10
San Diego	2,026 49	San Diego	2,026 49
San Francisco	288,957 22	San Francisco	288,957 22
San Joaquin	68,284 15	San Joaquin	68,284 15
San Luis Obispo	2,708 92	San Luis Obispo	2,708 92
San Mateo	6,605 75	San Mateo	6,605 75
Santa Barbara	4,800 19	Santa Barbara	4,800 19
Santa Clara	28,859 11	Santa Clara	28,859 11
Santa Cruz	5,685 10	Santa Cruz	5,685 10
Shasta	17,406 52	Shasta	17,406 52
Sierra	17,243 35	Sierra	17,243 35
Siskiyou	18,063 25	Siskiyou	18,063 25
Solano	26,129 68	Solano	26,129 68
Sonoma	34,263 71	Sonoma	34,263 71
Stanislaus	7,594 14	Stanislaus	7,594 14
Sutter	12,599 14	Sutter	12,599 14
Tehama	9,209 50	Tehama	9,209 50
Trinity	20,778 07	Trinity	20,778 07
Tulare	4,840 53	Tulare	4,840 53
Tuolumne	29,067 54	Tuolumne	29,067 54
Yolo	18,711 28	Yolo	18,711 28
Yuba	86,537 75	Yuba	86,537 75
F. Forman, Secretary of State.	2,029 50	F. Forman, Secretary of State.	2,029 50
Commissioner of Immigrants.	3,788 00	Commissioner of Immigrants.	3,788 00
Sundry Persons.	46,513 80	Sundry Persons.	46,513 80
Wells, Fargo & Co.	10,025 64	Wells, Fargo & Co.	10,025 64
Thomas Gardner.	6 00	Thomas Gardner.	6 00
John B. Weller, Governor.	675 00	John B. Weller, Governor.	675 00
Total	1,184,221 79	Total	1,184,221 79

[B]
EXPENDITURES

During the 10th Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1859.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.	
<i>State Officers.</i>	
Salary of Governor.....	\$6,000 00
Salary of Secretary of State.....	3,500 00
Salary of Controller of State.....	3,777 78
Salary of Treasurer of State.....	3,500 00
Salary of Superintendent of Public Instruction	3,500 00
Salary of Attorney-General	2,000 00
Salary of Surveyor-General	2,000 00
Salary of Quartermaster-General.....	2,000 00
Salary of Register State Land Office.....	500 00
Salary of Members of Board Examiners.....	3,499 98
Total.....	\$30,277 76
<i>Secretaries and Clerks.</i>	
Salary of Governor's Private Secretary.....	\$2,000 00
Salaries of Clerks in Secretary of State's Office..	7,200 00
Salaries of Clerks in Controller's Office.....	9,833 33
Salaries of Clerks in Treasurer's Office.....	7,200 00
Salaries of Clerks in Land Office.....	2,598 00
Salary of Clerk to Attorney-General.....	1,500 00
Salary of Clerk to Board Examiners.....	1,200 00
Salary of Clerk to State Treasurer (extra).....	666 67
Salary of the Deputy Controller.....	500 00
Salary of the Draughtsman to Surveyor-General	2,400 00
Total.....	35,098 00
<i>Contingent Expenses.</i>	
Contingent expenses of Governor.....	\$1,223 50
Contingent expenses of Governor, Special 9th Fiscal Year.....	3 00
Contingent expenses of Governor, Special 10th Fiscal Year.....	5,000 00
Contingent expenses of Secretary of State.....	1,200 00
Contingent expenses of Controller of State.....	2,500 00
Contingent expenses of Treasurer of State.....	3,207 65
Carried forward.....	65,375 76

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Brought forward.....	\$65,375 76
Contingent expenses of Superintendent Public Instruction	\$1,523 82
Contingent expenses of Attorney-General.....	835 00
Contingent expenses of Surveyor-General.....	975 25
Contingent expenses of Quartermaster-General..	408 50
Contingent expenses of State Land Office.....	699 97
Contingent expenses of State Library.....	600 00
Contingent expenses of Board Examiners.....	342 50
Postage and Expressing for Secretary of State...	1,200 00
Postage and Expressing for Controller of State...	1,500 00
Total.....	21,219 19
<i>Rents of Offices.</i>	
Rent of State House.....	\$12,000 00
Rent of State Library Rooms.....	1,100 00
Rent of Governor's Office.....	600 00
Rent of Attorney-General's Office.....	540 00
Rent of Surveyor-General's Office.....	840 00
Rent of Superintendent of Public Instruction's Office	500 00
Rent of Armory and Quartermaster-General's Office	1,300 00
Total.....	16,880 00
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.	
<i>Salaries.</i>	
Salaries of Justices of Supreme Court.....	\$22,000 00
Salaries of District Judges.....	65,331 06
Salary of Supreme Court Reporter.....	4,000 00
Salary of Secretary of Supreme Court.....	1,650 00
Total.....	92,981 06
<i>Contingent Expenses.</i>	
Contingent expenses of Supreme Court.....	\$2,765 45
Rent of Supreme Court Rooms.....	2,566 63
Payment for Volume 8 Supreme Court Reports..	2,000 00
Payment for Volumes 9 and 10 Supreme Court Reports	4,000 00
Total.....	11,332 08
Carried forward.....	\$207,788 09

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Brought forward.....	\$207,788 09
<hr/>	
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.	
Per Diem and Mileage of Lieutenant-Governor and Senators.....	\$37,609 00
Per Diem and Mileage of Assemblymen.....	83,339 20
Total.....	120,948 20
<hr/>	
<i>Officers and Attachés.</i>	
Pay of Officers and Attachés of Senate.....	\$10,270 00
Pay of Officers and Attachés of Assembly.....	12,060 00
Total.....	22,330 00
<hr/>	
<i>Contingent Expenses.</i>	
Contingent expenses of Senate.....	\$8,907 22
Contingent expenses of Assembly	16,041 95
Copying for Senate.....	3,832 50
Copying for Assembly.....	4,431 80
Postages and expressing for Legislature.....	3,000 00
Stationery, Fuel, and Lights, for Legislature	6,887 56
Total	43,101 03
<hr/>	
EXPENDED FOR STATE PRISON PURPOSES.	
Support of State Prison.....	\$49,700 00
Salaries of Directors.....	2,700 00
Fees paid Counsel (R. Aug. Thomson).....	700 00
Transportation of Prisoners, 9th Fiscal Year....	654 75
Transportation of Prisoners, 10th Fiscal Year...	13,176 75
Arrest of Escaped Convicts.....	1,101 00
Judgment <i>v.</i> John B. Weller in favor of J. F. McCauley	17,654 20
Total.....	85,686 70
Carried forward.....	\$479,854 02

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Brought forward.....	\$479,854 02
<hr/>	
EXPENDED FOR STATE PRINTING.	
Printing, Paper, and Official Advertisements, 9th Fiscal Year.....	\$261 00
Printing, Paper, and Official Advertisements, 10th Fiscal Year.....	43,783 70
Pay of Expert to examine accounts.....	600 00
Copying Laws for State Printer.....	500 00
Total.....	45,144 70
<hr/>	
EXPENDED FOR SUPPORT OF THE INSANE.	
Support and Maintenance of Insane Asylum.....	\$57,400 00
Salaries of Physicians at Insane Asylum.....	8,000 00
Erection of Additional Buildings.....	38,193 33
Improvement of Mad-House.....	5,000 00
Payment of certain claims for services rendered	19,465 81
Total.....	128,059 14
<hr/>	
EXPENDED FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.	
Support of Schools, Alameda County.....	\$1,674 81
Support of Schools, Amador County.....	1,602 06
Support of Schools, Butte County.....	987 11
Support of Schools, Calaveras County.....	1,333 08
Support of Schools, Colusa County.....	611 35
Support of Schools, Contra Costa County.....	1,306 05
Support of Schools, Del Norte County.....	182 24
Support of Schools, El Dorado County.....	2,710 04
Support of Schools, Fresno County.....	.....
Support of Schools, Humboldt County.....	146 26
Support of Schools, Klamath County.....	.....
Support of Schools, Los Angeles County.....	2,482 37
Support of Schools, Marin County.....	40 18
Support of Schools, Mariposa County.....	500 00
Support of Schools, Mendocino County.....	.....
Support of Schools, Merced County.....	175 95
Support of Schools, Monterey County.....	1,527 49
Support of Schools, Napa County.....	1,375 79
Carried forward.....	\$653,057 86

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Brought forward.....		\$653,057 86
Support of Schools, Nevada County.....	2,118 71	
Support of Schools, Placer County.....	807 70	
Support of Schools, Plumas County.....	236 97	
Support of Schools, Sacramento County.....	2,313 22	
Support of Schools, San Bernardino County.....	1,266 13	
Support of Schools, San Diego County.....	203 76	
Support of Schools, San Francisco County.....	5,227 50	
Support of Schools, San Joaquin County.....	1,319 38	
Support of Schools, San Luis Obispo County.....		
Support of Schools, San Mateo County.....	618 96	
Support of Schools, Santa Barbara County.....	1,260 67	
Support of Schools, Santa Clara County.....	3,494 13	
Support of Schools, Santa Cruz County.....	1,014 60	
Support of Schools, Shasta County.....	200 22	
Support of Schools, Sierra County.....	453 19	
Support of Schools, Siskiyou County.....	551 06	
Support of Schools, Solano County.....	1,813 85	
Support of Schools, Sonoma County.....	4,006 67	
Support of Schools, Stanislaus County.....	179 30	
Support of Schools, Sutter County.....	502 64	
Support of Schools, Tehama County.....	259 47	
Support of Schools, Trinity County.....	214 98	
Support of Schools, Tulare County.....	376 53	
Support of Schools, Tuolumne County.....	994 66	
Support of Schools, Yolo County.....	1,053 21	
Support of Schools, Yuba County.....	1,590 16	
Total.....		48,732 45
EXPENDED FOR HOSPITAL PURPOSES.		
Indigent Sick, Alameda County.....	\$87 47	
Indigent Sick, Amador County.....	155 68	
Indigent Sick, Butte County.....	212 48	
Indigent Sick, Calaveras County.....	190 14	
Indigent Sick, Colusa County.....	114 93	
Indigent Sick, Contra Costa County.....	43 83	
Indigent Sick, Del Norte County.....		
Indigent Sick, El Dorado County.....	308 55	
Indigent Sick, Fresno County.....	34 94	
Indigent Sick, Humboldt County.....	27 25	
Indigent Sick, Klamath County.....		
Indigent Sick, Los Angeles County.....		
Indigent Sick, Marin County.....	31 76	
Indigent Sick, Mariposa County.....	90 67	
Indigent Sick, Mendocino County.....		
Carried forward.....		\$701,790 31

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Brought forward.....		\$701,790 31
Indigent Sick, Merced County.....	\$14 29	
Indigent Sick, Monterey County.....		
Indigent Sick, Napa County.....	76 38	
Indigent Sick, Nevada County.....	277 65	
Indigent Sick, Placer County.....	206 22	
Indigent Sick, Plumas County.....		
Indigent Sick, Sacramento County.....	323 39	
Indigent Sick, San Bernardino County.....	21 10	
Indigent Sick, San Diego County.....	10 43	
Indigent Sick, San Francisco County.....	517 28	
Indigent Sick, San Joaquin County.....	127 49	
Indigent Sick, San Luis Obispo County.....		
Indigent Sick, San Mateo County.....	21 00	
Indigent Sick, Santa Barbara County.....	23 79	
Indigent Sick, Santa Clara County.....	111 60	
Indigent Sick, Santa Cruz County.....	99 22	
Indigent Sick, Shasta County.....	283 69	
Indigent Sick, Sierra County.....	242 34	
Indigent Sick, Siskiyou County.....	198 76	
Indigent Sick, Solano County.....	75 59	
Indigent Sick, Sonoma County.....	126 48	
Indigent Sick, Stanislaus County.....	27 91	
Indigent Sick, Sutter County.....	41 48	
Indigent Sick, Tehama County.....		
Indigent Sick, Trinity County.....	86 57	
Indigent Sick, Tulare County.....		
Indigent Sick, Tuolumne County.....	275 70	
Indigent Sick, Yolo County.....	55 76	
Indigent Sick, Yuba County.....	193 55	
Total.....		4,735 39
EXPENDED FOR INTEREST ON STATE DEBT.		
Payment of Interest on Civil Bonds, Coupon No.		
1, due January 1st, 1858.....	147,138 15	
Payment of Interest on Civil Bonds, Coupon No.		
2, due July 1st, 1858.....	136,500 00	
Total.....		283,638 15
Carried forward.....		\$990,163 85

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Brought forward.....	\$990,163 85
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EXPENDED FOR SUPPRESSION INDIAN HOSTILITIES.	
Suppression of Indian Wars in Humboldt and Klamath Counties.....	\$50,960 82
Total.....	50,960 82
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EXPENDED FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.	
Paid State Agricultural Society.....	\$5,000 00
Total.....	5,000 00
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EXPENDED FOR MISCELLANEOUS PURPOSES.	
Rewards for Apprehension of Criminals.....	\$2,250 00
Expenses of Stamp Act.....	5,810 77
Marginal Notes and Indices to Laws.....	300 00
Indexing Journals for the Legislature.....	800 00
Translating Laws into Spanish, 9th Fiscal Year.....	652 40
Translating Laws into Spanish, 10th Fiscal Year.....	832 50
Cost of Suits to which the State is party.....	4,000 00
Prosecution of Delinquents, 9th Fiscal Year.....	660 00
Prosecution of Delinquents, 10th Fiscal Year.....	1,006 00
Examinations of the Accounts of S. A. McMeans, Ex-Treasurer.....	284 00
Military Expenses.....	1,015 00
Payment of Surveyors' and Recorders' Fees.....	100 00
Payment of Registrar-General's Fees.....	196 60
Purchase Books for State Library.....	2,549 00
Total.....	20,456 27
<hr/>	
EXPENDED FOR RELIEF PURPOSES.	
Paid Trustees of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of San Francisco.....	\$6,000 00
Paid Trustees of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of Los Angeles.....	1,000 00
Carried forward.....	\$1,066,580 94

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Brought forward.....	\$1,066,580 94
Paid Trustees of the Orphan Asylum of San Francisco.....	\$6,000 00
Paid Paul Shirley.....	5,179 91
Paid A. W. Peterson.....	35 50
Paid S. B. Jaques.....	35 50
Paid Michael Fennel.....	6,000 00
Paid J. S. Gillan.....	400 00
Paid H. H. Whitman.....	280 00
Paid Forman & Estell.....	270 00
Paid F. Crussell.....	2,500 00
Paid E. Potter.....	1,000 00
Paid F. Castro.....	500 00
Paid W. Halsey.....	400 00
Paid C. D. Cushing.....	45 51
Paid I. N. Bingay.....	126 60
Paid C. T. Meade & Co.....	508 09
Paid Cyril Hawkins.....	103 58
Paid Richard Savage.....	103 58
Paid J. T. Ewing.....	330 00
Paid John S. Lee.....	270 00
Paid M. G. King.....	400 00
Paid W. A. H. Ball.....	500 00
Paid J. Noregues.....	5,388 42
Paid James Gallagher.....	425 75
Paid T. N. Cazneau.....	360 00
Paid R. P. Lee, Jr.....	896 00
Paid E. J. Moreto.....	8 50
Paid J. W. Scoby.....	138 11
Paid Austin E. Smith.....	198 30
Paid A. A. Taliaferro.....	65 00
Paid Gray & Hickman.....	136 25
Paid T. S. McKenzie.....	673 52
Paid Alexander Bell.....	673 52
Paid C. C. Breyfogle.....	68 85
Paid M. Healy.....	125 00
Paid Martin Clarke.....	17 50
Paid W. H. Crowell.....	27 00
Paid Daily Bee (newspaper).....	17 50
Paid C. W. Robinson.....	50 00
Paid David Weaver.....	159 12
Paid F. W. Blake, et. al.....	989 65
Paid Augustus Miller.....	29 00
Paid Henry Lewis.....	30 00
Paid H. Lewis.....	22 00
Paid Charles Smith.....	75 00
Total.....	42,562 26
Grand Total.....	\$1,109,143 20

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.	
Executive Department.....	\$103,474 95
Judicial Department.....	104,313 14
Legislative Department.....	186,379 23
Expended for State Prison Purposes.....	85,686 70
Expended for State Printing.....	45,144 70
Expended for Support of the Insane.....	128,059 14
Expended for School Purposes.....	48,732 45
Expended for Hospital Purposes.....	4,735 39
Expended for Interest on State Debt.....	283,638 15
Expended for Suppression Indian Hostilities...	50,960 82
Expended for Agricultural Purposes.....	5,000 00
Expended for Relief Purposes.....	42,562 26
Expended for Miscellaneous Purposes.....	20,456 27
Grand Total.....	\$1,109,143 20

[C]
TABULAR STATEMENT

Of the Amount of each Appropriation made by Law, the Amount Audited under each, and the Balance unexpended at the close of the Tenth Fiscal Year, Ending June 30, 1859.

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Amount.	Expended.	Unexpended.	Overdrawn.
April 26, 1858	General Appropriation for the 10th Fiscal Year.				
...	For Salary of Governor.....	\$6,000 00	\$6,000 00		
...	Salary of Secretary of State.....	3,500 00	3,500 00		
...	Salary of Controller of State.....	4,500 00	3,777 78	\$722 22	
...	Salary of Treasurer of State.....	3,500 00	3,500 00		
...	Salary of Superintendent of Public Instruction...	3,500 00	3,500 00		
...	Salary of Attorney-General.....	2,000 00	2,000 00		
...	Salary of Surveyor-General.....	2,000 00	2,000 00		
...	Salary of Quartermaster-General.....	2,000 00	2,000 00		
...	Salary of Register of State Land Office.....	500 00	500 00		
...	Salary of Justices of Supreme Court.....	22,000 00	22,000 00		
...	Salary of Reporter of Supreme Court.....	4,000 00	4,000 00		
...	Salary of District Judges.....	70,000 00	65,331 06	4,668 94	
...	Salary of Resident Physician at Insane Asylum...	5,000 00	5,000 00		
	Amounts carried forward.....	\$128,500 00	\$123,108 84	\$5,391 16	

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Amount of each Appropriation made by Law, the Amount Audited under each, and the Balance unexpended at the close of the Tenth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1859.

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Amount.	Expended.	Unexpended.	Overdrawn.
Apr. 26, 1858	For Amounts brought forward.....	\$128,500 00	\$128,108 84	\$5,391 16	.....
...	Salary of Visiting Physician at Insane Asylum.....	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....	.....
...	Salary of Private Secretary to Governor.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	.....
...	Salary of Draughtsman for Surveyor-General.....	2,400 00	2,400 00	.....	.....
...	Salary of Expert to Examine Printing Accounts.....	600 00	600 00	.....	.....
...	Salary of Clerk for Attorney-General.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....	.....
...	Salary of Clerk for State Land Office.....	1,200 00	1,198 00	2 00	.....
...	Salaries of Clerks in Secretary of State's Office.....	7,200 00	7,200 00	.....	.....
...	Salaries of Clerks in Controller's Office.....	9,600 00	9,600 00	.....	.....
...	Salaries of Clerks in Treasurer's Office.....	7,200 00	7,200 00	.....	.....
...	Contingent Fund of the Governor—"Special".....	5,000 00	5,000 00	.....	.....
...	Contingent Expenses in the Governor's Office.....	900 00	1,200 00	.....	\$300 00
...	Contingent Expenses in the Secretary of State's Office.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	.....	.....
...	Contingent Expenses in the Controller's Office.....	2,500 00	2,500 00	.....	.....
...	Contingent Expenses in the Treasurer's Office.....	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....	.....
...	Contingent Expenses in the Superintendent of Public Instruction's Office.....	1,500 00	1,498 82	1 18	.....
...	Contingent Expenses of Attorney-General's Office.....	600 00	600 00	.....	.....
...	Contingent Expenses of Surveyor-General's Office.....	900 00	906 00	.....	6 00
...	Contingent Expenses of Quartermaster-General's Office.....	360 00	357 14	2 86	.....
...	Contingent Expenses of State Land Office.....	700 00	699 97	3	.....
...	Contingent Expenses of State Library.....	600 00	600 00	.....	.....
...	Contingent Expenses of Supreme Court.....	3,000 00	2,652 99	347 01	.....
...	Contingent Expenses of the Senate.....	5,000 00	5,000 00	.....	.....
...	Contingent Expenses of the Assembly.....	9,000 00	9,000 00	.....	.....
...	Rent of the Governor's Office.....	600 00	600 00	.....	.....
...	Rent of the Superintendent Public Instruction's Office.....	500 00	500 00	.....	.....
...	Rent of the Attorney-General's Office.....	600 00	540 00	60 00	.....
...	Rent of the Surveyor-General's Office.....	840 00	840 00	.....	.....
...	Rent of the Quartermaster-General's Office and Armory.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	.....	.....
...	Rent of the State House.....	12,000 00	12,000 00	.....	.....
...	Rent of the Supreme Court Rooms.....	2,800 00	2,566 63	233 37	.....
...	Rent of the State Library Rooms.....	1,200 00	1,100 00	100 00	.....
...	Per Diem and Mileage for Lieutenant-Governor and Senators.....	40,000 00	37,609 00	2,391 00	.....
...	Per Diem and Mileage for Assemblymen.....	100,000 00	83,339 20	16,660 80	.....
...	Pay of Officers and Attachés of the Senate.....	15,000 00	10,270 00	4,730 00	.....
...	Pay of Officers and Attachés of the Assembly.....	24,000 00	12,060 00	11,940 00	.....
...	Stationery, Fuel, and Lights, for the Legislature.....	10,000 00	6,796 06	3,203 94	.....
...	Printing, Paper, and Official Advertisements.....	50,000 00	48,788 70	6,216 30	.....
...	Copying Laws for State Printer.....	500 00	500 00	.....	.....
...	Marginal Notes and Indices to Laws.....	300 00	300 00	.....	.....
...	Translating Laws into Spanish.....	1,500 00	332 50	1,167 50	.....
...	Indexing Journals of the Legislature.....	800 00	800 00	.....	.....
...	Support of Common Schools.....	32,950 40	32,950 40	.....	.....
...	Support of Insane Asylum.....	55,000 00	55,000 00	.....	.....
...	Expenses Incurred by Counties in Trying Escaped Convicts.....	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00	.....
...	Carrying out Provisions of the Stamp Act.....	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....	.....
...	Costs of Suits to which the State is Party.....	1,500 00	1,500 00	.....	.....
...	Prosecution of Delinquents.....	3,000 00	1,006 00	1,994 00	.....
...	Amounts carried forward.....	\$556,250 40	\$500,115 25	\$56,441 15	\$306 00

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Amount of each Appropriation made by Law, the Amount Audited under each, and the Balance unexpended at the close of the Tenth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1859.

Amount.	APPROPRIATION.	Amount.	Expended.	Unexpended.	Overdrawn.
Apr. 26, 1858	Amounts brought forward.....	\$556,250 40	\$500,115 25	\$56,441 15	\$306 00
... ..	For Postage for Secretary of State's Office.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	.....	.....
... ..	Expressing for Controller's Office.....	1,500 00	1,500 00	.....	.....
Jan. 17, 1859	<i>Deficiency Appropriations for 10th Fiscal Year.</i>				
Jan. 29, 1859	Postage and Expressing for the Legislature.....	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....	.....
Feb. 11, 1859	Transportation of Prisoners.....	25,000 00	18,176 75	11,823 25	.....
Feb. 14, 1859	Payment for Volumes 9 and 10, Supreme Court Reports.....	4,000 00	4,000 00	.....	.....
... ..	Copying for the Senate.....	5,000 00	3,832 50	1,167 50	.....
Mar. 7, 1859	Copying for the Assembly.....	5,000 00	4,431 80	568 20	.....
Mar. 13, 1859	Salaries for Clerks in Land Office.....	5,000 00	1,400 00	.....	.....
Mar. 28, 1859	Payment of Surveyor's and Recorder's Fees.....	500 00	100 00	400 00	.....
Apr. 2, 1859	Payment of Volume 8, Supreme Court Reports.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	.....
Apr. 6, 1859	Translating Laws into Spanish.....	1,000 00	500 00	500 00	.....
Apr. 9, 1859	Payment of Certain Claims—"Insane Asylum".....	19,516 67	19,465 81	50 86	.....
... ..	Salaries of Members of Board of Examiners.....	680 50	680 50	.....	.....
... ..	Salaries of Clerks in the Controller's Office.....	233 33	233 33	.....	.....
... ..	Salary of Clerk to Board of Examiners.....	233 33	233 33	.....	.....
... ..	Salary of Secretary of Supreme Court.....	50 00	.....	50 00	.....
... ..	Expenses of Stamp Act.....	500 00	377 85	122 15	.....
... ..	Support of Insane Asylum.....	2,400 00	2,400 00
... ..	Costs of Suits to which the State is Party.....	2,500 00	2,500 00

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... ..	Salary of Clerk to Attorney-General.....	500 00	500 00
... ..	Contingent Expenses of the Attorney-General's Office.....	235 00	235 00
... ..	Contingent Expenses of the Treasurer's Office.....	600 00	173 80	426 20	.....
... ..	Contingent Expenses of the Senate.....	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....	.....
... ..	Contingent Expenses of the Assembly.....	4,000 00	4,000 00	.....	.....
... ..	Rewards for Arrest of Escaped Convicts.....	3,000 00	1,101 00	1,899 00	.....
... ..	Expenses of State Prison.....	7,500 00	7,402 50	97 50	.....
Apr. 15, 1859	Improvement of Madhouse—"Insane Asylum".....	5,000 00	5,000 00	.....	.....
Apr. 16, 1859	Payment of Expenses of Indian Hostilities.....	52,527 86	50,900 82	1,567 04	.....
... ..	Salary of Deputy Controller.....	2,400 00	500 00	1,900 00	.....
Apr. 19, 1859	Rewards for Apprehension of Criminals.....	3,000 00	2,250 00	750 00	.....
... ..	Contingent Expenses of the Senate.....	3,000 00	665 00	2,335 00	.....
... ..	Contingent Expenses of the Assembly.....	3,000 00	2,996 45	3 55	.....
Mar. 17, 1858	<i>Appropriations for 9th Fiscal Year—"Balances."</i>				
Mar. 29, 1858	For Examination of the Accounts of S. A. McMeans.	284 00	284 00	.....	.....
... ..	Stationery, Fuel, and Lights, for the Legislature..	424 26	91 50	332 76	.....
... ..	Official Advertisements.....	552 50	246 00	306 50	.....
... ..	Contingent Expenses of Governor's Office.....	139 43	23 50	115 93	.....
... ..	Contingent Expenses of Treasurer's Office.....	325 81	33 85	291 96	.....
... ..	Contingent Expenses of Quartermaster-General's Office.....	51 36	51 36	.....	.....
Apr. 21, 1858	Contingent Expenses of Supreme Court.....	912 17	112 46	799 71	.....
... ..	Salaries of Members of Board of Examiners.....	2,819 48	2,819 48	.....	.....
... ..	Salary of Clerk to Board of Examiners.....	966 67	966 67	.....	.....
... ..	Contingent Expenses of Board of Examiners.....	342 50	342 50	.....	.....
Apr. 23, 1858	Salary of Secretary of Supreme Court.....	1,750 00	1,650 00	100 00	.....
... ..	Expenses of State Prison.....	45,697 50	45,697 50
...	Amounts carried forward.....	\$773,992 77	\$692,250 51	\$82,048 26	\$306 00

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TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Amount of each Appropriation made by Law, the Amount Audited under each, and the Balance unexpended at the close of the Tenth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1859.

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Amount.	Expended.	Unexpended.	Overdrawn.
Apr. 26, 1858	For Erection of Additional Buildings—"Insane Asylum"	\$773,992 77	\$692,250 51	\$82,048 26	\$306 00
Apr. 29, 1857	Amounts brought forward.....				
Apr. 30, 1857	Expenses of the Stamp Act.....	38,198 33	38,198 33		
...	Printing, Paper, and Official Advertisements.....	2,432 92	2,432 92		
...	Translating Laws into Spanish.....	121 57	15 00	106 57	
...	Transportation of Prisoners.....	652 40	652 40		
...	Prosecution of Delinquents.....	8,346 25	654 75	7,691 50	
...	Rent of Quartermaster-General's Office and Armory.....	945 55	660 00	285 55	
...	Extra Clerk Hire in State Treasurer's Office.....	100 00	100 00		
...	Contingent Expenses of the Senate.....	666 67	666 67		
...	Contingent Expenses of the Assembly.....	992 94	242 22	750 72	
...	Contingent Expenses of the Governor's Office—"Special".....	30 25	26 50	3 75	
...	Contingent Expenses of the Surveyor-General's Office.....	3 95	3 00	95	
...	Contingent Expenses of the Superintendent of Public Instruction's Office.....	110 01	69 25	40 76	
...		34 41	25 00	9 41	
Apr. 30, 1857	Appropriations for 8th Fiscal Year—"Balances."				
	Contingent Expenses of the Assembly.....	7,019 11	19 00	7,000 11	

May 1, 1852	Expenses of State Library—(Purchase of Books)	2,549 00	2,549 00		
May 19, 1853	Support of Indigent Sick.....	4,735 39	4,735 39		
Apr. 25, 1855	Expenses of State Militia.....	1,015 00	1,015 00		
May 3, 1855	Support of Common Schools.....	15,782 05	15,782 05		
Apr. 23, 1857	Interest on Civil Bonds, Coupon No. 1, due January 1, 1859.....	147,138 15	147,138 15		
...	Interest on Civil Bonds, Coupon No. 2, due July 1, 1859.....	136,500 00	136,500 00		
...	Support of State Agricultural Society.....	5,000 00	5,000 00		
...	Fees of Registrar-General.....	196 60	196 60		
Apr. 14, 1858	Relief of Paul Sherley.....	5,179 91	5,179 91		
Apr. 26, 1858	Relief of A. M. Peterson.....	35 50	35 50		
Apr. 24, 1858	Relief of S. B. Jacques.....	35 50	35 50		
Apr. 6, 1859	Relief of Michael Fennel.....	6,000 00	6,000 00		
...	Relief of Forman & Estell.....	270 00	270 00		
Apr. 8, 1859	Relief of James Gallagher.....	425 75	425 75		
Apr. 12, 1859	Relief of J. S. Gillan.....	400 00	400 00		
...	Relief of H. H. Whitman.....	280 00	280 00		
...	Relief of C. D. Cushing.....	45 51	45 51		
...	Relief of J. N. Bingay.....	126 60	126 60		
...	Relief of Cyril Hawkins.....	103 58	103 58		
...	Relief of Richard Savage.....	103 58	103 58		
...	Relief of James T. Ewing.....	330 00	330 00		
...	Relief of John S. Lee.....	270 00	270 00		
...	Relief of T. N. Cazneau.....	360 00	360 00		
	Amounts carried forward.....	\$1,160,524 25	\$1,062,892 67	\$97,937 58	\$306 00

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

Amount of each Appropriation made by Law, the Amount Audited under each, and the Balance unexpended at the close of the Tenth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1859.

Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Amount.	Expended.	Unexpended.	Overdrawn.
Apr. 12, 1859	Amounts brought forward.....	\$1,160,524 25	\$1,062,892 67	\$97,937 58	\$306 00
... ..	Relief of R. P. Lee, Jr.....	896 00	896 00	.....	.....
... ..	Relief of E. G. Moreto.....	8 50	8 50	.....	.....
... ..	Relief of J. W. Soby.....	138 11	138 11	.....	.....
... ..	Relief of Austin E. Smith.....	198 30	198 30	.....	.....
... ..	Relief of F. S. McKenzie.....	673 52	673 52	.....	.....
... ..	Relief of Alex. Bell.....	673 52	673 52	.....	.....
... ..	Relief of Martin Clark.....	17 50	17 50	.....	.....
... ..	Relief of W. H. Crowell.....	27 00	27 00	.....	.....
... ..	Relief of Daily Bee—(Newspaper).....	17 50	17 50	.....	.....
... ..	Relief of Augustus Miller.....	29 00	29 00	.....	.....
... ..	Relief of Henry Lewis.....	30 00	30 00	.....	.....
Apr. 14, 1859	Relief of F. Crussell.....	2,500 00	2,500 00	.....	.....
... ..	Relief of E. Potter.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....	.....
... ..	Relief of W. Halsey.....	400 00	400 00	.....	.....
... ..	Relief of C. T. Meade & Co.....	400 00	400 00	.....	.....
... ..	Relief of M. G. King.....	400 00	400 00	.....	.....
... ..	Relief of N. A. H. Ball.....	500 00	500 00	.....	.....
... ..	Relief of A. N. Taliaferro.....	65 00	65 00	.....	.....
... ..	Relief of Gray & Hickman.....	136 25	136 25	.....	.....
... ..	Relief of C. W. Robinson.....	50 00	50 00	.....	.....
Apr. 16, 1859	Relief of John B. Weller, Governor—Judgment in favor of J. F. McCauley.....	25,000 00	17,654 20	7,345 80	.....
... ..	Relief of F. Castro.....	500 00	500 00	.....	.....
...	Grand Totals.....	\$1,214,120 58	\$1,109,143 20	\$105,288 38	\$306 00
...	Relief of F. W. Blake et al.....	989 65	989 65	.....	.....
Apr. 18, 1859	Relief of Trustees Orphan Asylum, San Francisco—(Roman Catholic).....	6,000 00	6,000 00	.....	.....
... ..	Relief of Trustees Orphan Asylum, Los Angeles—(Roman Catholic).....	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....	.....
Apr. 19, 1859	Relief of Trustees Orphan Asylum, San Francisco	6,000 00	6,000 00	.....	.....
... ..	Relief of Joseph Nougues.....	5,388 42	5,388 42	.....	.....
... ..	Relief of C. C. Broyleglo.....	68 85	68 85	.....	.....
... ..	Relief of M. Henly.....	125 00	125 00	.....	.....
... ..	Relief of David Weaver.....	159 12	159 12	.....	.....
... ..	Relief of H. Lewis.....	22 00	22 00	.....	.....
... ..	Relief of Charles Smith.....	75 00	75 00	.....	.....

A B S T R A C T

Of Property of all kinds assessed for the Year 1859, and the amount of State Tax due thereon.

COUNTIES.	Number of Acres of Land.....	Value of same.....	Value of Improve-ments thereon...	Value of City and Town Lots.....	Value of Improve-ments thereon...	Value of Personal Property	Total Value of Prop-erty.....	24	
								State Tax thereon at 60 cts on the \$100	
Alameda a.....	166,968	1,358,466 00	331,500 00	175,513 00	161,000 00	994,267 00	3,020,836 00	18,125 01	
Amador.....		278,329 00	450,001 00			1,175,465 00	2,303,240 00	13,819 44	
Butte.....	275,945	743,864 00	896,280 00			2,447,218 50	4,047,362 50	24,284 17	
Calaveras.....	42,080	1,212,813 00				972,384 00	2,185,097 00	13,110 58	
Colusa b.....		614,192 00	325,766 00			1,485,677 00	2,425,625 00	14,553 75	
Contra Costa.....	210,131	104,148 00	165,780 00			377,129 00	647,053 00	3,882 55	
Del Norte.....	18,436	196,800 00	847,415 00			1,773,394 00	2,817,699 00	16,906 19	
El Dorado a.....	184,718	185,800 00	68,850 00			399,055 00	658,545 00	3,923 07	
Fresno.....	12,069	37,069 00	93,775 00	50,359 00	162,430 00	725,435 00	1,068,808 00	6,413 44	
Humboldt a.....		494,572 00	685,519 00			1,208,655 00	2,370,523 00	14,223 16	
Klamath b.....		540,576 00	40,060 00			774,988 00	1,473,187 00	8,889 12	
Los Angeles a.....	332,012	200,500 00	227,655 00	10,250 00	55,500 00	652,305 00	1,246,210 00	7,477 26	
Marin a.....	44,370	422,781 25	219,965 00			994,945 50	1,641,671 75	9,850 03	
Mariposa.....	233,875	92,190 00	109,132 00			621,100 00	832,431 00	4,934 58	
Mendocino.....	228,972	296,840 00	51,906 00	16,691 00	52,875 00	647,923 00	1,066,234 00	6,397 40	
Merced a.....	725,631	1,221,452 00	302,522 00	80,115 00	143,784 00	1,467,616 00	3,281,489 00	19,688 93	
Monterey a.....	259,754					8,037,946 00	18,237 67		
Napa.....						2,908,219 00	17,989 31		
Nevada a.....									
Placer a.....									

Plumas.....	430,483	1,050,731 00	387,235 00	3,240,671 00	2,075,651 00	389,097 00	786,332 00	4,718 00	
Sacramento a.....		88,247 64	28,705 00	53,582 62	66,135 00	4,936,256 00	12,053,245 00	72,319 43	
San Bernardino b.....	586,014	17,920,028 00	6,534,045 00	598,300 00	568,175 00	9,377,075 00	528,130 87	3,168 78	
San Diego a.....	27,000	943,073 00	519,650 00			2,599,100 00	5,251,248 00	31,507 49	
San Francisco.....	585,111	394,150 25	50,425 00			615,777 50	1,030,352 75	6,182 11	
San Joaquin.....	383,873	618,646 00	240,845 00			630,896 00	1,400,407 00	8,942 44	
San Luis Obispo.....	143,408	227,016 00	29,203 00	17,500 00	113,600 00	689,317 00	1,090,442 00	6,542 64	
San Mateo.....	965,697	1,631,791 00	695,123 00	260,041 00	489,590 00	2,013,317 00	5,131,582 00	30,789 49	
Santa Barbara.....		295,400 37	270,349 00			572,900 50	1,139,649 87	6,837 89	
Santa Clara a.....	62,965	41,654 00	183,856 00	1,170 00	403,644 00	1,354,085 00	1,989,864 00	11,921 13	
Santa Cruz a.....		996,235 00	874,388 00			1,188,341 00	2,184,576 00	13,107 45	
Shasta a.....		478,365 00	169,558 00			1,612,450 00	2,486,838 00	14,921 03	
Siskiyou.....	147,652	1,490,410 75	508,246 00	186,925 00	243,190 00	1,425,393 00	2,502,432 00	15,014 59	
Solano a.....	573,177	490,924 00	85,915 00	202,981 00	297,391 00	2,440,271 00	5,048,269 75	30,289 79	
Sonoma.....	105,193	443,253 00	270,715 00	5,460 00		562,403 00	736,662 00	4,419 97	
Stanislaus a.....	117,473	272,423 00	156,375 00	51,582 00	94,525 00	1,577,478 00	2,308,903 00	13,853 44	
Sutter.....	23,693		44,740 00			1,046,438 00	1,620,968 00	9,792 05	
Tehama.....						718,220 00	1,134,975 00	6,809 43	
Trinity.....	2,901	200,075 00				1,036,625 00	1,704,973 00	9,781 86	
Tulare a.....	46,040					1,430,280 00	2,719,289 00	13,473 68	
Tuolumne.....							2,273,388 00	13,640 32	
Yolo a.....							5,351,725 00	35,280 35	
Yuba a.....									
Totals.....	7,053,399	\$36,753,193 26	\$13,565,014 00	\$4,937,046 62	\$6,410,545 00	\$54,580,344 00	\$131,060,979 49	\$793,361 67	

a No report for the year 1859.
b No report since the organization of the State Government.

[E]

STATEMENT

Of Balances in the different Funds, June 30, 1859.

General Fund	\$182,958 34
School Fund	38,911 56
Hospital Fund	1,830 41
Military Fund	2,003 88
Library Fund	2,108 52
Interest and Sinking Fund of 1857	12,723 26
Swamp Land Fund	53,406 46
State School Land Fund	11,465 06
Registration Fund	210 51
Estates of Deceased Persons	3,208 38
Total	\$308,826 38

[F]

ESTIMATE

Of Receipts for the Eleventh Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1860.

From Property Tax	\$600,000 00
Poll Tax	75,000 00
Foreign Miners' Licenses	120,000 00
Passenger Broker's Licenses	20,000 00
State Licenses	50,000 00
Stamp Tax	150,000 00
Military Tax	2,000 00
Commutation Tax	3,000 00
Swamp and Overflowed Lands	50,000 00
School Lands	50,000 00
Fees and Commissions from Secretary of State	3,000 00
District Court Fees	7,000 00
Total	\$1,130,000 00

[G]

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES.

For the Eleventh Fiscal Year, ending June 30th, 1860.

SALARIES.	
For Salary of Governor of State.....	\$6,000 00
For Salary of Secretary	3,500 00
For Salary of Controller	3,500 00
For Salary of Treasurer	3,500 00
For Salary of Superintendent Public Instruction.....	3,500 00
For Salary of Attorney-General.....	2,000 00
For Salary of Surveyor-General.....	2,000 00
For Salary of Quartermaster-General.....	2,000 00
For Salary of Register of Land Office.....	500 00
For Salary of Resident Physician Insane Asylum.....	5,000 00
For Salary of Visiting Physician Insane Asylum.....	3,000 00
For Salary of Members Board Examiners.....	3,500 00
For Salary of Board State Prison Directors.....	2,700 00
For Salary of Justices Supreme Court.....	21,000 00
For Salary of Reporter Supreme Court.....	4,000 00
For Salary of Secretary Supreme Court.....	1,800 00
For Salary of District Judges.....	86,000 00
For Salary of Deputy Controller.....	2,400 00
For Salary of Governor's Private Secretary.....	2,000 00
For Salary of Draughtsman to Surveyor-General.....	2,400 00
For Salary of Clerks in Controller's Office.....	9,600 00
For Salary of Clerks in Treasurer's Office.....	7,200 00
For Salary of Clerks in Secretary of State's Office.....	7,200 00
For Salary of Clerks in State Land Office.....	2,400 00
For Salary of Clerk to Attorney-General.....	1,000 00
For Salary of Clerk to Superintendent Public Instruction...	500 00
For Salary of Clerk to Board War Commissioners.....	900 00
For Salary of Clerk to Board Examiners.....	1,200 00
For Salary of Expert to Board Examiners.....	600 00
For Pay of Porter for Governor.....	300 00
For Pay of Porter for Secretary of State.....	300 00
For Pay of Porter for Controller.....	300 00
For Pay of Porter for Surveyor-General	300 00
For Pay of Porter for Attorney-General	300 00
For Pay of Porter for State Library.....	300 00
For Pay of Porter for Supreme Court.....	300 00
For Pay of Bailiff for Supreme Court.....	900 00
For Pay of Watchman in State Treasury.....	2,400 00
Carried forward.....	\$196,300 00

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Brought forward.....	\$196,300 00
RENTS.	
For Rent of State House.....	7,200 00
For Rent of Supreme Court Rooms.....	2,800 00
For Rent of State Library Rooms.....	1,200 00
For Rent of Governor's Office.....	300 00
For Rent of Superintendent Public Instruction's Office.....	300 00
For Rent of Surveyor-General's Office.....	900 00
For Rent of Attorney-General's Office.....	480 00
For Rent of Quartermaster-General's Office and Armory...	500 00
CONTINGENT EXPENSES.	
For Contingents of Governor.....	300 00
For Contingents of Governor, (special).....	5,000 00
For Contingents of Secretary of State.....	300 00
For Contingents of Controller	300 00
For Contingents of Treasurer	300 00
For Contingents of Surveyor-General.....	300 00
For Contingents of Attorney-General.....	200 00
For Contingents of Quartermaster-General.....	200 00
For Contingents of Board Examiners.....	200 00
For Contingents of State Land Office.....	700 00
For Contingents of Supreme Court.....	600 00
For Contingents of State Library.. ..	300 00
For Contingents of State Registrar.....	300 00
For Contingents of the Senate.....	5,000 00
For Contingents of the Assembly.....	9,000 00
MISCELLANEOUS.	
For Interest on State Debt.....	271,950 00
For Per Diem and Mileage of Lieutenant-Governor and Sen- ators.....	40,000 00
For Per Diem and Mileage of Assemblymen.....	90,000 00
For Pay of Officers and Clerks of the Senate.....	15,000 00
For Pay of Officers and Clerks of the Assembly.....	20,000 00
For Stationery, Fuel, and Lights, for the Legislature, etc...	15,000 00
For Printing, Paper, and Official Advertisements.....	35,000 00
For Copying Laws for State Printer.. ..	500 00
For Marginal Notes and Indices to Laws.....	300 00
Carried forward.....	\$524,430 00

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Brought forward.....	\$524,480 00
For Indexing Journals of Legislature.....	500 00
For Translation of Laws into Spanish.....	2,300 00
For Support of Common Schools.....	32,950 40
For Support of Insane Asylum.....	75,000 00
For Support of State Prison.....	75,000 00
For Transportation of Prisoners.....	25,000 00
For Rewards for Apprehension of Criminals.....	5,000 00
For Costs of Suits to which the State is party.....	5,000 00
For Prosecution of Delinquents.....	3,000 00
For Expenses of the Stamp Act.....	3,000 00
For Supreme Court Reports.....	2,000 00
For Expressing for Controller's Office.....	1,500 00
For Postage for Secretary State's Office.....	1,200 00
For Shelving, etc., for State Library Rooms.....	1,000 00
For Copying Maps for Surveyor-General.....	250 00
For Purchase Maps for Surveyor-General.....	500 00
For Purchase Instruments for Surveyor-General.....	100 00
For Repairs in Treasurer's Office.....	200 00
For Postage for Superintendent Public Instruction.....	150 00
For Stationery, etc., for Superintendent Public Instruction..	200 00
For Establishment of State Reform School.....	2,000 00
For State Prison Library.....	500 00
For Washington Monument.....	1,000 00
Total.....	\$958,080 40

[H]

WARRANTS.

Amount of Warrants issued from July 1st, to December 15th, 1859.

On General Fund.....	\$165,554 37
Miscellaneous Funds.....	202,648 72
Total.....	\$368,203 09

[K]
TRANSACTIONS

Of the Stamp Office from December 16, 1858, to December 15, 1859, inclusive, showing the Amount of Receipts, Expenditures, and net Revenue.

WHERE SOLD.	Bills of Lading..	Policies of Insur- ance	Attorneys'	PASSENGERS.			TOTALS.
				First Class.	Second Class.	Steerage.	
Controller's Office.....	\$39,451 78	\$8,508 85	\$440 00	.....	.....	\$308 00	\$48,768 63
San Francisco County.....	41,780 87	7,357 94	9 70	\$12,116 75	\$12,976 14	21,263 25	95,494 65
Totals	\$81,232 65	\$15,866 79	\$449 70	\$12,116 75	\$12,976 14	\$21,621 25	\$144,263 28

EXPENDITURES.

Paid Salaries of Clerks.....	\$4,800 00
Paid for Paper and printing Stamps.....	237 00
Paid Expenses in San Francisco.....	766 52
Total.....	\$5,803 52

RECAPITULATION.

Total Receipts.....	\$144,263 28
Total Expenditures.....	5,803 52
Net Revenue.....	\$138,459 76

NOTE.—The difference of \$2,382 50 between this Report and that of the State Treasurer, is owing to the payment of that amount into the State Treasury on account, prior to the 1st July, 1859—final Settlement not having been made until the Eleventh Fiscal Year.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE TREASURER OF STATE,
FOR
THE YEAR 1859.

CHARLES T. BOTTS.....STATE PRINTER.

ANNUAL REPORT.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
Sacramento, December 15th, 1859. }

To His Excellency,
JOHN B. WELLER,
Governor of the State of California :

Annexed will be found the complete operations of this department from the sixteenth of December, 1858, to the fifteenth of December, 1859, inclusive, showing a balance in the Treasury, at date, of five hundred and fifty-six thousand six hundred and eighty-one dollars and eighty-five cents. The tables and statements exhibit, in detail, the receipts and expenditures during said time. The semi-annual interest on the civil bonded debt of the State, issued in 1858, has been paid regularly as presented. Coupons due last January and July, not presented, amount to twelve hundred and ninety-seven dollars and eighty-one cents.

A surplus having remained in the interest and sinking fund of 1857 on the first day of July last (after paying the interest), advertisement was made, agreeable to law, and fifteen thousand dollars bonds purchased ; nine thousand dollars at eighty-two dollars and ninety cents, and six thousand dollars at eighty-three dollars and forty cents. These bonds have been canceled, and reduce the semi-annual interest to one hundred and thirty-five thousand nine hundred and seventy-five dollars.

It may be proper here to remark, that there exists certain equitable claims against the State for which no provision has been made, and yet, the payment of which is equally as binding as upon that which was assumed by the people. It exists in the following form of indebtedness :

Civil Bonds of the State.....	\$97,500 00
Interest on Bonds to date.....	20,190 30
Controller's Warrants.....	5,102 79
Claims Audited by Legislature of 1857.....	120 00
Claims Audited by Legislature of 1858.....	2,256 81
Claims Audited by Legislature of 1859.....	13,473 78
Certificates of balance (old).....	408 00
Certificates of Balance, issued 1858.....	24,732 58

Total\$163,784 26

To protect the credit of the State some disposition should be made of these claims without delay.

The suit against Wells, Fargo & Co. for the bonds obtained from the State (see my last report) is still pending in the courts. The interest on these bonds has not been paid. Under the provisions of the law authorizing the State Treasurer to issue bonds for the payment of expenses incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities in this State, nineteen thousand and sixty dollars and sixty-five cents, in bonds, have been issued since my last Annual Report, making the total amount issued to date, two hundred and sixty-four thousand four hundred and thirty-five dollars and twenty-eight cents.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

THOMAS FINDLEY,
State Treasurer.

OPERATIONS OF THE STATE TREASURY

FROM

DEC. 16, 1858, TO DEC. 15, 1859.

MONTHLY RECEIPTS

From December 16th, 1858, to June 30th, 1859.

December 16, 1858, balance on hand....		\$522,170 26
From December 16, to December 31, 1858, received		
January 1, to January 31, 1859, received	\$24,605 70	
February 1, to February 28, 1859, received.....	506,938 00	
March 1, to March 31, 1859, received.....	3,816 21	
April 1, to April 30, 1859, received.....	2,450 08	
May 1, to May 31, 1859, received.....	133,225 35	
June 1, to June 30, 1859, received.....	6,943 85	
	8,183 23	
		\$686,162 42
		\$1,208,332 68

From July 1, 1859, to December 15, 1859.

June 30, 1859, balance on hand.....		\$308,326 38
From July 1, to July 31, 1859, received.....	\$196,716 62	
August 1, to August 31, 1859, received..	10,455 27	
September 1, to September 30, 1859, received.....	3,296 70	
October 1, to October 31, 1859, received	215,257 34	
November 1, to November 30, 1859, received.....	82,284 88	
December 1, to December 15, 1859, received.....	1,267 50	
		\$509,278 31
		\$818,104 69
Received from Dec. 16, 1858, to June 30, 1859	\$686,162 42	
Received from July 1, to Dec. 15, 1859.....	509,278 31	
Total.....	\$1,195,440 73	
Total Receipts.....	\$1,195,440 73	
Total Expenditures.....	1,160,929 14	
Total Receipts over Expenditures, from December 16, 1858 to December 15, 1859, inclusive.....		\$34,511 59

AND EXPENDITURES,

From December 16, 1858, to June 30, 1859.

From December 16, to December 31, 1858, expended.....	\$175,007 14	
January 1, to January 31, 1859, expended	101,840 87	
February 1, to February 28, 1859, expended.....	86,104 85	
March 1, to March 31, 1859, expended...	108,906 85	
April 1, to April 30, 1859, expended	156,881 19	
May 1, to May 31, 1859, expended.....	71,951 06	
June 1, to June 30, 1859, expended.....	198,814 34	
		\$899,506 30
Balance on June 30, 1859.....		308,826 38
		\$1,208,332 68

From July 1, to December 15, 1859.

From July 1, to July 31, 1859, expended.....	\$69,739 78	
August 1, to August 31, 1859, expended	62,816 30	
September 1, to September 30, 1859, expended.....	36,401 12	
October 1, to October 31, 1859, expended	37,384 40	
November 1, to November 30, 1859, expended.....	42,911 52	
December 1, to December 15, 1859, expended.....	12,169 72	
		\$261,422 84
Balance on hand, December 15, 1859.....		556,681 85
		\$818,104 69
Expended from Dec. 16, 1858, to June 30, 1859.	\$899,506 30	
Expended from July 1, to December 15, 1859..	261,422 84	
Total.....	\$1,160,929 14	
Excess of Receipts over Expenditures.....		\$34,511 59
Old Balance on hand, December 15, 1858.....		522,170 26
Cash on hand, December 15, 1859.....		\$556,681 85

No.	Name	Amount	Total
do	City and county of San Francisco	34,100 34	155 49
do	Tulare county	9,562 04	342 2
do	Fresno county	3,867 14	61 1
do	Solano county	8,109 89	866 5
do	Monterey county	2,019 52	97 47
do	Tulare county	722 62	1,119 3
do	Humboldt county	3,282 09	1,117 3
do	San Mateo county	3,174 43	112 1
do	Santa Barbara county	2,344 91	3 2
do	Napa county	6,679 97	245 2
do	Stanislaus county	2,538 20	425 11
do	Madera county	2,019 75	2,687 5
do	San Joaquin county	10,898 40	15,986 8
do	Pumas county	1,983 6	44 38
do	Siakiyon county	6,278 18	503 7
do	Butte county	17,658 24	1,163 60
do	Commissioner of Immigrants		128 60
do	O. D. Street, for stamps	10 0	
do	G. W. Whitman, for stamps	10 00	
do	Wells, Fargo & Co. for stamps	552 00	
do	B. Davidson, for stamps	92 00	
do	Morris Speyer, for stamps	70 38	
do	B. F. Hastings & Co.	140 76	
do	Treasurer of San Bernardino county	239 81	26 03
do	Governor John B. Weller	675 00	
do	B. Davidson, for stamps	305 44	
do	McLean & Fowler, for stamps	181 2	
do	L. R. Lull, for stamps	10 00	
do	Wells, Fargo & Co. for stamps	10 00	
do	Treasurer of San Diego county	782 9	26 87
do	Forbes & Babcock, for stamps	959 10	
do	Treasurer of Klamath county	2,463 08	127 66
Feb.....	Wells, Fargo & Co. for stamps	552 00	
do	Commissioner of Immigrants		159 50
do	McLean & Fowler, for stamps	220 80	
do	B. F. Hastings & Co. for stamps	49 68	
do	J. Berry, for stamps	10 00	
do	D. Stephenson, for stamps	10 00	
do	Wm. Campbell, for stamps	10 00	
do	Treasurer of Tulare county		10 00
do	B. Davidson, for stamps	358 80	
do	A. P. Flint, for stamps	92 00	
do	Alsop & Co. for stamps	815 10	
do	P. H. Sibley, for stamps	10 0	
do	P. H. Thomas, for stamps	10 00	
do	Wells, Fargo & Co. for stamps	460 00	
do	Samuel Hart, for stamps	184 00	
do	A. C. Niles, for stamps	10 00	
do	B. F. Hastings & Co. for stamps	82 80	
do	Wells, Fargo & Co. for stamps	10 00	
do	Treasurer of the city and county of Sacramento		28 19
do	D. O. Mills & Co. for stamps	596 16	
do	Morris Speyer, for stamps	198 72	
do	C. K. Garrison, for stamps	368	
March....	B. Davidson, for stamps	220 80	
do	Wells, Fargo & Co. for stamps	184 00	
do	Commissioner of Immigrants		200 00
do	B. F. Hastings & Co. for stamps	66 2	
do	E. DeLong, for stamps	10 00	
do	B. Davidson, for stamps	176 64	
do	Wells, Fargo & Co. for stamps	460 00	
do	J. M. Brent, for stamps	10 00	
do	Frank Horsford, for stamps	10 00	
do	J. Hart, for stamps	92 00	
do	McLean & Fowler, for stamps	105 80	
do	R. Oppenheim, for stamps	70	
do	B. F. Hastings & Co. for stamps	55 20	
do	D. O. Mills & Co. for stamps	320 16	
do	Eugene Lies, for stamps	10 00	
do	Morris Speyer, for stamps	50 1	
do	D. O. Mills & Co. for stamps	478 40	
April....	Alsop & Co. for stamps	318 32	
do	B. F. Hastings & Co. for stamps	395 60	
do	Wells, Fargo & Co. for stamps	552 00	
do	L. Magruder, for stamps	10 00	
do	Secretary of State, Ferris Forman		600 00
do	B. F. Hastings & Co. for stamps	73 60	
do	Commissioner of Immigrants		335 00
do	Treasurer of San Luis Obispo county	1,075 18	26 5
do	Treasurer of Del Norte county	1,731 31	151 66
do	E. H. Parker, for stamps	92 00	
do	J. P. Robinson, for stamps	115 00	
do	Morris Speyer, for stamps	73 60	
do	A. K. Grim, for stamps	184 00	
do	A. P. Flint, for stamps	92 00	
do			38 20
do			1,039
do			120 28
do			77 60
do			2,110 37
do			3,158 69
do			92 00
do			115 00
do			73 60
do			184 00
do			92 00

do	22	do	Monterey county	547 92	45 62	...	316 50	...	4 52	...	914 56
do	22	do	Yuba county	1,488 69	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,488 69
do	23	do	Marin county	2,233 27	85 06	...	355 62	752 58	...	...	3,426 53
do	23	do	San Francisco city and county	48,847 17	322 14	...	895 74	...	...	...	50,065 05
do	23	do	Stanislaus county	881 51	299 15	...	105 70	1,128 62	603 14	97	2,969 09
do	23	do	Nevada county	3,111 97	124 56	...	1,576 84	...	...	...	4,813 37
do	23	do	San Mateo county	...	...	22 07	106 25	1,054 53	...	...	1,182 85
do	25	do	San Joaquin county	167 3	112 53	...	...	568 70	97 00	...	945 59
do	26	do	Trinity county	2,624 33	9 90	...	192 56	...	...	...	2,826 79
do	2	do	Napa county	3,365 33	7 50	...	3,957 16	...	...	...	6,429 99
do	26	do	Butte county	8,131 71	542 57	34 89	795 27	...	...	...	9,504 44
do	27	do	Siskiyou county	2,772 40	2,589 98	...	2,735	232 80	6,544 65	...	14,868 47
do	28	do	Tulare county	865 24	135 88	...	417 62	1,982 68	77 60	...	3,419 02
do	28	do	Tehama county	284 80	507 29	36 8	196 64	...	1,484 79	...	2,509 78
do	29	B. F. Hastings & Co. for stamps	92 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92 00
do	29	M. Speyer, for stamps	73 60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73 60
do	29	Forbes & Babcock, for stamps	524 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	524 40
do	29	McLean & Fowler, for stamps	155 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	155 25
August	3	Secretary of State, F. Forman	...	...	...	525 00	...	...	...	...	525 00
do	4	Wells, Fargo & Co. for stamps	552 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	552 00
do	6	B. F. Hastings & Co. for stamps	68 08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68 08
do	6	M. Speyer, for stamps	241 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	241 50
do	6	Samuel Hart, for stamps	139 52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139 52
do	8	Treasurer of Fresno county	2,626 03	14 10	...	80 6	187 11	...	...	...	2,907 84
do	10	Alsop & Co. for stamps	1,438 88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,438 88
do	10	Forbes & Babcock, for stamps	960 48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	960 48
do	16	Treasurer of San Diego county	2 11	38 59	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 70
do	24	B. Davidson, for stamps	259 44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	259 44
do	24	McLean & Fowler, for stamps	86 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86 25
do	24	Alsop & Co. for stamps	271 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	271 40
do	24	Wells, Fargo & Co. for stamps	460 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	460 00
do	24	M. M. Estee, for stamps	10 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 00
do	24	B. F. Hastings & Co. for stamps	69 92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69 92
do	24	W. H. R. Wood, for stamps	10 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 00
do	24	Commissioner of Immigrants	...	173 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	173 00
do	24	Forbes & Babcock, for stamps	496 80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	496 80
do	24	D. O. Mills & Co. for stamps	368 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	368 00
do	25	Ex-Treasurer of Plumas county	663 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	663 26
do	25	E. H. Parker, for stamps	92 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92 00
do	25	J. R. Byrne, for stamps	10 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 00
do	31	McLean & Fowler, for stamps	241 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	241 50
do	31	M. Speyer, for stamps	135 70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135 70
do	31	B. F. Hastings & Co. for stamps	184 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184 00
September	1	B. Davidson, for stamps	436 08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	436 08
do	2	Wells, Fargo & Co. for stamps	552 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	552 00
do	5	Commissioner of Immigrants	...	155 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	155 50
do	5	B. F. Hastings & Co. for stamps	58 88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 88
do	5	M. Speyer, for stamps	57 73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57 73
do	14	C. Adolphe Lowe, for stamps	110 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110 40
do	14	McLean & Fowler, for stamps	204 70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204 70
do	16	B. Davidson, for stamps	253 36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	253 36
do	21	Treasurer of San Bernardino county	617 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	617 50
do	21	Wells, Fargo & Co. for stamps	644 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	644 00
do	21	B. F. Hastings & Co. for stamps	55 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55 20
do	21	M. Speyer, for stamps	121 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 35
October	5	Wells, Fargo & Co. for stamps	460 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	460 00
do	6	Tallant & Wilde, for stamps	486 22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	486 22
do	6	S. Solon Holl, for stamps	10 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 00
do	6	Forbes & Babcock, for stamps	322 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	322 00
do	6	E. H. Parker, for stamps	92 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92 00
do	6	McLean & Fowler, for stamps	126 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126 50
do	6	John Nugent, for stamps	10 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 00
do	6	M. Speyer, for stamps	57 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57 04
do	6	Charles Whitman, for stamps	10 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 00
do	6	David D. Colson, for stamps	10 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 00
do	6	Ham C. Harrison, for stamps	10 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 00
do	6	B. F. Hastings & Co. for stamps	68 08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68 08
do	6	Commissioner of Immigrants	...	286 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	286 00
do	7	Treasurer of San Luis Obispo county	446 01	6 14	...	...	420 23	...	...	...	872 38
do	10	Secretary of State, F. Forman	...	...	666 25	...	...	...	...	...	666 25
do	10	Treasurer of city and county of Sacramento	1,938 86	2,270 92	24 4	...	4,628 14	233 85	...	...	9,096 26
do	12	B. Davidson, for stamps	209 76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 76
do	12	Charles F. Galan, for stamps	10 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 00
do	12	M. Speyer, for stamps	185 38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185 38
do	12	McLean & Fowler, for stamps	109 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109 25
do	12	Forbes & Babcock, for stamps	828 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	828 00
do	12	McLean & Fowler, for stamps	71 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71 30
do	12	C. Adolphe Lowe, for stamps	237 36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	237 36
do	15	Treasurer of Santa Clara county	5,774 46	168 00	...	4,364 84	...	...	...	...	10,597 39
do	17	do Calaveras county	4,450 01	381 88	...	269 20	...	45 00	...	...	5,146 09
do	17	do Placer county	4,368 36	225 12	...	139 40	...	...	...	...	4,732 88
do	17	do Klamath county	2,417 53	248 84	47 5	700 62	...	...	...	...	3,414 56
do	18	Wells, Fargo & Co. for stamps	552 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	552 00
do	19	Treasurer of Contra Costa county	3,648 42	129 59	...	3,204 15	704 77	...	...	...	7,686 93
do	19	do Alameda county	1,709 16	43 65	...	1,307 59	9 01	...	...	...	3,069 41

Salary of Superintendent of Public Instruction..... 3,500 00
Contingent expenses of the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction..... 677 46
Rent of office for Superintendent of Public Instruction..... 525 00
Salary of Surveyor-General..... 2,000 00
Contingent expenses of Surveyor-General's office..... 559 59
Salary of Draughtsman to Surveyor-General's office..... 2,600 00
Rent of Surveyor-General's office..... 840 00
Salary of Quartermaster-General..... 1,666 68
Contingent expenses of Quartermaster-General's office..... 271 25
Rent of Quartermaster-General's office and State Armory..... 960 00
Salary of Attorney-General..... 2,000 00
Contingent expenses of Attorney-General's office..... 644 70
Salary of Clerk in the office of Attorney-General..... 1,499 99
Rent of Attorney-General's office..... 490 00
Compensation of Experts to Board of Examiners..... 600 00
Salaries of Justices of the Supreme Court..... 21,999 98
Contingent expenses of the Supreme Court..... 2,342 78
Salary of Reporter to the Supreme Court..... 4,000 00
Rent of rooms for Supreme Court..... 2,800 00
Salaries of District Judges..... 74,607 39
Per diem and mileage of Lieutenant-Governor and Senators..... 37,609 00
Pay of officers and Clerks of Senate..... 10,270 00
Contingent expenses of Senate..... 11,119 72
Copying for Senate..... 8,932 50
Per diem and mileage of Members of Assembly..... 83,323 40
Pay of officers and Clerks of Assembly..... 12,060 00
Contingent expenses of Assembly..... 15,984 85
Copying for Assembly..... 4,635 30
Postage and Expressage for Legislature..... 3,000 00
Stationery, fuel, and lights, for the Legislature..... 5,694 81
Printing paper and official advertisements..... 49,105 38
Support of State Insane Asylum..... 65,566 34
Salary of Resident Physician of Insane Asylum..... 5,000 00
Salary of Visiting Physician of Insane Asylum..... 3,000 00
Rent of State House..... 10,800 00
Rent of State Library rooms..... 1,200 00
Contingent expenses of State Library..... 489 85
Carrying out provisions of Stamp Act..... 5,544 52
Costs of suits where the State is a party..... 3,297 75
Salary of the Register of the Land Office..... 500 00
Salary of Clerk in the Land Office..... 2,400 00
Contingent expenses of Land Office..... 651 26
Prosecution of Delinquents..... 692 00
Additional Buildings for Insane Asylum..... 4,873 57
Improvements to Mad-house..... 5,000 00
Government of the State Prison..... 17,125 00
Pay of Governor as member of Board of Examiners..... 999 99
Pay of Secretary of State as member of Board of Examiners..... 999 99
Pay of Attorney-General as member of Board of Examiners..... 1,500 00
Pay of Secretary to Board of Examiners..... 1,300 00
Contingent expenses of Board of Examiners..... 78 50
Transportation of Prisoners to State Prison..... 18,820 25
Indian hostilities—counties of Humboldt and Klamath..... 51,054 82
Authentication of certain evidence relative to swamp and overflowed land..... 100 00
Indexing Journals of Legislature..... 800 00
Marginal Notes and Index to Laws..... 300 00
Relief of C. C. Breyfogle for poll-tax receipts mislaid..... 68 85
Judgment against Governor John B. Weller..... 17,654 20
Pay of Chs. Forman and A. H. Estell—writing up Senate Journals, 9th Session..... 270 00
W. Healy for Matron Insane Asylum..... 125 00
David Weaver for lost poll-tax receipts..... 159 12
Agricultural Society..... 5,000 00
Relief of Blake et al. Judgment paid as securities, etc..... 989 65
Copying Laws for State Printer..... 500 00
Supreme Court Reports—Volumes nine and ten..... 4,000 00
Supreme Court Reports—Volume eight..... 2,000 00
Relief of M. Fennel—loss sustained on contract..... 6,000 00
Relief of Francis Crussell..... 2,500 00
Relief of F. Castro for arrest of murderers..... 500 00
Relief of Joseph Nougues..... 5,388 42
Translating and indexing Laws into Spanish..... 1,000 00
Relief of James Gallagher, per centage as District Attorney..... 425 75
Trustees of Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of San Francisco..... 6,000 00
Trustees of San Francisco Orphan Asylum..... 6,000 00
Trustees of Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of Los Angeles..... 1,000 00
Appropriation to pay certain claims, approved April 6, 1859..... 19,419 11
Arresting State convicts..... 1,151 00
Payment of rewards by Governor..... 2,250 00
Appropriation for relief of certain persons, approved April 12, 1859..... 4,410 71
Appropriation to pay certain claims, approved April 14, 1859..... 3,059 34
Appropriation to pay certain claims, approved April 12, 1859..... 287 50
Salary of Secretary to Supreme Court..... 1,800 00
Old Warrants redeemed. (See act approved March 7th, 1859—San Joaquin Co.)..... 304 00
Pay of Porter in the office of Governor..... 125 00
Payment of rewards "which may be offered" under act of 1851..... 800 00
Pay of Porter in the office of Secretary of State..... 100 00
Pay of Porter in the office of Controller of State..... 125 00
Pay of Watchmen in State Treasurer's office..... 1,000 00
Repairs of State Treasurer's office..... 159 50
Postage for office of Superintendent of Public Instruction..... 113 75

3,500 00
677 46
525 00
2,000 00
559 59
2,600 00
840 00
1,666 68
271 25
960 00
2,000 00
644 70
1,499 99
490 00
600 00
21,999 98
2,342 78
4,000 00
2,800 00
74,607 39
37,609 00
10,270 00
11,119 72
8,932 50
83,323 40
12,060 00
15,984 85
4,635 30
3,000 00
5,694 81
49,105 38
65,566 34
5,000 00
3,000 00
10,800 00
1,200 00
489 85
5,544 52
3,297 75
500 00
2,400 00
651 26
692 00
4,873 57
5,000 00
17,125 00
999 99
999 99
1,500 00
1,300 00
78 50
18,820 25
51,054 82
100 00
800 00
300 00
68 85
17,654 20
270 00
125 00
159 12
5,000 00
989 65
500 00
4,000 00
2,000 00
6,000 00
2,500 00
500 00
5,388 42
1,000 00
425 75
6,000 00
6,000 00
1,000 00
19,419 11
1,151 00
2,250 00
4,410 71
3,059 34
287 50
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125 00
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100 00
125 00
1,000 00
159 50
113 75

3,500 00
677 46
525 00
2,000 00
559 59
2,600 00
840 00
1,666 68
271 25
960 00
2,000 00
644 70
1,499 99
490 00
600 00
21,999 98
2,342 78
4,000 00
2,800 00
74,607 39
37,609 00
10,270 00
11,119 72
8,932 50
83,323 40
12,060 00
15,984 85
4,635 30
3,000 00
5,694 81
49,105 38
65,566 34
5,000 00
3,000 00
10,800 00
1,200 00
489 85
5,544 52
3,297 75
500 00
2,400 00
651 26
692 00
4,873 57
5,000 00
17,125 00
999 99
999 99
1,500 00
1,300 00
78 50
18,820 25
51,054 82
100 00
800 00
300 00
68 85
17,654 20
270 00
125 00
159 12
5,000 00
989 65
500 00
4,000 00
2,000 00
6,000 00
2,500 00
500 00
5,388 42
1,000 00
425 75
6,000 00
6,000 00
1,000 00
19,419 11
1,151 00
2,250 00
4,410 71
3,059 34
287 50
1,800 00
304 00
125 00
800 00
100 00
125 00
1,000 00
159 50
113 75

Dr. GENERAL FUND.

1858 and 1859	To Cash paid for the redemption of Warrants drawn on this Fund from December 16, 1858, to June 30, 1859, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$545,843 73
Dec. 17, 1858	Transferred to School Fund, as follows:	
	Semi-annual interest due School Fund on account sales School Lands, Act of April 26, 1858....	\$16,475 20
...	Interest of State School Lands, sold under Act of April 23, 1858	3,590 56
...	Principal of State School Lands, sold under Act of April 23, 1858.	8,976 41
		29,042 17
Mar. 12, 1859	Transferred to Library Fund, for 114 Members of the Legislature, at \$5.....	570 00
June 9, 1859	Transferred to School Fund, being the Semi-Annual Interest due School Fund.....	16,475 20
	Balance in this Fund, June 30, 1859.....	182,958 34
		\$774,889 44
1859.....	To Cash paid for the redemption of Warrants drawn on this Fund from July 1, to December 15, 1859, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$182,955 12
July 23, 1859	Transferred to Swamp-Land Fund, (see Controller's Order to transfer).....	2,734 18
Nov. 30, 1859	Transferred to Interest and Sinking Fund of 1857, the same being required to meet the Interest due on the Civil Bonds, January 1, 1860.....	27,764 44
Dec. 12, 1859	Transferred to School Fund, being the Semi-Annual Interest due School Fund, (see Act Approved April 26, 1859).....	16,475 20
	Balance in this Fund, December 15, 1859.....	278,650 12
		\$508,579 06

GENERAL FUND. Cr.

1858.....	By Balance in this Fund, December 15, 1858, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$334,845 04
1858 and 1859	By Cash received into this Fund, from December 16, 1858, to June 30, 1859, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement).....	378,456 47
		\$713,301 51
Jan. 14, 1859	Transferred from Interest and Sinking Fund of 1857, the same having been taken from this Fund, to meet the Interest due on the Civil Bonds of January 1, 1859.....	61,587 93
		\$774,889 44
1859.....	By Balance in this Fund, June 30, 1859, (see Tabular Statement)....	\$182,958 34
1859.....	By Cash received into this Fund from July 1, to December 15, 1859, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement).....	325,620 72
		\$508,579 06
		50\$8,579 06
	Balance in this Fund, December 15, 1859.....	\$278,650 12

Dr. SCHOOL FUND.		
1858 and 1859	To Cash paid for the redemption of Warrants drawn on this Fund, from December 16, 1858, to June 30, 1859, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$31,892 70
Feb. 7, 1859..	Transferred to State School Land Fund, being the principal (i. e. purchase money) for School Lands sold under Act of April 23, 1858, and to be applied to the purchase of State Bonds—new issue.....	33,323 10
	Balance in this Fund, June 30, 1859.....	38,911 56
		<u>\$104,127 36</u>
1859.....	To Cash paid for the redemption of Warrants drawn on this Fund, from July 1, to December 15, 1859, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$39,442 92
	Balance in this Fund, December 15, 1859..	43,736 72
		<u>\$83,179 64</u>

SCHOOL FUND. Cr		
1858.....	By Balance in this Fund Dec. 15, 1858, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$12,592 59
1858 and 1859	By cash received into this Fund, from December 16, 1858, to June 30, 1859, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement).....	46,017 40
		<u>\$58,609 99</u>
Dec. 17, 1858	Transferred from General Fund, as follows :	
... ..	Semi-Annual Interest due School Fund, on account sales School Lands, Act April 26, 1858.....	\$16,475 20
... ..	Interest of State School Lands, sold under Act of April 23, 1858	3,590 56
... ..	Principal of State School Lands, sold under Act of April 23, 1858	8,976 41
		<u>29,042 17</u>
June 9, 1859..	Transferred from General Fund for Semi-Annual Interest due School Fund.....	16,475 20
		<u>\$104,127 36</u>
1859.....	By Balance in this Fund, June 30, 1859, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$38,911 56
... ..	By Cash received into this Fund, from July 1, to December 15, 1859, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement).....	27,792 88
		<u>\$66,704 44</u>
Dec. 12, 1859	Transferred from General Fund, being the Semi-Annual Interest due School Fund.....	16,475 20
		<u>\$83,179 64</u>
	Balance, December 15, 1859	<u>\$43,736 72</u>

Dr. HOSPITAL FUND.		
1858 and 1859	To Cash paid for the redemption of Warrants drawn on this Fund, from December 16, 1858, to June 30, 1859, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$4,063 42
	Balance in this Fund, June 30, 1859.....	1,830 41
		<u>\$5,893 83</u>
1859.....	To Cash paid for the redemption of Warrants drawn on this Fund from July 1, to December 15, 1859, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$147 60
	Balance in this Fund, December 15, 1859.	2,956 81
		<u>\$3,104 41</u>

HOSPITAL FUND Cr.		
1858.....	By Balance in this Fund, December 15, 1858, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$4,561 33
1858 and 1859	By Cash received into this Fund, from December 16, 1858, to June 30, 1859, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement).....	1,332 50
		<u>\$5,893 83</u>
		\$5,893 83
1859.....	By Balance in this Fund, June 30, 1859, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$1,830 41
... ..	By Cash received into this Fund, from July 1, to December 15, 1859, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement).....	1,274 00
		<u>\$3,104 41</u>
		\$3,104 41
	Balance, December 15, 1859.....	<u>\$2,956 81</u>

Dr.	MILITARY FUND.	
1858.....	To Cash paid for the redemption of Warrants drawn on this Fund, From December 16, 1858, to June 30, 1859, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$715 00
	Balance in this Fund, June 30, 1859.....	2,003 88
		<u>\$2,718 88</u>
1859.....	To Cash paid for the redemption of Warrants drawn on this Fund, from July 1, to December 15, 1859, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$2,576 60
	Balance in this Fund, December 15, 1859.	122 24
		<u>\$2,698 84</u>

MILITARY FUND.		Cr.
1858.....	By Balance in this Fund, December 15, 1858, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$1,409 61
1858 and 1859	By Cash received into this Fund, from December 16, 1858, to June 30, 1859, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement).....	1,909 27
		<u>\$2,718 88</u>
		<u>\$2,718 88</u>
1859.....	By Balance in this Fund, June 30, 1859, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$2,003 88
... ..	By Cash received into this Fund, from July 1, to December 15, 1859, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$694 96
		<u>\$2,698 84</u>
		<u>\$2,698 84</u>
	Balance, December 15, 1859	<u>\$122 24</u>

LIBRARY FUND.		
Dr.		
1859.....	By Balance in this Fund, June 30, 1859.....	\$2,108 52
		\$2,108 52
1859.....	To Cash paid for the redemption of Warrants drawn on this Fund, from July 1, to December 15, 1859, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$2,860 23
	Balance in this Fund, December 15, 1859.	439 54
		\$3,299 77

LIBRARY FUND.			Cr.
1858.....	By Balance in this Fund, December 15, 1858, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$423 52	
1858 and 1859	By Cash received into this Fund, from December 16, 1858, to June 30, 1859, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement).....	1,115 00	\$1,538 52
Mar. 12, 1859	Transferred from the General Fund, for one hundred and fourteen Members of the Legislature, at \$5.....		570 00
			\$2,108 52
1859.....	By Balance in this Fund, June 30, 1859, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$2,108 52	
... ..	By Cash received into this Fund, From July 1, to December 15, 1859, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement)	1,191 25	\$3,299 77
			\$3,299 77
	Balance, December 15, 1859.....		\$439 54

Dr. INTEREST AND SINKING FUND OF 1857.

1858 and 1859	To Cash paid for the redemption of Warrants drawn on this Fund, from December 16, 1858, to June 30, 1859, inclusive, as follows:		
Dec. 30, 1858	Controller's Warrants drawn on this Fund, to pay coupons for interest on State Civil Bonds, due January 1, 1859.....	\$147,138 15	
June 30, 1859	Controller's Warrants drawn on this Fund, to pay coupons for interest on State Civil Bonds, due July 1, 1849, (see Tabular Statement).....	136,500 00	
			\$283,638 15
Jan. 14, 1859	Transferred to General Fund, the same having been taken from said Fund to meet the interest on State Civil Bonds, due January 1, 1859.....		61,587 93
	Balance in this Fund, June 30, 1859.....		12,723 26
			\$357,949 34
Sept. 6, 1859..	To Cash paid for the redemption of State Civil Bonds, new issue, as follows:		
... ..	Six Bonds, amounting to \$6,000, to H. C. Wheeler, at 82 90-100	\$4,974 00	
... ..	Eight Bonds, amounting to \$9,000, to J. Perry, Jr., at 83 40-100.....	7,506 00	
			\$12,480 00
	Balance in this Fund, December 15, 1859.		135,975 00
			\$148,455 00

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND OF 1857. Cr.

1858.....	By Balance in this Fund, December 15, 1858, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$147,138 15	
1858 and 1859	By Cash received into this Fund, from December 16, 1858, to June 30, 1859, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement).....	210,811 19	
			\$357,949 34
			\$357,949 34
1859.....	By Balance in this Fund, June 30, 1859, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$12,723 26	
... ..	By Cash received into this Fund, from July 1, to December 15, 1859, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement).....	107,967 30	
			\$120,690 56
Nov. 30, 1859	Transferred from General Fund, to meet the interest on Civil Bonds, due January 1, 1860		27,764 44
			\$148,455 00
	Balance in this Fund to meet interest due January 1, 1860.....		\$135,975 00

Dr. SWAMP LAND FUND.		
1859.....	To Balance in this Fund, June 30, 1859... ..	\$53,406 46
		<u>\$53,406 46</u>
Nov. 30, 1859	Transferred to State School Land Fund, (see Controller's order to transfer).....	\$196 55
	Balance in this Fund, December 15, 1859.	\$87,095 66
		<u>\$87,292 21</u>

SWAMP LAND FUND.		Cr.
1858.....	By Balance in this Fund, December 15, 1858, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$17,865 22
1858 and 1859	By Cash received into this Fund, from December 16, 1858, to June 30, 1859, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement).....	35,541 24
		<u>\$53,406 46</u>
1859.....	By Balance in this Fund, June 30, 1859, (See Tabular Statement).....	\$53,406 46
... ..	By Cash received into this Fund, from July 1, to December 15, 1859, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement).....	31,151 57
		<u>\$84,558 03</u>
July 23, 1859	Transferred from General Fund, (see Controller's order to transfer).....	2,734 18
		<u>\$87,292 21</u>
	Balance, December 15, 1859.....	<u>\$87,095 66</u>

Dr. STATE SCHOOL LAND FUND.

	To Cash paid for the redemption of State Civil Bonds, new issue, as follows:	
March 8, 1859	Six Bonds, amounting to \$5,500, to F. H. Wood, at 91 7-8.....	\$5,053 12
...	Fifteen Bonds, amounting to \$14,000, to W. B. Rochester, at 93 1-4.....	13,055 00
...	Five Bonds, amounting to \$5,000, to D. O. Mills & Co., at 93.....	4,650 00
...	One Bond, amounting to \$1,000, to D. O. Mills & Co., at 94.....	940 00
...	Five Bonds amounting to \$5,000, to H. C. Wheeler, at 89 3-4.....	4,487 50
...	One Bond, amounting to \$500, to Howard Havens, at 92.....	460 00
...	Eight Bonds, amounting to \$5,000, to H. L. Dauteman, at 92 3-4..	4,637 50
	Forty-one Bonds, amounting to \$36,000, redeemed for, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$33,283 12
	Balance in this Fund, June 30, 1859.....	11,465 06
		<u>\$44,748 18</u>
	To Cash paid for Warrants drawn on this Fund, for the redemption of State Civil Bonds, new issue, as follows:	
Aug. 22, 1859	Twenty-Five Bonds, amounting to \$25,000, to H. C. Wheeler, at 83 3-4.....	\$20,937 50
	Balance in this Fund, December 15, 1859.	4,277 89
		<u>\$25,215 39</u>

STATE SCHOOL LAND FUND. Cr

1859.....	By Cash received into this Fund, from February 7, to June 30 1859, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$11,425 08
		<u>\$11,425 08</u>
Feb. 7, 1859..	Transferred to State School Fund, the same being the principal (<i>i.e.</i> purchase money) for School Lands sold under Act of April 23, 1858, and to be applied to the purchase of State Civil Bonds—new issue.....	33,323 10
	(This Fund was opened February 7th, 1859.)	
		<u>\$44,748 18</u>
1859.....	By Balance in this Fund, June 30, 1859, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$11,465 06
...	By Cash received into this Fund, from July 1, to December 15, 1859, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement).....	13,553 78
		<u>\$25,018 84</u>
Nov. 30, 1859	Transferred from Swamp Land Fund, (see Controller's order to transfer).....	196 55
		<u>\$25,215 39</u>
	Balance, December 15, 1859.....	<u>\$4,277 89</u>

Dr. HIRAM SMITH, JR., ABSENT HEIR OF		
1859.....	To Balance, June 30, 1859.....	\$3,119 29
		\$3,119 29
1859.....	To Balance, December 15, 1859.....	\$3,119 29
		\$3,119 29

HIRAM SMITH, DECEASED.		Cr.
1858.....	By Balance December 15, 1858, (see Tabular Statement).....	\$3,119 29
		\$3,119 29
1859.....	By Balance, June 30, 1859 (see Tabular Statement)	\$3,119 29
		\$3,119 29

BALANCES

In the following Funds, June 30, 1859.

General Fund.....	\$182,958 34
School Fund.....	38,911 56
Hospital Fund.....	1,830 41
Military Fund.....	2,003 88
Library Fund.....	2,108 52
Interest and Sinking Fund of 1857.....	12,723 26
Swamp Land Fund.....	53,406 46
State School Land Fund.....	11,465 06
Registration Fund.....	210 51
Estates of Deceased Persons.....	89 09
Hiram Smith, Jr., absent heirs, etc.....	3,119 29
	\$308,826 38

BALANCES

In the following Funds, December 15, 1859.

General Fund.....	\$278,650 12
School Fund.....	43,736 72
Hospital Fund.....	2,956 81
Military Fund.....	122 24
Library Fund.....	439 54
Interest and Sinking Fund of 1857.....	135,975 00
Swamp Land Fund.....	87,095 66
State School Land Fund.....	4,277 89
Registration Fund.....	219 49
Estates of Deceased Persons.....	89 09
Hiram Smith, Jr., absent heirs, etc.....	3,119 29
	\$556,631 85

COPIES OF CONTROLLER'S ORDERS.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF STATE,
Sacramento, December 17th, 1858. }
Hon. THOMAS FINDLEY,
State Treasurer, Sacramento, California:

SIR:—You will please transfer from the General Fund to the School Fund the following amounts:

Semi-annual Interest due the School Fund on account of sales of School Lands as per the Appropriation Act of April 26, 1858	\$16,475 20
Interest of State School Lands, sold under Act of April 23, 1858.....	3,590 56
Principal of State School Lands sold under Act of April 23, 1858.....	8,976 41
Total.....	\$29,042 17

[L. s.] Very respectfully, etc.,
A. R. MELONY,
State Controller.
By JAMES S. GILLAN, Clerk.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF STATE,
Sacramento, January 14th, 1859. }
Hon. THOMAS FINDLEY,
State Treasurer, Sacramento, California:

SIR:—You will please transfer from the Interest and Sinking Fund of 1857, to the General Fund, the sum of sixty-one thousand five hundred and eighty-seven dollars and ninety-three cents, (\$61,587 93) being the amount borrowed of the General Fund to pay the interest on the State Bonds, which fell due on the first instant.

[L.s.] Very respectfully,
A. R. MELONY,
State Controller.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF STATE,
Sacramento, February 7th, 1859. }
Hon. THOMAS FINDLEY,
State Treasurer, Sacramento, California:

SIR:—You will please transfer from the School Fund to the State School Land Fund the sum of thirty-three thousand three hundred and twenty-three dollars and ten cents, (\$33,323 10,) which amount has been received as purchase money (i. e. principal for School Lands sold under Act of April twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and is to be appropriated to the purchase of California State Bonds of the new issue; the interest accruing semi-annually on said bonds to be paid into the School Fund for distribution among the different counties of the State.

[L. s.] Very respectfully, etc.,
A. R. MELONY,
State Controller.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF STATE,
Sacramento, March 12th, 1859. }
Hon. THOMAS FINDLEY,
State Treasurer, Sacramento, California:

SIR:—You will please transfer from the General Fund to the Library Fund the sum of five hundred and seventy dollars, (\$570,) being the amount retained in accordance with law, from the per diem of seventy-nine Assemblymen and thirty-five Senators.

[L. s.] Very respectfully, etc.,
A. R. MELONY,
State Controller.
By JAMES S. GILLAN, Clerk.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF STATE,
Sacramento, June 9th, 1859. }
Hon. THOMAS FINDLEY,
State Treasurer, Sacramento, California:

SIR:—You will please transfer from the General Fund to the School Fund the sum of sixteen thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars and twenty cents, (\$16,475 20,) being the amount of semi-annual interest due from the State on receipts from the sales of school lands.

[L. s.] Very respectfully,
A. R. MELONY,
State Controller.
By JAMES S. GILLAN, Clerk.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF STATE,
Sacramento, July 23d, 1859. }

Hon. THOMAS FINDLEY,
State Treasurer, Sacramento, California :

SIR:—You will please transfer from the General Fund to the Swamp Land Fund the sum of two thousand seven hundred and thirty-four dollars and eighteen cents (\$2,734 18,) in connection with a payment made on account by San Mateo County, June twenty-second, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, of three thousand dollars, (\$3,000,) which was charged to the General Fund.

[L. s.] Very respectfully,
A. R. MELONY,
State Controller.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF STATE,
Sacramento, November 30th, 1859. }

Hon. THOMAS FINDLEY,
State Treasurer, Sacramento, California :

SIR:—You will please transfer from the General Fund to the Interest and Sinking Fund of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, the sum of twenty-seven thousand seven hundred and sixty-four dollars and forty-four cents, (\$27,764 44,) being the amount necessary to enable the Interest and Sinking Fund of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, to meet the semi-annual interest on the State debt, due and payable on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, as per official information received from your department under date of November fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

[L. s.] Very respectfully,
A. R. MELONY,
State Controller.
By JAMES S. GILLAN, Clerk.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF STATE,
Sacramento, November 30, 1857. }

Hon. THOMAS FINDLEY,
State Treasurer, Sacramento, California :

SIR:—You will please transfer from the Swamp Land Fund, to the State School Land Fund, the sum of one hundred and ninety-six dollars and fifty-five cents, (\$196 55) which amount was incorrectly reported by Treasurer of San Mateo County, at his settlement, July twenty-third, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, having been received as Seminary Land, Principal, but paid in as Swamp Land money. The original amount was two hundred and two dollars and sixty-three cents, but the Treasurer's commission of three per cent. being deducted, will

leave the net amount to be transferred, one hundred and ninety-six dollars and fifty-five cents, (\$196 55).

[L. s.] Very respectfully, etc.,
A. R. MELONY,
State Controller.
By JAMES S. GILLAN, Clerk.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF STATE,
Sacramento, December 10th, 1859. }

Hon. THOMAS FINDLEY,
State Treasurer, Sacramento, California :

SIR:—You will please transfer from the General Fund to the School Fund the sum of sixteen thousand four hundred and seventy five dollars and twenty cents, (\$16,475 20,) as per general appropriation of April sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

[L. s.] Very respectfully,
A. R. MELONY,
State Controller.
By JAMES S. GILLAN, Clerk.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL
FOR
THE YEAR 1859.

CHARLES T. BOTTS.....STATE PRINTER.

REPORT.

To His Excellency,

JOHN B. WELLER,

Governor of California:

SIR:—In accordance with the requirements of the Act, concerning the office of Surveyor-General, I have the honor to submit the following statement of the transactions of this office. It would be impossible for me, at this time, to submit to your Excellency a full and complete report, as a considerable portion of the Assessor's annual reports have not yet been received, and two, only, from County Surveyors.

General Higley left on September 20th, 1859, for Washington City, in order to effect some arrangement with the General Land Office, in regard to the swamp and overflowed lands, and also to settle, if possible, some difficulties that have arisen in the selection of the State Seminary Lands; a considerable portion of the applications for those lands having been rejected by the Register of the U. S. Land Office, for the Humboldt District, on the ground that they were not made in accordance with the provisions of the grant. General Higley informed me that he should return by the first of January next, and that he wished to state the result of his mission in his annual report. I shall therefore now only present a statement of the amount of swamp and overflowed lands that have been surveyed and approved, during the past year, and of the amount of school, seminary, and public building lands, that have been selected since the establishment of the State Land Office.

At the time of making out the last report from this office, application had been made for the whole of the school lands offered for sale, under the provisions of the act of April 23d, 1858, and for a considerable portion of the Seminary lands. Many conflicts have arisen in consequence of parties claiming under the pre-emption laws, which had been applied for by others, under the act of April 23d, 1858. Several of these cases, after much delay, have been appealed to the General Land Office, at Washington. When these contests are settled, payment will be made to the State for the amount of land in dispute, for, if it is confirmed to the pre-emptor, other lands will be selected in lieu of the same.

The swamp and overflowed land law, passed April 18th, 1859, and authorizing the sale of six hundred and forty acres to one person, instead of three hundred and twenty, as formerly, and also allowing the purchaser to pay twenty per cent. of the purchase money, and interest on the balance, as with school lands, appears to work well, there having been sixty-four thousand and ninety-seven hundredths acres more surveyed and approved this year than last. There are some defects in this law, in my opinion, and suggestions for its amendment will be made in the report prepared in this office, at the end of the year.

Trusting, that under the circumstances, your Excellency will pardon my not having a full report prepared,

I have the honor to be,
Respectfully your ob't servant,

EDWARD TWITCHELL,
Deputy Sur.-Gen'l. and Register.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Sacramento, Dec. 14th, 1859. }

SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS

Returned to the Surveyor-General's Office, and approved during the year 1859.

COUNTIES.	No. of Acres returned under the Act of 1855	Returned under Act of 1858	Returned under Act of 1859	Total for each County.
Alameda		1,030	3,337	4,367
Colusa			1,366	1,366
Contra Costa		1,974	29,350	31,324
Del Norte		160	280	449
Fresno			2,410	2,410
Humboldt		86	608	694
Marin		2,245	912	3,157
Merced		1,135	1,800	2,935
Napa				
Placer			720	720
Sacramento		11,374	15,126	26,500
San Mateo		3,304		3,304
San Joaquin		1,292	1,323	2,615
Siskiyou		120		120
Solano	1,177	4,916	2,473	8,566
Sutter		253	9,878	10,131
Stanislaus	403	946	812	2,161
Tulare		1,240	2,420	3,660
Yolo		5,504	36,500	42,004
Totals	1,580	35,579	109,309	146,468

The returns for the year, embrace eleven thousand six hundred and seventy-two acres of forfeited swamp land, which have been resurveyed.

TIDE LANDS

Returned to the Surveyor-General's Office, and approved during the year 1859.

COUNTIES.	Under the Act of 1858.....	Under the Act of 1859.....	Total Acres.....
Humboldt	549.48	407.47	956.90
Solano.....		28.73	28.73
Totals.....	549.48	436.20	985.63

SCHOOL LANDS

Sold for Cash, under the Act of April 23d, 1858.

WHERE LOCATED.	Acres.	Total.
In the Marysville District.....	28,535.05	
In the Visalia District.....	4,160.00	
In the Humboldt District.....	68,729.81	
In the Stockton District.....	160,640.50	
Total number of acres located.....		262,063.36
Paid for in full on.....	1,860.00	
Paid 20 per cent. and first year's interest on. (Shown by the State Treasurer's Certificates.)	205,741.50	
Total.....		207,101.50
Leaving unpaid for to the State 54,961.86 acres, to be accounted for as follows:		
Forfeited	15,272.72	
Unpaid, (contested)	1,480.00	
Unpaid, not yet due	5,470.23	
Unpaid in Humboldt District	5,003.31	
Paid for to County Treasurer of Humboldt, (as shown by the Auditor's certified re- ceipts.)	27,735.60	
Total acres unpaid.....		54,961.86

AMOUNT OF MONEY

Certified to by the State Treasurer as received on account of School Lands.

Payments in full	\$1,700 00
Twenty per cent. and one year's Interest.....	72,009 61
Paid balance of purchase money on 929.48 acres.....	929 48
Total	\$74,639 09

SEMINARY LANDS.

Amount of the Grant of 72 Sections		46,080-00
Located in the Marysville District	26,239-80	
Located in the Visalia District	960-00	
Located in the San Francisco District.....	162-10	
Located in the Humboldt District	6,401-00	
Total Located		33,762-90
Balance unlocated		12,317-10

The books of this office show payments as follows:

District.	Manner of Payment.	Acres.	Amount Paid.
San Francisco	Principal in full.....	162-10	\$202 63
Humboldt	Principal in full.....	160-00	200 00
Humboldt	Twenty per cent. of principal and first interest	5,441-00	1,904 35
Marysville.....	Twenty per cent. of principal and first interest	25,223-73	8,828 30
Total..		30,986-83	\$11,135 28

As evidence of the above payment, there are State Treasurers' certificates in this office for.....	\$9,424 93	
Auditor's certified copies of County Treasurers' receipts to the amount of	1,710 35	
Total.....		\$11,135 28

Of the 1,710-35, 928-35 will probably never be paid into the State Treasury, as it was received by the defaulting Treasurer of Humboldt County. There remains unpaid for 2,776-07 acres.

PUBLIC BUILDING LANDS.

Of the ten sections donated to the State, two were allotted to the Stockton, two to Visalia, two to Marysville, two to Humboldt, and two to the San Francisco Land Districts. Advices from the Locating Agents in the Stockton, Visalia, and Marysville Districts, state that the amount allotted to those Districts has been applied for, and the selection filed in the United States Land offices. Owing to delays there, a small number of acres only have been returned to this office.

	Acres.	Amount.
Public Building Lands returned to this office	800	
Paid to the State, as certified by the State Treasurer, on the same, twenty per cent. and one year's interest on 610-87 acres.....		\$224 27
Totals.....	800	\$224 27

SCHOOL LAND WARRANTS

Located under the Act of April 23d, 1858.

Districts.	Acres.
Stockton District	2,240
Humboldt	4,160
Marysville.....	5,280
Total	11,680

SCHOOL LAND WARRANTS

Located upon Unsurveyed Lands under the Act of April 18th, 1859.

There have been returned to this office forty-six surveys, comprising acres, as follows:

Counties.	Acres.
Alameda	2,080
Colusa	640
Santa Cruz	1,120
Merced.....	480
Napa	3,200
Santa Clara	1,440
San Luis Obispo.....	320
Sonoma	1,600
Monterey	4,640
Sutter.....	2,240
Total.....	17,760

ANNUAL REPORT.

STATE LAND OFFICE,
Sacramento, Jan. 24th, 1860. }

To His Excellency,
JOHN G. DOWNEY,
Governor of California :

SIR:—In December last, Mr. Twitchell, Deputy Register of the State Land Office, reported to Governor Weller, the operations of the office during the past year. I was then absent from the State on official business. In my report of last year, the attention of the Legislature was called to the many difficulties arising from the unsettled condition of the swamp land titles. The appointment of an agent of the State was recommended for the following reasons:

“The impracticability of correct surveys being made during the winter season, has already been shown; and, to those at all familiar with the character of the lands and overflows of California, must furnish a convincing and conclusive argument. But the department at Washington seems not to have so clear a perception of the facts as those of us nearer home; and though addressed respectfully and fully on the subject, by Executive communication, could, undoubtedly, be brought to a more explicit and determinate understanding of the whole subject, if the evidence, accompanied by proper explanations, were presented in person by a regularly authorized agent of the State, qualified from practice and experience for the proper discharge of that responsible duty.

An office of this kind, would involve the necessity of explaining to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the peculiarity of the California seasons; the topography of the country; the extent, locality, kind, and quality, of the lands and overflows; the nature of the improvements made, and their effect and influence in turning aside the waters; the class and uses of the spontaneous vegetable growth of the Swamp and Overflowed Lands; the suggestion, and, if possible, the adoption, of an

average line of determination between the highest and lowest floods that have occurred since the grant was made; to agree upon the necessary forms to be required for the transmission of lists; and many other incidental questions, of great importance to the State, which could be more fully elaborated, and better explained, orally, than through the medium of correspondence, which would necessarily be voluminous, and not always liable to a correct and perfect interpretation.

Every other State has been represented in this manner, and found it highly advantageous to their interests—a success attending the personal efforts of these agents, which could not, perhaps, have been attained in any other manner. The appointment of this officer should be among the earliest acts of the Legislature, in order to enable him to proceed to Washington with the lists of swamp and school lands already selected, with a view to their acceptance and confirmation by the department; and, after agreeing upon some general plan for the selections hereafter to be made, return in time for the Surveyors to be placed in the field, for the performance of the summer labor.”

No appointment having been made, I considered it my duty to visit Washington in person. Leave of absence was sought and obtained. My mission was not as successful as could have been desired, still it has been productive of some good. I have the honor to submit the following letter, addressed to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in relation to swamp lands, together with his reply, and the instructions transmitted to the U. S. Surveyor-General. It will be borne in mind, that previous to this time, the *right* of the agent of the State to accompany the U. S. Deputies in their surveys of lands bordering upon the swamps, was not admitted; they were allowed to do so through *courtesy*. Nor have the authorities of the State been called upon to produce testimony to substantiate her claims. The action of the U. S. Deputy Surveyor, has heretofore been final. It will be seen, from the following instructions, that hereafter the State may attack the surveys of the Deputies, and have them set aside, if proper evidence is produced before the Department. This much, at least, we have gained. It will also be seen, that the affidavit required by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, is not such as I submitted:

WASHINGTON CITY, }
November 29, 1859. }

To the Hon. SAMUEL A. SMITH,
Commissioner General Land Office:

SIR:—By an act of the Legislature of California, it is made the duty of the Register of the State Land Office to ascertain the extent, limits, and boundaries, of all lands to which the State is entitled, and have the title vested in the State, and, when necessary, to agree upon the same with the proper officers of the United States.

The United States Surveyors in California have already, in many localities, established what they deem the true line of segregation of the swamp lands. As the agent of the State, I am not willing to adopt their field-notes as the basis of any list of selections, for reasons set forth in my letter of twenty-fourth November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, to Governor Weller, a copy of which was sent to your office. The State has already sold many thousand acres of swamp lands, which are now held by the Federal authorities, under the returns of the U. S.

Surveyors, to be the property of the United States. Consequently, conflicts as to title have already arisen, which will lead to endless difficulty and litigation, unless the matter is speedily arranged between the Federal and State authorities. The whole trouble has grown out of a difference of opinion as to the true signification of the term “Swamp and Overflowed.” The State does not ask that the mere opinion of her agents as to the true character of the lands be conclusive in the matter, nor is she willing to attach more weight to that of the United States agents.

No one can, at this time, go upon the ground, unless familiar with its gradual changes, and say which portion, under the act of one thousand eight hundred and fifty, belongs to the State, and which to the United States.

In March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, the Legislature of California passed a Concurrent Resolution instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives, to urge upon Congress the passage of a law authorizing the State to segregate from the United States domain the Swamp and Overflowed Lands granted by act of Congress, at her own cost, the State taking reliable testimony, under oath, and furnishing maps of the same to the proper department at Washington.

During the next session of the Legislature, the State will make provision for sending out her agents to make these selections. As the agent of the State, I ask of you to furnish me with the exact nature of the evidence you will require to satisfy the department that the land in dispute is really of the character contemplated by the act of one thousand eight hundred and fifty. I ask that I be furnished forms required for our lists, and that when these lists are transmitted to your department, with the affidavits of the State Surveyor, his chainmen, and persons who have lived in the neighborhood for a length of time, as to the facts, and a statement of these facts prove to you that the land is the property of the State, that no further action be necessary, and that the land be immediately patented to the State. I ask that where parties mentioned above subscribe to the following facts the evidence be considered conclusive:

LIST OF STATE SELECTIONS OF SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS.

I, A. B. Surveyor, regularly appointed under act of the Legislature of California, to run out and mark the lines, separating the swamp and overflowed from the dry and arable lands, do depose and say, that I am well acquainted with the method of surveying and marking the public lands, and judging, from the indications of overflow, and the statement of persons who have long resided in the township, that every forty-acre lot, or its equivalent legal subdivision embraced within the above list, is, or has been, subject to overflow, so as to endanger, injure, or destroy, the crops, at the planting, growing, or harvesting season, taking the average season, for a reasonable number of years, as the rule of determination.

A. B.

We, _____, being duly sworn, do depose and say, that we are, by occupation, farmers, and have resided in township _____, meridian, since the years set opposite our names; that we are well acquainted with the method of surveying and marking the public lands. We have carefully examined the above list, reported by _____, State Surveyor, and believe that all the lands embraced therein are truly Swamp and Overflowed, and base our opinion upon the following facts:

All said lands were overflowed in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and covered with water, from a depth of

to
 , and the water did not recede from them until
 , thereby rendering the above described
 lands unfit for regular cultivation, and that, without the erection of
 levees, cutting of ditches, stopping of slough-heads, and other means of
 reclamation, such lands would be subject to overflow, etc. (Also, same
 oath as subscribed by Surveyor.)

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. A. HIGLEY,
 Surveyor-General and Register.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, }
 December 13, 1859. }
 H. A. HIGLEY, Esq.,
 State Surveyor-General of California,
 Washington City, D. C.

SIR:—Referring to the letter addressed to you on the tenth inst., in-
 closing a copy of the instructions to the United States Surveyor-General
 of California, respecting the Swamp and Overflowed Lands in that State,
 inuring to her under the grant of September 28th, 1850, I have now to
 transmit, herewith, the forms of the affidavits to be observed by the au-
 thorities in selecting and reporting to the United States Surveyor-Gen-
 eral the land claimed of this class, together with the letter of this date,
 addressed to that officer, detailing the action to be taken by him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. SMITH,
 Commissioner.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, }
 December 13, 1859. }
 J. W. MANDEVILLE, Esq.,
 Surveyor-General,
 San Francisco, California:

SIR:—Referring to my communication to you of the tenth inst., res-
 pecting the selection of the Swamp and Overflowed Lands in California, un-
 der the grant of September 28th, 1850, I have now to inclose, herewith, the
 forms of affidavits to be required from the State authorities, in reporting
 to you the lands selected from examination in the field, the form of your
 report of the selections made by you from the field-notes of the surveys,
 and the form of reporting the selections made by the State. In order
 that you may fully understand the course to be observed, I have desig-
 nated these forms as A, B, C, and D. A is the form of the affidavit to be
 made by the United States Deputy Surveyor who made the survey of the

lands in the particular township described therein, and must be presented
 unless it is impossible to obtain it; in this case, the affidavit of the Agent
 of the State, for the county in which the lands are situated, must be pre-
 sented, setting forth the fact that the Deputy's affidavit could not be ob-
 tained, and the reasons therefor. The necessary alterations to be made
 in the form to cover this case, are apparent. B is the form of the affida-
 vit to be made by the assistants of the Deputy, and in case these cannot
 be obtained, then the affidavits of two respectable residents in the vicin-
 ity of the land, may be presented, with the same requirements as to the
 necessity therefor. This form, in this event, may be used, the proper
 changes to be made being apparent. C is the form of the report to be
 made by you, in making up the list from the field notes; a copy of this
 list will be furnished by you to the local officers of the district in which
 the lands are situated, with instructions to them to withhold the lands
 from sale or other disposition, unless under express instructions from this
 office. You will also direct them to note the tracts on their plat-book,
 with some convenient mark, referring to the words "State Act, Septem-
 ber 28th, 1850." D is the form of the report to be made by you of the
 tracts selected by the State, with columns in which the number of the
 affidavit made by the Deputy, or the Agent, is to be entered; with an-
 other column, to write the number given to the corroborating testimony.
 A copy of the list alone, in this case, is to be furnished to the local offi-
 cers, with instructions to them similar to those last above stated.

I will here remark that the department reserves to itself the right of
 determining upon the testimony presented, whether the lands are really
 and truly such as are conveyed by the grant, or otherwise—the law
 making the grant expressly delegating to the Secretary of the Interior
 the proper adjustment thereof.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. SMITH,
 Commissioner.

[Copy.]

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, }
 December 10, 1859. }
 JAMES W. MANDENILLE, Esq.,
 Surveyor-General,
 San Francisco, California:

SIR:—H. A. Higley, Esq. State Surveyor-General, by letter of the 1st inst.
 and personally, has called up the subject of the adjustment of the Swamp
 Grant to California, by act of twenty-eighth September, one thousand eight
 hundred and fifty. An examination has therefore been made of the antec-
 edents of this business, in order to determine the proper course of action
 to effect the desired adjustment. Soon after the United States surveying
 system had been extended, in pursuance of law, to that State, an indis-
 pensable prerequisite to selections, instructions bearing date fourteenth
 October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, were addressed to
 the United States Surveyor-General, accompanied by our printed circular
 of November one thousand eight hundred and fifty, authorizing two dis-
 tinct modes of ascertaining swamp lands:

First—By the field notes of survey.

Second—By the affidavits of County Surveyors and other respectable persons, that they understood and have examined the lines, etc.

The authorities of the State, however, having in no way signified their acceptance of either of these propositions, the matter here rested until early in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, when information reached this office, from the Register at Marysville, that the County Agents had been returning to the State authorities, lands as swamp, not shown to be such by the returns of the United States Deputy Surveyor. Thereupon the General Land Office addressed a communication, bearing date the ninth May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, direct to the Governor of California, stating that this was the first information we had of any proceedings in the premises on the part of the State, suggesting concert of action, and that no entries or sales be made by the State until the department was advised of the selections, so as to avoid conflict of interests. Since then, and until the subject was called up by Mr Higley, we have received no official advice whatever from the State authorities, excepting a letter in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, accompanied by a list of certain lands sold as swamp, which it was desired should be excluded from the proclamation for public sales.

The foregoing reference to past proceedings, shows that as soon as the condition of the United States surveying system in California allowed, the department promptly took the initiative to effect the adjustment.

As the duty of the proper execution of this grant is imposed directly on the Secretary of the Interior, who, by law, is the only authority exercising control in its adjustment, he could, if he chose, proceed to close the business upon the evidences in the files of this office, viz—the official returns of surveys, and especially so, as the State had failed to enter into any arrangement, or indicate any policy or action after the notice in instructions of October, 1852.

Mr. Higley, State Surveyor-General, submits certain forms of affidavits, which, when furnished with the lists of the land selected by the State, he desires may be regarded as conclusive of the swampy character of the lands. Having considered the same, I have concluded that in their adoption the interests of the General Government would not be properly subserved. We, however, are desirous of effecting the adjustment upon a liberal and just basis, and the object of this communication is to instruct you—

First—To certify to this office, without delay, all lands shown by the field-notes to be “Swamp and Overflowed,” within the meaning of the grant, contemplating, undoubtedly, the inundation of extensive tracts of country, by such natural arteries as the Mississippi, by which “Swamp and Overflowed Lands” were rendered “unfit for cultivation;” the first act in 1849 was passed, restricted to Louisiana; then followed the general grant of 28th September, 1850, to enable the States entitled to its benefits, “to construct the necessary levees and drains, to reclaim the Swamp and Overflowed Lands therein,” with an express stipulation, that the proceeds should be exclusively applied to that end. It must therefore be born in mind, that the lands evidently intended to be granted, are those, which by reason of their swampy character, and their liability to overflow, are worthless in their natural condition, and whereon crops cannot be raised without reclamation, by levees and drains. Of course, you will omit all tracts within confirmed or alleged private claims, and in reporting the tracts of this class, you will conform the description to the surveys, in such manner, as will enable this office to act upon the lists with the view to their being patented.

Second—With reference to those lands not shown by the field-notes to be swamp, you will report them, upon presentation to you of lists thereof by the State authorities, accompanied with affidavit from the United States Deputy, who made the survey of the township, and his assistants, or, if that cannot be obtained, then from at least two respectable residents, who were contemporaneous with the survey, and who must, in either case, testify that they have no interest, direct or indirect, in the issue, and who will further testify, that they had a personal knowledge of each of the tracts selected at the date of the grants, and know the same to be “Swamp and Overflowed,” and “unfit for cultivation.” Parol testimony, now, after the lapse of nine years, to be available in contradiction of the field notes of survey, must be explicit, resting upon personal and exact knowledge of the locations claimed, and described by section subdivisional designation, and from resident parties in no way interested, present or prospective, direct or indirect; and you will take care to have these requirements strictly complied with, in regard to all lands not shown by the field notes to be “Swamp and Overflowed,” and “unfit for cultivation,” which you may admit and report for approval, as land falling to the State under the grant. You will, of course, send on with such lists, the testimony upon which your report may be based, in every case.

Very respectfully, Your ob't servant,
S. A. SMITH,
Commissioner.

[A]

I, _____, the United States Deputy Surveyor who made the survey of the lands in township _____, of range _____ of meridian, hereinafter particularly described, (or if the Deputy's affidavit cannot be obtained, in that case this affidavit must state the facts,) I, the agent for the State of California, duly appointed under an act of the Legislature thereof, to select the “Swamp and Overflowed Lands” within the county of _____, being duly sworn, depose and say, that I am well acquainted with the mode and manner of surveying and marking the public lands; that I have made a personal examination on the ground, of each of the several tracts described, to wit:

And from such personal examination on the ground, have ascertained and know, and hereby make oath that the greater part of each one of the *quarter-quarter sections* of the foregoing tracts, is “Swamp and Overflowed Land, made unfit thereby for cultivation,” and is in fact unfit for cultivation without “necessary levees and drains to reclaim the same;” that they are made such by reason of the overflow of, (here give the name of the river, the cause of the overflow, etc.) in such a manner that no crop can be raised thereon, by reason of its overflowed and swampy condition; that they are not shallow lakes or ponds, which may, by natural causes, become dry; and that such was the character thereof on the twenty-eighth September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, the day of the passage of the grant. And, further, that I have no interest, direct or indirect, present or prospective, in the issue, or in any parcel of land herein described.

[Signature.]

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this _____ day of _____, one thousand eight hundred and _____, and I hereby certify that the deponents are persons of respectability, and reside in the vicinity of the lands hereinbefore described. J. P.

[B]

We, _____ and _____, Assistants to the United States Deputy Surveyor who made the survey of the lands in township _____, of range _____ of _____ meridian, hereinafter particularly described, (or if the affidavits of the assistants cannot be obtained, and in that case this affidavit must state the fact:—

We, _____ and _____, residents of _____, in the vicinity of the lands in the county of _____, on the twenty-eighth September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty), being duly sworn, depose and say, that we are well acquainted with the mode and manner of surveying and marking the public lands; that we have made a personal examination on the ground of each of the several tracts herein described, to wit: And, from such personal examination on the ground, have ascertained and know, and hereby make oath, that the greater part of each one of the *quarter-quarter sections* of the foregoing tracts is "Swamp and Overflowed Land, made unfit thereby for cultivation," and is in fact unfit for cultivation, without "necessary drains and levees to reclaim the same;" that they are made such by reason of the overflow of (here give the name of the river, the cause of the overflow,) in such manner that no crop can be raised thereon by reason of its overflow and swampy condition; that they are not shallow lakes or ponds, which by natural causes may become dry; and that such was the character thereof on the twenty-eighth September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, the day of the passage of the grant; and, further, that we have no interest, direct or indirect, present or prospective, in the issue, or in any parcel of land herein described.*

[Signature.]

[Signature.]

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, one thousand eight hundred and _____, and I hereby certify that the deponents are persons of respectability, and reside in the vicinity of the lands hereinbefore described. J. P.

It will be seen by the above instructions that the State can now bring forward testimony to prove the true character of the lands which she was about to lose, from the hasty surveys of the United States Surveyor, made in the midst of the dry season. Still, I think the General Land Office requires too much from us. Among other things to which I objected in the instructions, was that portion of the affidavit which required that

* If the deponent, from tender conscience, thinks that his interests in some way might be involved in this matter, let him state distinctly what that interest, directly or indirectly, is, accompanied by his statement under oath whether such interest, so far as he can determine, affects or biases his judgment in the case, and then his testimony will go for what it is worth in the preliminary action of the Surveyor-General and final decision of the department.

the affiants should swear that they were not in any way interested in the issue.

Now, every citizen of the State is, directly or indirectly, interested in the matter. I represented to the department that the only persons really competent to become witnesses in the matter of swamp lands were those who had resided upon the lands in question since one thousand eight hundred and fifty; those who had witnessed the various floods, and who were conversant with the many means of reclamation adopted from year to year, by which the morasses of one thousand eight hundred and fifty are now converted into blooming gardens and fields. Men, to be able to testify to these facts, must have been residents upon the lands in question, and the natural supposition is that no man would be an inhabitant of a tule swamp unless he was interested in it, and expected, by various improvements, to make it a fit place for the home of his family and himself. These inhabitants, the most competent to testify to the true character of the lands, have undoubtedly taken some means to secure title, either from the State or United States.

It was represented to the department that our State did not desire that the mere opinion of her agents should be received as testimony, nor was she willing that the dictum of the United States Surveyors should deprive her citizens of property made valuable by their labor and improvements.

The Commissioner agreed to append to the affidavit a note, stating that if the witness could not conscientiously state he had no interest in the issue, then to state what that interest is, and they, at Washington, will decide upon the weight to be attached to the evidence.

At any rate, we have gained this much, that the federal authorities are now prepared and willing to receive evidence.

I advise now, what I had the honor to submit in my report of last year, which is as follows:

"If our next Legislature provides for the immediate selection of the swamp lands of the State, the acts of Congress, above referred to, will work but little injury to her, for she has disposed of only a small portion of the lands now offered for sale by the government; and in cases where sales have already been made, I think arrangements may be entered into by which those holding a title from the State will be entirely protected from loss. If the government should dispose of any other of our swamp lands, we can recover back the purchase money. The selections should have been made several years ago. Every hour's delay is a loss to the State. By the erection of levees, and other improvements, the waters of many streams have been confined within their banks; and by the shutting of water off from sloughs, and ditching, much of the land which, a few years ago, was submerged three-fourths of the time, has been reclaimed, and is now fit for cultivation. In the Tulare Valley, much of the land which was almost constantly overflowed, in years past, is now dry the greater portion of the year, from the fact that beaver-dams and other obstructions which prevented the flow of the water through its natural channels, have been removed.

Of course, the State will claim all lands which were swamp, or subject to overflow, at the time the grant was made. To enable her to do this successfully, it will be necessary to produce evidence as to the character of the lands at that time. The delay of each year renders this more difficult. In Sacramento County, for instance, the flood of the present year could not be considered an indication of the extent of the natural overflow; because the river is leveed for miles below Sacramento City; while

the embankments and causeways which have been thrown up from the river to the high land, back, protect that country from the floods which have heretofore entirely inundated it. The population of California being somewhat migratory in its habits, makes it important that the testimony of witnesses, as to the true character of these lands, should be procured before a change takes place in their residence which may possibly carry them beyond the limits of the State.

In this matter, we are far behind the other States. Had we sent our lists to Washington in time, they would have been confirmed, and patents issued to the State before this, under the general act of 1857, which granted to the States all the swamp lands selected by State authority, not otherwise previously disposed of by the General Government. The different States have adopted various methods of making these selections. In Florida, agents were appointed to examine the lands in the State, and mark upon the plats in the United States Land Offices all such as they believed to be swamp. They received one cent for each acre thus selected. In Illinois, the agents were directed to make the selections as above, and, when necessary, to make surveys, and return the plats and notes to the State Land Office. Thirty thousand dollars were expended in doing this. In these, and the other States, surveys of all the lands had been made by the United States Surveyors previous to 1850, and selections could be made by sections. Here, however, the swamp lands have not been sectionized, and have been townshipped in but few localities; consequently, it will be necessary to run the line of segregation, and continue the township lines through the tule as far as practicable. I do not think it would be advisable, at this time, to sectionize, as the cost would be too great. The township lines should be run, if possible. The County Surveyors must have these lines established to base their subdivisions upon; and, by carefully noting all sloughs, rivers, character of land, etc., on line, some idea might be formed of the best means to reclaim those immense bodies of tule lands, which, in the language of Mr. Beaumont, County Surveyor of San Joaquin County, "are as little known to the people of this State, as the territory of New Mexico."

It would be impossible for me to correctly estimate the cost of the survey. I think, however, it would hardly exceed one cent per acre. The act of 1850, provides that the proceeds of the sales of these lands shall be applied exclusively to the purpose of reclaiming them. The survey, then, would be the first step towards the reclamation; for without it, we could not ascertain how this could be best accomplished.

In March last, the Legislature passed a concurrent resolution, instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives to urge upon Congress the passage of a law authorizing the State of California to segregate from the United States domain the Swamp and Overflowed Lands granted her by the act of Congress, at her own cost—the State taking reliable testimony, under oath, and furnishing maps of the same to the proper department at Washington. There is a probability that such a law will be passed by Congress during its present session. The better to enable the State to make the selections next summer, let the Legislature authorize the Surveyor-General, by deputy, to make the necessary surveys; fix the price to be paid per mile or acre; appropriate twenty thousand dollars from the Swamp Land Fund, and authorize the issuance of twenty thousand dollars of swamp land scrip; pay for the surveys partly in scrip, and partly in cash; and allow this scrip to be taken in payment for swamp lands. Parties holding it would, of course, soon purchase; and thus, in each scrip holder, the State would have an agent whose in-

terests would be promoted by bringing these lands early into the market. The accounts of the deputies, sworn to, and certified by the Surveyor-General, would necessarily go before the Board of Examiners for allowance. The field-notes could be accompanied by evidence as to the character of the lands required by the United States, and be made under the instructions of the Surveyor-General, subject to the approval of the Governor."

To show the injustice and wrong which has been done to the State by the officers in charge of the United States surveys, I will merely cite, as an illustration, that portion of the country bordering upon the Sacramento River, and the sloughs leading into it, below this city.

Knowing when the survey was to be made, I met the Surveyor here, and accompanied him down the river to his camp. The R Street Levee and the continuous embankments upon the river, were pointed out to him. He was informed by persons residing along the banks, that much money had been expended in making the lands fit for cultivation. I think the report of the Deputy was favorable to the State, but, when the line of segregation was determined in the *office of the U. S. Surveyor-General, in San Francisco*, the State was found to be entitled to not one foot of frontage on the river. And yet the oaths of as good and reliable men as can be found in California, are on file in this office, to the effect that all these lands are subject to overflow, and without levees, etc., could not be regularly cultivated, and that the average cost of reclamation is forty dollars an acre.

I feel confident, that if the present Legislature provides proper means for segregating the swamp lands, and obtaining the necessary evidence, thousands of acres of the best of these lands will be saved to the State.

SEMINARY LANDS.

During the latter part of 1858, many applications were made by the citizens of Siskiyou County, for the purchase of lands of this class. Much to the surprise of this office, and the consternation of the applicants, information was received here, on the day fixed for the public land sales in the Humboldt District, that applications for more than ten thousand acres had been rejected by the land office of that district, upon what I considered mere technical grounds. The act of Congress granting the seminary lands, required that the selections should be made by the agents of the State, in bodies of not less than a quarter section of any of the unsold lands, etc. It was held by this office, that by a quarter section was meant one hundred and sixty acres, taken according to legal subdivisions. The officers of the Humboldt Land District, maintained that the law meant an actual quarter of a section, and consequently offered and sold these lands at public sale.

It will be readily seen, in what an unfortunate position this decision placed the applicants in Siskiyou County. The first intimation they received that their applications had been rejected, was the intelligence that speculators had bought their farms and improvements. The matter was submitted to the Department, and I am glad to say, that the Commissioner agreed with me, that the position I had taken was correct, as will be seen by the following letter of instructions to the Register of the Humboldt District:

[Letter.]

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
December 5th, 1859. }

SIR :—A letter dated first inst., has been received at this office, from H. A. Higley, State Surveyor-General of California, complaining of the rejection by you, of certain State selections, for seminary purposes, under act third March, 1853, filed in your office, previous to the land sales in February last, on the ground that the selections were not made in technical quarter sections, though in contiguous quarter-quarters.

It is held by this office, that a selection is admissible of one hundred and sixty acres made up of quarter-quarters, even if situated in four different sections, provided they are laterally contiguous.

You will please make a report of the rejections complained of, for the definite action of this office thereon.

Respectfully,
Your ob't servant,

S. A. SMITH,
Commissioner.

REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE,
Humboldt, California.

FRONTAGE OF SWAMP LANDS ON BAYS AND RIVERS.

The Swamp Land Act, passed April twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, authorized the purchase of three hundred and twenty acres of land by one person, but restricted the purchaser to a frontage of one-half mile, by legal subdivision, on any bay, lake, or navigable stream.

The act of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine authorizes the sale of six hundred and forty acres to one individual, but makes no provision for a greater frontage. The object of the restriction was to prevent the monopoly of the narrow strip of land along the margin of water courses, which is generally higher and more valuable than that back of it, and probably, also, to prevent the settler on the margin of the water courses from shutting out those purchasing in the rear, from communication with the water. The law, so far as it applies to such cases, should not, in my opinion, be changed. In many of the large tracts of swamp land, especially those near the junction of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, there are innumerable sloughs, many of which are navigable. In consequence of their sinuosity, it often occurs that when a person desires to purchase six hundred and forty acres, in the locality in which he wishes to select the same, it is impossible for him to get one hundred and sixty acres, even, without having a greater frontage than is allowed by law. There are often islands formed by navigable sloughs, containing, perhaps, not more than three hundred and twenty acres, and yet having a frontage of two miles. The cost, per acre, of reclaiming swamp lands, by levees or ditches, depends upon the amount reclaimed. It is very evident that, the smaller the tract, the greater will be the cost of reclamation, per acre; consequently, the purchaser who is compelled to take up his three hundred and twenty, or six hundred and forty acres, in separate tracts, labors under a great disadvantage. To avoid this difficulty, I

would suggest that the law be so amended as to allow the purchaser, in such cases, to take six hundred and forty acres, with the additional frontage requisite to secure that amount; *provided*, that the Surveyor-General is satisfied that the interests of the State do not suffer thereby, and that the rights of individuals are not interfered with.

SEGREGATION OF SWAMP LANDS.

The act of 1858, creating a State Land Office, makes it the duty of the Register "to correspond with the United States Surveyor-General, with a view of learning where said Deputies are making surveys adjoining to any of the swamp lands of this State, and on learning that said Deputies are making surveys adjoining Swamp and Overflowed Land, said Register shall authorize a competent Surveyor to go with said Deputies and agree with him or them upon said line of demarkation, between the State and United States lands, etc."

Four such appointments have been made, Mr. Murray of Humboldt, Mr. Neal of San Joaquin, Mr. Peabody of Solano, and Mr. Goddard of Sacramento. Returns have been received from all these gentlemen.

The report of Mr. Goddard will be found in the Appendix.

The law fixed the compensation of the agents at ten dollars per day. But no appropriations having been made, the two last named gentlemen have as yet received no pay for their services. Some provision should be made for their payment.

CERTIFICATES OF PURCHASE.

There are many certificates of purchase of swamp and overflowed lands, that were issued from the Secretary of State's office, under the act of 1855, which have since become forfeited by the purchasers failing to pay interest as required by law.

The act for the relief of purchasers of lands from the State, passed April 8th, 1859, provides that when lands for which certificates of purchase have been already issued, shall have been or may become forfeited, the Register may issue new certificates *on the surrender of the old ones*.

Under that act the holders of forfeited certificates have it in their power to put parties who have since purchased the same land, to great inconvenience. The holder of the original certificate cannot be compelled to surrender it, and yet, until it has been surrendered, and filed in the State Land Office, a second certificate cannot issue. I would suggest that a law be passed authorizing the issuance of new certificates in such cases without the surrender of the original, and that it be made a felony for the holder of the original certificates to sell or assign the same.

SCHOOL LAND WARRANTS.

The act of 1859 requires that school land warrants shall be surrendered to the State Land Office before title can issue. The federal authorities, in whose possession many of the warrants are, refuse to yield them. The matter was represented to the Department at Washington, but no reply was received before I left, but have no doubt that the Registers will be instructed to deliver these warrants to the State's agent, if a receipt is given.

COUNTY BOUNDARIES.

But two surveys of county boundaries have been returned to this office during the year; one of the line dividing Placer from Sacramento and Sutter counties, and the other, of a portion of the line dividing Butte from Tehama County.

Mr. G. S. Elliott, Surveyor of Placer, having been recommended by the Board of Supervisors, as a suitable person, I appointed him to make the survey of the Placer County line. The Surveyor of Sutter County was notified of the appointment of Mr. Elliott, and advised to accompany him while surveying that portion of the line which borders upon Sutter County. The field notes and plat have been returned, and as no protest was made by the authorities of Sutter County, the survey has been approved.

That portion of the line dividing Butte and Tehama counties, between Rock Creek and the Sacramento River, was established, at the request of the Board of Supervisors of Butte County. I appointed J. S. Henning to make the survey. The field notes and plat have been returned and the survey approved.

At the request of the Board of Supervisors of Humboldt, and with the consent of the Supervisors of Klamath County, J. S. Murray, Esq., was appointed to survey and establish the line between those counties. No return has yet been made of the survey.

Requisitions having been made by the Boards of Supervisors of Butte and Yuba counties, to have the division line between those counties surveyed, I appointed J. S. Henning on the part of Butte, and Nelson Wescott on the part of Yuba, to act as a joint commission in establishing the line. These gentlemen have made their report. They have been unable to agree upon that portion of the boundary line above the junction of the Natchez Fork and the Hansonville Fork of the Honey Creek. It will be necessary for the Surveyor-General to go in person, or to send some one to act as umpire, in order to settle the dispute.

REPORTS.

Reports have been received from County Surveyors as follows:

Albert Moore.....County Surveyor of Amador County.
M. B. Holt.....County Surveyor of Fresno County.
Alfred D. Easkoot.....County Surveyor of Marin County.
J. W. Tucker.....County Surveyor of Merced County.
Duncan Beaumont.....County Surveyor of San Joaquin County.
J. B. Wood.....County Surveyor of Sonoma County.
Silas Wilcox.....County Surveyor of Stanislaus County.
B. W. Groom.....County Surveyor of San Diego County.
Lucien B. Healy.....County Surveyor of Tehama County.

Among the valuable reports herewith transmitted, that of Mr. Wilcox, County Surveyor of Stanislaus, is worthy of perusal—containing, as it does, the well digested views of an experienced officer.

The County Surveyor of Sonoma County, Mr. Wood, complained, I think with reason, of the very low standard of fees allowed by law to County Surveyors in many counties. Some changes should be made in this respect to insure the services of competent men. The necessity that the men elected to fill the responsible office of Surveyor, should be well

qualified to perform their duties, though unseen at present, will be felt by the next generation.

The County Surveyor of Amador, Mr. Moore, calls attention to the fact that a portion of the northern boundary of that county, dividing it from El Dorado County, is not clearly defined. Not having received any official communication from the county authorities on the subject, I have taken no action in the matter.

FRESNO.—The report of M. B. Holt, County Surveyor of this county, contains some suggestions for the improvement of navigation of the upper San Joaquin River. Also a plan for the reclamation of a large tract of State land, at present considered valueless, by the overflow of Tulare Lake and King's River.

In his report to this office, Mr. Easkoot, the Surveyor of Marin County, remarks that the present swamp land law is defective in its restrictions confining the purchaser to a frontage of one half mile on navigable waters. These lands in this county lie immediately on the bays of San Francisco and San Pablo, and from their narrow extent prevent parties obtaining the full quantity (six hundred and forty acres) allowed them by law.

I would respectfully call your attention to the report of J. W. Tucker, of Merced County, and to that of Lucien B. Healy, County Surveyor of Tehama. The valuable suggestions contained in them certainly entitle them to publication.

Mr. Beaumont, County Surveyor of San Joaquin, furnishes some data showing the practicability of reclaiming the Swamp Lands, and the comparative cost of doing so, from experiments made within his knowledge.

STATISTICS.

As required by law, I issued a circular to the County Surveyors and Assessors, calling upon them for the information required to be transmitted to this office.

Reports have been received from the Assessors in thirty-six counties, as follows:

.....Alameda County.
F. P. Smith.....County Assessor of Amador County.
David Weaver.....County Assessor of Butte County.
Frank Spaulding.....County Assessor of Colusa County.
John F. S. Smith.....County Assessor of Contra Costa County.
Solon Hall.....County Assessor of Del Norte County.
Lewis Foster.....County Assessor of El Dorado County.
F. G. Coffin.....County Assessor of Klamath County.
Wm. Vanderbilt.....County Assessor of Marin County.
.....Mariposa County.
John Burton.....County Assessor of Mendocino County.
.....Merced County.
George Hale.....County Assessor of Monterey County.
A. S. Roney.....County Assessor of Napa County.
Martin Brannan.....County Assessor of Nevada County.
J. B. Harper.....County Assessor of Placer County.
E. B. Ryan.....County Assessor of Sacramento County.

U. U. Tyler..... County Assessor of San Bernardino County.
 Chas. R. Bond..... County Assessor of San Francisco County.
 Henry Grissim..... County Assessor of San Joaquin County.
 Charles Varian..... County Assessor of San Luis Obispo County.
 Charles S. Kelley,..... Ex-County Assessor of San Mateo County.
 W. H. Patton..... County Assessor of Santa Clara County.
 O. K. Stampley..... County Assessor of Santa Cruz County.
 Wm. H. Angell..... County Assessor of Shasta County.
 A. G. McKinsey..... County Assessor of Sierra County.
 John S. Dudley..... County Assessor of Siskiyou County.
 Benj. H. Brown..... County Assessor of Solano County.
 N. Nuckalls..... County Assessor of Sonoma County.
 E. B. Beard..... County Assessor of Stanislaus County.
 Henry Hart..... County Assessor of Trinity County.
 Tulare County.
 B. B. Robinson..... County Assessor of Tuolumne County.
 James McCauley..... County Assessor of Yolo County.
 Joel D. Martin..... County Assessor of Yuba County.
 Juan Sepulveda..... County Assessor of Los Angeles County.

In addition to the tables of statistics, valuable information has been furnished by these officers in the counties of Amador, Butte, Monterey, Colusa, Placer, Nevada, Siskiyou, Sierra, Yolo, and Yuba. This will be found in the Appendix. In my opinion, some compensation should be offered, both to the Assessors and Surveyors, to induce them to bestow that care upon their reports as will render them available.

AMADOR COUNTY.

The statistical report shows a very large increase in the amount of fruit. Wheat has yielded an average of twenty bushels to the acre. The quartz mines will compare favorably with those in other counties--total product, about one million of dollars. Coal has been found in Buckeye Valley, in this county. In the way of manufactures, there are six breweries, three soda factories, one tannery, one iron foundry. Marble of superior quality is taken from a quarry in the neighborhood of Volcano.

BUTTE COUNTY.

The Assessor's report represents a falling off in the amount of taxable property in the past year, owing to the depreciation of the value of cattle and quartz machinery, and by the destruction of property by fire in Oroville. He also represents, that the line dividing Butte from Colusa, from Sutter, and from Plumas counties, has not been properly defined.

COLUSA COUNTY.

Of the main agricultural products, the yield has been small, occasioned, partly, by the drought prevailing this season, and from the fact, that less land was cultivated than in former years. The increase in live stock, on the other hand, has been very great, and the assessment roll gives a larger amount of taxable property than that of former years. Fruits do not appear to have increased in the same proportion as in other parts of the State, the grasshoppers having severely injured and destroyed many of the young trees.

MENDOCINO COUNTY.

But little land has been brought into cultivation in this county, a large portion is well adapted for grazing purposes. Timber of the finest quality is abundant; its vicinity to the coast, and the facility with which it can be conveyed to a market, will render this emphatically the lumbering district of the State.

MONTEREY COUNTY.

The yield of cereals this year has been very great. The increase in stock good. Eighteen hundred barrels of whale oil has been the result of six months' labor of twenty-four men. The clip of wool this year is three hundred and seventy thousand pounds; more than equaling the total amount returned from the other counties of the State.

NEVADA COUNTY.

The yield of wheat has been an average of twenty-five bushels to the acre; barley and oats, thirty bushels per acre. As to manufactures, there are three tanneries, two foundries, one ropewalk, and seven breweries, making, annually, one hundred and ninety-seven thousand gallons of beer.

SIERRA COUNTY.

A falling off in the amount of land cultivated, and in the number of live stock. Quartz mining operations all yielding profitably.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

The Assessor states, that owing to the failure of a large portion of the mining district, in this county, business in every branch has fallen off, stocks and real estate have depreciated in value. The yield of cereals good, and will compare favorably with other seasons. Quartz mining has been successfully prosecuted. An iron foundry was established in January last.

YOLO COUNTY.

The drought of the present year has had its effect in this county. Ten bushels of barley has been returned as an average yield per acre, and of wheat eight only. The diversion of the waters of Putah and Cache creeks, thereby draining a large tract of swamp land, is represented as entirely practicable; the attention of the Legislature is called thereto. Among the fruits, the culture of the grape is largely in the lead.

YUBA COUNTY.

This county is evidently in a prosperous condition. The amount of taxable property, however, has been returned a little short of that of last year; not, however, from any depreciation in value, but, in the opinion of the Assessor, it has been overestimated in former assessments. Two railroads have been projected, each having its terminus in the city of Marysville. One connecting Folsom and Sacramento with Marysville, and the other Vallejo.

All which, is respectfully submitted.

H. A. HIGLEY,
 Surveyor-General and Register State Land Office.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

COUNTIES.	Acres of Land Inclosed.	Acres of Land Cultivated.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		OATS.		RYE.		CORN.		BUCKW'AT		PEAS.		BEANS.		POTATOES.		SWEET POTATOES.		ONIONS.		HAY.		FLAX.	HEMP.	TOBACCO.	COTTON.		Acres Sugar Cane.....	Acres Broom Corn.....	Pounds of Butter.....	Pounds of Cheese.....	Dozen of Eggs.....	Pounds of Wool.....	Bee Hives.....	
			Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Tons	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Acres	Pounds	Acres	Pounds	Acres	Pounds	Acres	Pounds	Acres	Pounds
Alameda.....			21,683	443,660	17,404	522,120	5,086	203,440	60	1,800	476	19,040	37	740	52	1,300	683	20,490	1,438	86,280	14	140	22	3,300	3,890	3,890						6	37	84,850	102,000	475,000	46,410	24	
Amador.....		10,465	1,950	39,000	1,247	31,175	75	1,875			390	19,000			16		16		60			20			3,000	3,000							30				11,970		
Butte.....		14,989	5,268	109,726	5,364	138,886	414	15,153	66	1,466	248	6,918	3	150	16	400	4	86	13,130	5	600	3	500	2,583	4,178										45,337	200	30,928	9,966	
Calaveras.....																																							
Colusa.....		8,500	5,250	65,625	2,625	39,375	350				175	5,250														2,300								16,000	1,400	10,000	66,000		
Contra Costa...	60,430	43,439	29,160	583,200	10,964	328,920	2,013	70,455			100						666		502						10,000	10,000							134	390,000	130,000	96,000	4,000		
Del Norte.....		2,740	896	29,568	35	2,100	1,475	103,250							145	10,875	3	135	190	57,000						115	288							15,000	5,000	31,750	3,000		
El Dorado.....		8,000	900	17,000	1,060	12,700	1,416	6,200			20	900							60	8,490			3	235	1,588	1,630											5,511		
Fresno.....		1,950	500	1,000	800	20,000					600	30,000							15	1,500	20	4,000			400	800											10,000		
Humboldt.....																																							
Klamath.....			1,100	24,200	300	7,500	500	15,000			50				7	175	15	300	175	17,500			12	4,800											12,000				
Los Angeles....		11,040	2,500	4,000	2,400	7,000	50	1,000	10	250	1,500	60,000			20	500	150	4,500	70	7,000	6	600	5	100	250	400			3	3,000		30	7,100	1,100	10,000	41,000			
Marin.....		6,549	1,010		660		2,998												2,281																500	300	6,000		
Mariposa.....		1,200	200	4,000	400	8,000	100	2,000				300							10						500									10,000	12,500		12,820		
Mendocino.....		13,020	4,020		5,000		2,500		75		300		400		100		150		500				10																
Merced.....		15,000	4,000	75,000	7,000	140,000	500	10,000			2,000	60,000					50	3,000	50	15,000			50	25,000	1,350	1,600										500	16,000		
Monterey.....		10,900	1,819	72,760	1,687	49,510	147	8,820			190	1,900	40	410	285	2,350	309	9,270	426	85,200	14	1,050	50	5,000	2,849	2,849									29,790	21,600	10,995	370,000	
Napa.....		70,000	34,684	867,110	13,978	349,450	4,123	103,075	10		9,200	276,000	25		2,000		100		250			25			4,000							30	90,000	50,000			40,000		
Nevada.....		6,957	957	23,915	2,700	42,500	1,500	39,000											5,000	100,000					3,000	6,000													
Placer.....			4,930	160,360	3,686	110,560	700												6						1,100									8,700		1,495	50,000		
Plumas.....																																							
Sacramento.....		57,700	11,300	167,200	23,470	586,450	1,666	44,100	27	580	247	9,340	90	1,540		1,760		2,170	991	207,350	265	65,644		41,760	11,170	11,920							44	263,300	105,450	113,300	37,412		
San Bernardino.....		1,356	400	8,000	500	1,500	10	300	10	250	300	12,000	1	30			20	800	10	1,500			5	1,500	100									7,500	11,060	6,000	10,000		
San Diego.....																																							
San Francisco..		1,000	25	700	250	7,500	450	9,000																															
San Joaquin....	125,562	95,900	42,400	635,200	30,150	527,400	1,800	45,000	113	2,696	318	12,570	94	1,780	150	2,830	100	2,820	510	29,550	230	16,760	315	44,435	12,000	18,930	10	3	5					53,170	32,330	38,920	60,380		
San Luis Obispo	4,000	1,200	490	12,250	160	5,000					60	900					30	550	25	750					350													40,000	
San Mateo.....		20,000	3,200	96,000	1,300	80,000	2,100	73,500	320	9,600	230	3,450	100	2,000	400	1,200	600	1,800	1,500	120,000			40	2,800		5,200			3					4	35,000	11,000	35,000	8,000	
Santa Barbara..																																							
Santa Clara.....		81,517	20,916	522,900	3,062	91,860	249	12,450			93	1,460	10	300			107	2,140				28	2,800	4,163	4,163								35				67,064	1,518	
Santa Cruz.....		33,710	14,000	420,000	5,200	156,000	5,000	150,000	100	2,000	600	18,000	250	5,000	40	800	500	15,000	1,000	15,000			30	2,000	900	1,250									19,200	30,000	200,800	12,000	
Shasta.....		4,920	1,460	36,500	1,980	33,660	675	3,500			470	9,440			50	670	40	800	200	9,000	2	100	25	800	2,400	1,200							4	27,860	1,220	7,000		</	

COUNTIES.	HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS—NUMBER OF TREES AND VINES.																											ASSESSED VALUE OF PROPERTY.									
	Apple	Peach	Pear	Plum	Cherry	Nectarine	Quince	Apricot	Fig	Aloe	Citron	Lemon	Orange	Olive	Pomegranate	Pine Apple	Prune	Persimmon	Pecan	Chickadee	Almond	Walnut	Filbert	Gooseberry	Raspberry	Strawberry	Grape	Tons of Grapes ..	Gallons of Wine.	Value of Fruit...	Real Estate	Personal Property	Total Valuation of Property				
Alameda	12,779	78,500	66,500	25,000	31,500	6,500	1,000	28,000	5,000				100	450							667			14,500	30,000		420,000		1,000								
Amador	15,541	34,363	2,322	2,191	9,121	1,269	559	1,644	266												300	18		5,000	4,000	200,000	39,201				\$1,225,615 00	\$1,190,194 75	\$2,415,809 75				
Butte	14,169	42,142	6,690	3,424	1,635	3,035	1,517	1,877	1,081	9			15		24			4			2,047	32		667	542	1,261,955	60,221	60		\$8,750 00	1,600,544 00	2,447,218 00	4,047,762 50				
Calaveras																																					
Colusa	7,204	12,400	74	172	112		75	875																			4,225						514,047 00	1,978,612 00	2,492,659 00		
Contra Costa	14,791	19,928	2,455	2,431	1,905	413	903	731	200	25	20	6	6	20	100						200	700		2,246	2,227	27,857	25,428							2,425,626 00			
Del Norte	9,240	2,308	470	275	310	8	31	4	23															75	60	12,000	200							269,964 00	377,129 00	647,093 00	
El Dorado	73,344	59,072	5,880	1,831	1,750	1,216	1,843	920	424				75								240					82,316	126,490							1,170,895 00	1,379,655 00	2,550,550 00	
Fresno	300	1,500	75	100	50																		250	150	1,000	10,000								171,772 00	399,055 00	570,827 00	
Humboldt																																					
Klamath	none																																	165,347 00	294,688 00	460,035 00	
Los Angeles	2,500	14,000	715	400	370	281	708	1,500	1,200		109	500	4,000	1,100	870		40				420	1,000	50	400	200	4,000	2,570,000	3,100	280,000	150,000 00							
Marin	no fruit	given																																916,585 00	1,146,413 00	2,062,998 00	
Mariposa	3,000	4,000	150	200	50	10	10																	64	30	220,000	16,000							200,000 00	1,040,000 00	1,240,000 00	
Mendocino	3,000	4,300	100																																		
Merced	1,000	3,000	500	100	50		50	25	100																100	20,000	600,000							752,000 00	150,399 00	902,399 00	
Monterey	1,340	1,075	1,340	231	191	10	25	50	35												40	20					60,000		500						519,912 00	901,105 00	1,421,017 00
Napa	56,689	48,547	3,970	1,967	2,408	2,715	749	2,332	225			57	43								75	43		5,000	15,000	125,000	206,002		2,000						1,813,873 00	1,467,616 00	3,281,489 00
Nevada	33,000	40,000	1,600	300	850	314	573	376	263												9	8		198	29		60,000								3,628,445 00	1,014,500 00	4,642,945 00
Placer	14,566	31,666	2,621	2,229	923	1,290	758	1,089	340				10		25						489	64			6,536	195,668	90,426									2,985,538 00	
Plumas																																					
Sacramento	159,482	226,795	46,140	29,320	23,112	17,015	25,760	16,760	5,776			230	275	3,760			4,850		280		2,850	5,220		9,133	13,450	375,600	347,300		1,150	137,500 00	7,193,280 00	4,714,968 00	11,908,248 00				
San Bernardino	300	1,000	50	20					20																		50,000	250	2,000	5,000 00	201,837 00	264,896 50	466,733 50				
San Diego																																					
San Francisco	3,500	3,500	2,700	1,700	1,700	100	1,000	2,500	100								1,000				20			7,000	2,500	350,000	2,000								24,454,073 00	9,323,002 00	33,777,075 00
San Joaquin	19,220	30,470	4,810	850	780	490	2,130	1,050	970	10	3	6	20	35	1,890		15	22	38	20	240	85		4,120	780	6,370	5,910	47	520	95,100 00	2,652,198 00	2,599,100 00	5,251,298 00				
San Luis Obispo	300	1,000	300	150	100		30	200	20					70								1					2,500								364,150 25	615,777 50	979,927 75
San Mateo	7,300	18,000	650	430	1,750	100	100	675	125	35	20	15					30				30			600	1,640	18,000	7,550	4		2,000 00	859,611 00	630,896 00	1,490,407 00				
Santa Barbara																																					
Santa Clara	81,571	38,389	20,494	4,595	4,360	2,491	1,241	3,766	175																		429,209	215	15,000						3,495,753 00	2,192,073 00	5,687,826 00
Santa Cruz	10,855	2,800	1,200	1,500	300	100	50	150	50				2	2				2	1		11	14		35	200	25,700	12,710			10,000 00	548,459 00	588,926 00	1,137,385 00				
Shasta	6,400	9,420	1,200	2,000	1,800	600	560	1,400	340						75						90	50		1,400	5,000	20,000	35,000	2		10,400 00	43,500 00	1,729,707 00	1,773,207 00				
Sierra	2,030	6,375	60	157	71	40	55	175																													
Siskiyou	4,000	1,500	2,000	400	100			50																500	500	8,000	300										
Solano	14,450	218,291	1,326	1,430	280	964	75	1,856	556			5	10			25	15		5		422	168		100	50	2,000	115,257	50	100								
Sonoma	98,129	33,878	8,761	5,503	16	269	2,694	1,776	1,004				8		60						4,078	50		75,000	90,0												

COMPARATIVE TABLE,
Showing the Yield of Wheat and Barley per Acre for the years 1858-9.

COUNTIES.	Acres of Land Cultivated.		Acres of Wheat.		Bushels of Wheat.		Acres of Barley.		Bushels of Barley.	
	1858.	1859.	1858.	1859.	1858.	1859.	1858.	1859.	1858.	1859.
Alameda.....	56,000		12,803	21,683	256,060	443,680	24,044	17,404	724,321	522,120
Amador.....	7,509	10,465	1,476	1,950	22,140	39,000	1,828	1,247	36,560	31,175
Butte.....	11,332	14,989	2,497	5,268	46,829	109,726	4,086	5,364	78,669	138,886
Calaveras.....										
Colusa.....	9,405	8,500	3,560	5,250	52,900	65,625	4,845	2,625	96,906	39,375
Contra Costa.....	31,155	43,439	16,870	29,160	286,790	583,200	6,300	10,964	180,000	328,920
Del Norte.....	2,228	2,740	620	896	24,800	29,568	140	35	5,880	2,100
El Dorado.....	7,130	8,000	1,016	900	10,258	17,000	1,511	1,060	17,744	12,700
Fresno.....	1,500	1,950	250	500	5,000	1,000	1,000	800	20,000	20,000
Humboldt.....										
Klamath.....	2,975		1,500	1,100	37,500	24,200	15	300	300	7,500
Los Angeles.....	6,750	11,040	510	2,500		4,000	4,215	2,400		7,000
Marin.....	6,516	6,349	546	1,010	21,840		1,420	660	56,800	2,998
Mariposa.....	2,000		280	200	4,200	4,000	500	400	7,500	8,000
Mendocino.....		13,020		4,020				5,000		
Merced.....	1,750	15,000	600	4,000	12,000	75,000	1,000	7,000	25,000	140,000
Monterey.....	29,054	10,900	2,861	1,819	28,610	72,760	2,544	1,687	76,428	49,510
Napa.....	35,660	70,000	16,000	34,684	500,000	867,110	5,000	13,978	150,000	349,450
Nevada.....	28,000	6,957	4,500	957		23,915	6,500	2,700		42,500

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Placer.....				4,930	108,000	160,360		3,686	100,000	110,560
Plumas.....	54,128		9,628	11,300	171,340	167,200	21,430	23,470	516,782	586,450
Sacramento.....	16,000	1,356	541	400	13,525	8,000	355	500	12,425	1,500
San Bernardino.....										
San Diego.....		1,006	30	25	850	700	100	250	4,000	7,500
San Francisco.....		95,900	20,000	42,400	300,000	635,200	37,000	30,150	600,000	527,400
San Joaquin.....	72,473		500	490	3,000	12,250	350	160	2,500	5,000
San Luis Obispo.....	900	1,200	500	490	74,400	96,000	2,590	1,300	103,600	80,000
San Mateo.....	11,120	20,000	2,480	3,200						
Santa Barbara.....					145,000	522,900	8,000	3,062	160,000	91,860
Santa Clara.....	30,000	81,517	14,500	20,916	98,250	420,000	5,100	5,200	200,000	166,000
Santa Cruz.....	33,526	38,710	3,930	14,000	24,060	36,500	1,872	1,980	26,592	33,660
Shasta.....	4,440	4,920	1,200	1,460						
Sierra.....	575	554			140,000	90,000	4,000	3,250	145,000	91,250
Siskiyou.....	100,000	19,850	4,000	6,000	105,160	294,300	6,567	5,450	164,175	119,000
Solano.....	37,255		8,258	14,714	16,000	328,525	6,000	6,396	240,000	255,840
Sonoma.....	30,000	124,175	8,000	10,141	18,500	20,000	4,000	3,500	48,000	70,000
Stanislaus.....	8,550	6,720	1,850	1,878						
Sutter.....										
Tehama.....										
Trinity.....	3,210	2,857	953	769			838	269		
Tulare.....	2,625	4,085	1,800	2,369	36,000	47,380	300	1,059	6,000	26,475
Tuolumne.....	4,563	5,069	537	858			2,336	1,091		
Yolo.....	47,438	43,573	10,500	15,164		121,312	30,675	24,536		245,260
Yuba.....	23,000	30,000	3,363	3,000	85,975	90,000	5,756	5,900	153,765	177,000

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APPENDIX.

REPORTS OF COUNTY SURVEYORS.

AMADOR COUNTY.

ALBERT MOORE.....County Surveyor.

COUNTY SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, }
Jackson, Amador County. }

Hon. HORACE A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General of the State of California :

DEAR SIR :—In accordance with the requirements of law, I send you the following report :

The quantity of land claimed in this county is sixty thousand acres. The number of acres cultivated, ten thousand four hundred and sixty-five.

The number of surveys of land made by my predecessors, according to the records in my office, are twenty-three; number of acres, three thousand five hundred. The number of surveys made by me since in office, is four; number of acres, surveyed, five hundred and seventy-seven. The fact that my services have been required so very little, and the consequent necessity of following other occupations for a livelihood, has prevented me from giving much attention to gathering statistics. I therefore refer you to the report of the Assessor for much of the information asked for in your circular.

A portion of the northern boundary line of this county is somewhat indefinite, and as the same came near allowing several criminals, known here as the "Silver Lake Robbers," to escape the penalty of the law, and as it may in future create difficulties, I would respectfully suggest that you call the attention of the Legislature to the subject, or take such

other action as you may deem proper in the premises, to avoid such future anticipated difficulties.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALBERT MOORE,
County Surveyor, Amador County.

JACKSON, December 12, 1859.

FREZNO COUNTY.

W. B. HOLT.....County Surveyor.

COUNTY SURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
Fresno County, California. }

H. A. HIGLEY, Esq.

DEAR SIR:—The brief time which has elapsed since my election to office, in addition to a press of official duties, has prevented my making you as detailed a report (as required by the act of April 17th, 1850,) as I could wish.

In answer to sub-section two of said act, I would allude, first, to the navigation of the San Joaquin River, and make some suggestions for its improvement. Since 1858 it has been successfully navigated for five months in the year, by a steamer seventeen feet beam, by one hundred and twenty feet in length, as far as Fresno City, a distance of one hundred and eighty miles. From close observation and consultation with experienced men, I am satisfied that it could be made navigable during the whole year, by the expenditure of fifteen to twenty thousand dollars in the removal of snags and other obstructions, and the construction of wing-dams at a few points where the river is widest. If the necessary appropriation for said improvements was made by the State, it would be many times remunerated by the speedy sale of large tracts of swamp land along said route, and in the rich agricultural and stock-raising counties of Fresno, Tulare, and Buena Vista, and also in the increased amount of taxable property. The recent successful efforts to navigate the San Joaquin River, has already had the effect of attracting a large amount of immigration into this section of country, as you are doubtless aware by the increasing sale of State lands in this valley.

In regard to the "irrigation of arable lands," which is very much needed in this section of country, from minute and careful observation, we would suggest a feasible plan. By a canal, or ditch, of sufficient capacity, the surplus water of King's River could be conducted into the San Joaquin at Fresno City, by which means a district of State Swamp Lands, thirty-six miles in length, by an average of five miles in width, would be reclaimed and furnished with a source of irrigation. It would also improve the navigation of the San Joaquin River, and the overflow of Tulare Lake prevented, by diverting its greatest supply of water, viz : King's River.

The climate of this valley is warm and dry during the summer months, and comparatively so during the winter, as *rain* falls but seldom, and we have to rely mainly on irrigation for agricultural purposes, which is done to a small extent by the natural overflow of the streams, but most surely

by means of irrigating ditches, which will be the only sure means for the cultivation of nearly every acre of land in the San Joaquin and Great Tulare valleys. Artesian wells may in time be obtained, but at present they have not been fully tested. This part of the State is eminently adapted to the growth of all kinds of fruit, ornamental, or other trees, and particularly the grape vine, which grows to great perfection. I would suggest, in view of the above facts, that the Legislature should enact a *general law* for the incorporation of companies for the diverting of streams for irrigating purposes, thus encouraging *associated capital* to accomplish what individual enterprise cannot, and thereby render productive many thousand acres of rich land, but at present comparatively worthless.

The "Panoche Turnpike Company," (a recently organized corporation,) are constructing a turnpike road from Fresno City, through the "Panoche Pass," to connect with the road now traveled to San Juan and Gilroy. This road shortens the distance over any other route to San Francisco, from the valleys of San Joaquin and Tulare, and the southern portion of the State, about twenty-five miles. The grade on this pass is very gradual and easy, well adapting it for loaded teams. As a grade and route for a *railroad*, it is superior to any other in the Coast Range.

For information as to the quality of land under cultivation, agricultural products, etc., I would refer you to the Assessor's Report of this county. The quantity of cattle, sheep, and hogs, have greatly increased since the assessment roll was made out. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Yours, respectfully,

M. B. HOLT,
County Surveyor.

To H. A. HIGLEY, Esq.,
Surveyor-General of the State of California.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY SURVEYOR, }
Fresno County, California. }

Report of Surveys for the Year 1859.

Survey No. 60—Township eighteen, south; range twenty, east; section thirteen, south half, containing three hundred and twenty acres, surveyed October 10, 1859, for E. A. Wright; approved October 21, 1859; recorded October 31, 1859.

Survey No. 61—Township eighteen, south; range twenty, east; section thirteen. North half, containing three hundred and twenty acres, surveyed October 10, 1859, for C. Wright; approved October 21, 1859; recorded October 31, 1859.

Survey No. 62—Township seventeen, south; range twenty-one, east. Section twenty-seven, containing one hundred and twelve acres, surveyed October 7, 1859, for A. Reed; approved November 25, 1859; recorded December 8, 1859.

Survey No. 63—Not approved.

Survey No. 64—Township fourteen, south; range fifteen and sixteen, east. Sections twenty-five and thirty, containing two hundred and eighty acres, surveyed October 27, 1859, for A. J. Downer; approved November 25, 1859; recorded December 8, 1859.

Survey No. 65—Township eighteen, south; range twenty, east. Section twenty-three, east half, containing three hundred and twenty acres, surveyed November 14, 1859, for E. Wright; approved November 25, 1859; recorded December 8, 1859.

Survey No. 66—Township eighteen, south; range twenty, east. West half section twenty-one, containing three hundred and twenty acres, surveyed November 14, 1859, for W. H. Bubb; approved November 25, 1859; recorded December 8, 1859.

Survey No. 67—Township eighteen, south; range twenty, east. North-west quarter-section twenty-three, containing one hundred and sixty acres, surveyed November 15, 1859, for W. H. Patten; approved November 25, 1859; recorded December 8, 1859.

Survey No. 68—Township eighteen, south; range twenty, east. West half section sixteen, containing three hundred and twenty acres, surveyed November 15, 1859, for W. H. Patten; approved November 25, 1859; recorded December 8, 1859.

Survey No. 69—Township seventeen, south; range twenty-one, east. South quarter of northwest quarter of section twenty-eight, containing eighty acres, surveyed November 12, 1859, for W. G. Sanderson; approved November 25, 1859; recorded December 8, 1859.

Survey No. 70—Township seventeen, south; range twenty-one, east. Section twenty-nine, containing one hundred acres, surveyed December 8, 1859, for E. Lee; approved —; recorded —.

Survey No. 71—Township seventeen, south; range twenty-one, east. Section thirty, containing eighty-four acres, surveyed December 8, 1859, for M. J. Money; approved —; recorded —.

Survey No. 72—Township fourteen, south; range twenty-three, east. Sections nineteen and twenty, containing one hundred and twenty acres, surveyed December 7, 1859, for J. Beauchamp; approved —; recorded —.

I certify the above to be a correct copy of all surveys made by me.

M. B. HOLT,
County Surveyor of Fresno County.

MARIN COUNTY.

ALFRED D. EASKOOT.....County Surveyor.

SAN RAFAEL, Dec. 9th, 1859.

H. A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General:

SIR:—In obedience to the law, and in compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report:

This county is supposed to contain four hundred and forty-eight thousand acres of land, the greater portion of which is mountainous, and therefore, unfit for cultivation, though most of it is well adapted to grazing.

There are no overflowed lands in this county, except from the tide waters of the bays; of this, there is about ten thousand acres that has salt water vegetation growing upon it. Of this amount there has been

surveyed three thousand one hundred and fifty-six and seventy-three hundredths acres, the surveys numbering from one to thirty-three. The law in regard to Swamp and Overflowed Land, works very badly for purchasers in this county, as most all of the overflowed land is very narrow, so that purchasers cannot take the quantity of land the law allows them, on account of its frontage on the bays of more than one-half mile. There are no mineral lands in this county as far as my knowledge extends.

The principal timber in this county is redwood, pine, and oak.

There are no Saw Mills now in operation in this county. There is one Paper Mill, situated on Daniel's Creek, about thirteen miles to north-east of San Rafael, and about fifteen miles to the south-east of Tomales Bay. This mill manufactures about seven thousand eight hundred pounds per week, of printing paper, worth in San Francisco, sixteen dollars per hundred.

There has been some three roads surveyed, the field notes and plats I will send to your office as soon as I can correct them.

The amount of taxable property in this county, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty:

Value of Real Estate	\$916,585 00
Value of Personal Property	957,950 00
Value of Improvements	141,109 00
Total amount of Taxable Property	\$2,015,644 00
TAXES.	
State Tax	\$12,312 75
County	10,262 98
Road.....	1,024 41
Special.....	10,262 98
Delinquent.....	1,942 99
Total Tax in this county for the years 1859 and 1860	\$35,806 11

School Land Warrants numbers three hundred and one and three hundred and two issued on the 13th day of November, 1852, in favor of A. G. Kimble, for one hundred and sixty acres of land each, and located for said Kimble, in this county, on the 14th day of May, 1853, has been floated from the land on which it was located, for the reason that said land is claimed under a Spanish grant.

The most part of this county has been townshipized but no part of it sectionized.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

ALFRED D. EASKOOT,
County Surveyor Marin County.

MERCED COUNTY.

J. W. TUCKER.....County Surveyor.

MERCED BOTTOM, Oct. 25, 1859.

Hon. H. A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General:

In compliance with the law and the requirement from your department, I offer my annual report as County Surveyor.

Whole number of surveys of swamp and overflowed land in Merced County, sixty-one.

By my predecessor, twenty-seven; by myself, twenty-five—total, one thousand five hundred and forty-eight and seventy-nine hundredths acres.

By myself—resurveys, nine; corrections, one—total, five hundred and seventy-three and sixty hundredths acres. Grand total, two thousand one hundred and twenty-two and thirty-nine hundredths acres.

Of all the surveys, and resurveys, and correction, made by myself, approved copies have been received, recorded, and delivered to proprietors, except numbers fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-eight, fifty-nine, sixty, and sixty-one; return copies of which have not been received at this office. To my knowledge, there has been, on the part of proprietors, but two forfeitures.

On the east, Merced County is bounded by the Millerton and Visalia road; such boundary cannot be fixed and permanent. Would it not be better, that permanent monuments be fixed at the commencement and termination, and a true line between them?

Of mineral lands there is but small amount in Merced County, and entirely confined, so far as known, to the eastern border. In the San Joaquin and Merced valleys, there are some alkaline lands. Where it is weak, irrigation renders the land highly productive. But in some localities it is so abundant, that no vegetable can grow. It lies in stratas, sometimes on the surface, at several inches or feet below, and in some places in several successive stratas, unalkaline earth intervening. Where it is very abundant on the surface, the finest timber is often found growing. For want of time and the proper tests, I can say nothing of it beyond its alkaline properties. Should I have the honor to make the next annual report, its chemical properties will be fully made known, with suggestions to remedy its evils.

The Merced Valley, for agriculture and manufacture, is, perhaps, unsurpassed, if even equaled, by no other locality in the State. From the eastern boundary, where the Merced River enters it, for fifteen miles of the course of that river, the valley varies from one to five miles in width. The soil is of the very best quality, and the energetic industry of the citizens have checkered it with water ditches, and the yield of every kind and variety of grain, fruit, and vegetable, is almost unparalleled. Enough, and enough only, has been as yet done, to test the productiveness of the soil. It surpasses the expectations, or even the hopes of the most sanguine. Below the distance above named, (fifteen miles) the bottoms become narrower, and cultivation has been comparatively neglected. A few places have been put in cultivation, and yield largely. Much of the most valuable land in the valley was returned by the United States Surveyor as overflowed; they are, or soon will be, all claimed and purchased.

A matter to which I respectfully direct your attention, but one which I

am at present not prepared to embody in my annual report, is that of the valley of the San Joaquin River, bounded on the east by the San Joaquin River, west by the Tulare mountains, is now but a barren desert, but with water, it would be highly productive, and well adapted to the growth of vines. — I have crossed it but in two places, from Hill's Ferry, at the mouth of the Merced River, south and west, to the mountains at San Luis Creek, about twenty miles distant; returning east, about like distance to the river. The valley on the west side of the river, varies, perhaps, from about eight to twenty miles in width. So far as my travels enabled me to observe, there is a slight elevation, running in a serpentine line in the valley, having the general direction of the river; the land falling off gently, east toward the river, and west toward the mountains. To the east, the soil is generally mixed with sand, but in some places, its hardness would seem to indicate the presence of clay—western descent gravelly. The high ground which divides it suggests, that could water be taken from the San Joaquin River above, or from Tulare Lake, and carried in a ditch, it would offer the best possible facility to irrigation. I have been able to learn but little of the qualities of the land, etc., beyond my own observation; the travelers seem to have had other matters in view, and cared but little for the country over which they traveled. Some are of the opinion, that from the lightness and porosity of the soil, water could not be carried but a very short distance. They say, that all the water of the San Joaquin River, at a low stage, would be absorbed in less than fifty miles. I believe such an opinion to be incorrect. Ditches passing over similar soil on the Merced, lose hardly an appreciable quantity, in several miles. The second year, perhaps, evaporation and absorption would not take more than one-fifth in passing one hundred and fifty-six miles. Artesian wells have been suggested; I suppose them practicable. The Legislature, by joint resolution, have asked Congress to grant a tract of country on the Overland Mail Route—at present a desert, but with water, productive. Why not the same in relation to San Joaquin Valley, and grant to a company liberally to put water on it? With water, in a few years, it would be one of the largest and most flourishing settlements in the State.

By the time of the next annual report, I expect to have seen much more of the valley, and to have arrived at a more definite conclusion.

By circulars from you, addressed to the County Surveyors of San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Merced, Fresno, and Tulare counties, you will be able to form an estimate of the practicability of irrigation, and also whether the soil of the territory will justify it.

The valley of the San Joaquin, to which as yet but little attention has been given, offers the finest possible inducements to settlers. Its soil and climate is well adapted to the culture of the grape.

The irrigating ditches of the Merced, by slight enlargement, and some as they are, may be applied to propelling machinery, up to this time in use, in but two cases. The mining regions east, northeast, and southeast, has in it innumerable rich quartz veins, as yet but little worked, but in a few years will contain a large and dense mining population, giving a good and ready market to the products of agriculture and manufactures. Capitalists wishing to engage in manufacture, would do well to visit this locality.

The assessment of this county was very early, and therefore could embrace none of the agricultural statistics of the current year. About the first of August, I addressed notes to many persons, asking information, and posted notice to like effect, but strange as it may appear, not a single

one has proffered the asked for intelligence. Why it has been neglected I cannot conjecture; for such failure there can be no excuse; it is neglect to the injury of the county, and every citizen in it.

Most respectfully,

J. W. TUCKER.

STANISLAUS COUNTY.

SILAS WILCOX.....County Surveyor.

COUNTY SURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
Stanislaus Co., Dec. 13, 1859. }

Hon. H. A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General:

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with your circular, I have the honor to submit the following report:

The only navigable stream that intersects this county, is the San Joaquin. It is an important river to a large scope of country and has received too little attention from the annual congregated wisdom of this State. It drains many hundred thousand acres of the best lands in southern California, a large portion of which, belongs to the State, as overflowed lands. This large tract is now, and must continue, to be only useful for grazing purposes, unless a market is made accessible for its products, by the improvement of the river. This can be accomplished as I suggested in a former report, by the removal of the snags, and as its bed is quicksand, boats plying on it would soon open a channel for the passage of small steamboats. The result of the past year's experience, has, I believe, demonstrated this. The condition of the roads in this county, are on a par with those in other sections of the State—about impassable in the rainy season. The thoroughfare from Stockton to Mariposa, is now in such a state. Turnpikes would probably be constructed if the lands along the line were not entirely destitute of timber and water. If Congress would donate every alternate section to such companies as would build the road, and the State offer a fair bounty to those settlers who would plant, and successfully grow, not less than five acres of yellow locust or cottonwood timber, it would conduce to the prosperity of the State and those concerned. Both of the species of timber spoken of are of rapid growth, and will produce good fencing materials in from five to six years, the latter has been known to grow a foot in diameter and fifty feet high, in six years. In this county the timber for any purpose but fire-wood, has nearly all disappeared, which will render the opening and fencing new farms very expensive, and retard the settlement of the vast extent of prairie lands, unless encouragement is given to the growth of timber, by the Legislature of the State.

Much arable land might be irrigated by means of artesian wells, but the great expense attending their opening, coupled with the uncertainty of ultimate success, must deter individuals from attempting their construction in the open prairies, unless the Legislature should offer premiums or bounties to pioneers in the undertaking.

Placer diggings for gold have been successfully worked in the southeastern and north-eastern sections of the county, for the past five years. The yield of gold is on an average with any diggings of the kind in the

State, and an area of mineral lands, in those sections of the county, now remains useless to the miner, because water has not yet reached it, although we have the prospect of the introduction of water from the Big Oak Flat Ditch, in course of construction, from the head waters of Tuolumne River, which, when completed, in accordance with the original design, must open one of the richest and most extensive mineral regions in the southern mines.

Within the county, we have, in successful operation, the Stanislaus Water Company. This company conveys water from the Tuolumne River, a distance of five miles, into the French Bar diggings, and they have, at great expense, erected a force pump, of large capacity, which forces water to the height of one hundred and forty feet to a large reservoir, from which the water is conveyed in ditches to new and rich diggings, near the southeast line of this county. Messrs. Simmons & Co. have two force pumps at work, which throw water about twelve feet, with the view of supplying the above mentioned diggings, as well as several hydraulic claims in the town of La Grange.

It is gratifying to me to be able to state the steady advancement and prosperity of our citizens engaged in agricultural and grazing pursuits, which constitute the wealth and taxable portion, if not the numerical force, of the county; this portion of our population contributes, though the least numerous, three-fourths of all the means employed for the support of government; this is accounted for from the fact that they are always accessible to the Assessor and Tax Collector, while the miners are migratory in their habits, and are least to be found when a poll or road tax is to be collected. As a part of the social compact, receiving alike the benefits of government, it is but equal and exact justice that they should contribute their share to the support of the government. More efficient legislation to promote, or a more efficient mode of collecting the revenue, would add greatly to the prosperity of the mining counties, and to the State at large.

The county of Stanislaus is, on an average, eighteen miles wide and sixty-five long, containing an area of about one thousand two hundred and thirty square miles. Within its boundaries are more than seven hundred and eighty-seven thousand two hundred acres; of this, over one-half is susceptible of cultivation but for the absence of timber and water. On the river bottoms and along the valleys of the small streams and creeks nearly all the land is in successful cultivation, and is occupied for agricultural or grazing purposes, and in a few isolated spots, on the open prairies, successful and prosperous farms have been opened, but at great expense to the proprietors.

In my former report, I stated that from thirty-one to forty thousand acres of overflowed and swamp lands lay in this county, that estimate was based upon high water mark, and not upon the United States survey or confirmed Spanish grants. At the present time, and under recent instructions from your office, I would not place the estimate at more than one quarter of that amount. Since Nov. 4th, 1858, I have surveyed two thousand two hundred and seventy and seventy-eight hundredths acres of swamp and overflowed land; three hundred and one and eighty-five hundredths acres are corrections of surveys made under the act of 1855; one thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight and ninety-three hundredths acres were surveyed under the act of 1858-9, of which four hundred and sixty and thirteen hundredths acres were lands embraced in the surveys made under the act of 1855.

Confirmed Spanish grants cover about forty-four thousand acres, and

about sixty-six thousand five hundred acres are claimed, but not yet confirmed.

The boundary line between Merced and Stanislaus counties, from the southeast corner of Stanislaus County to the San Joaquin River, and seven miles up said river, has never been determined.

I would recommend no changes in the county lines, as the county is prosperous, the taxes meeting all the financial liabilities, and gradually paying off its indebtedness, and any act of the Legislature, to increase the boundaries of the county at the present time, would be detrimental to the interests of the whole population.

The intelligent Assessor of the county, will doubtless furnish your office with an estimate of the items which incidentally come under his observation, which would swell this report to an unusual length.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

Respectfully your ob't servant,

SILAS WILCOX,
County Surveyor Stanislaus County.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

DUNCAN BEAUMONT.....County Surveyor.

Co. SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, SAN JOAQUIN Co. }
Stockton, 24th December, 1859. }

Hon. H. A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General:

SIR:—I have the honor to transmit to you, in accordance with the act defining the duties of my office, the following report:

In reference to the aggregate quantity of land belonging to the State, my estimate is, that there are about four hundred and thirty square miles of swamp or overflowed lands attached to this county, two-thirds of which can be reclaimed at no very great expense. As the tide never rises over it but a few inches, an embankment three feet high would secure almost the whole of it from inundation at all seasons.

A high estimate for the cost of reclamation of three hundred and twenty acres is nine hundred and sixty dollars; for the reclamation of six hundred and forty acres one thousand two hundred and eighty dollars, and proportionably less per acre as the amount of land to be reclaimed in one body, is increased.

From experiments which have been made in Contra Costa and Sacramento counties, and also in this county, during the past year, the reclamation of these lands can no longer be considered doubtful. It is true that the tracts of land reclaimed are small, but the facility with which it has been done, and the amount of produce gathered from this land, prove that it can be done profitably in large bodies.

I would again call your attention to the necessity of having the township lines established at the cost of the State. It often occurs that an order is made for a survey five or six miles from any United States survey. In order to make this survey the statute requires that the United States lines should be extended, and that the parties applying to

locate these lands must pay the expenses. Surveys, in all such cases, cost more than the State demands for the land, and nine times out of ten these lines are not made the boundaries of the land sought to be purchased. The consequence is that applicants will not have the land surveyed, the State is kept out of the use of the purchase money, and the claimants have all the use and benefit of the land, without paying taxes or any other costs to the State. But the most important reason that these lines should be established by the State is on account of errors which have been made, and which must be continued, unless some means is adopted to prevent them.

There is an error of thirty minutes on the north and south lines in all of the swamp land surveys in townships four and five north, range five east. These surveys were run on true lines, and were commenced in the southeast corner of the townships, from the corner established by the United States Deputy-Surveyor. The error having been made on the United States line, must be continued through all surveys connecting with it. There is no way in which these errors can be corrected, and prevented in future, unless these lines are established by the State, and the sooner it is done the better it will be for all parties interested.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,

DUNCAN BEAUMONT,
County Surveyor, San Joaquin County.

SONOMA COUNTY.

J. B. Wood.....County Surveyor.

COUNTY SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, }
December 22d, 1859. }

Hon. H. A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General of California:

SIR:—In accordance with law, relating to County Surveyors, I herewith submit to you the following report:

The County Assessor, from the nature of his duties, is better calculated to furnish you with reliable information, relative to the statistics of the county, than I am.

The legal fees of the County Surveyor of this and some other counties, have been reduced so low, that it is almost impossible to obtain a respectable support; consequently but little time can be given to obtain information on those subjects mentioned by you in your circular.

Internal Improvements.—There are two licensed ferries within the county; one across Russian River near Healdsburg, and one near the mouth of the river. The income from these ferries is very small, as they are only used during the high stages of water. Some attempts have been made at artesian well boring, but with little success; only one that has discharged any water and then only a small quantity. We have no turnpikes or railroads, no magnetic telegraphs, and our highways are in a most miserable condition. The roads have been frequently changed, and work done on the roads one year is oftentimes of no use the next. The roads should be permanent, and definitely defined, and the labor put upon

them should be of a substantial character. The location and repairs are under the direction of the Board of Supervisors, and heretofore road matters have been badly attended to. I would suggest some amendments to the road law, as it is now a very hard matter to force a road, and in the collection of revenue the tax is very unequal and unjust. There is now a light per centage on the value of property, and Road Overseers, appointed by the Board of Supervisors, demand from each man two days' work, or twice that if he deems it necessary, or its equivalent at two dollars per diem. This system bears heavily upon the poor man, for he pays nearly as much as the man who owns a carriage and half a dozen wagons, or who drives his thousand or more head of stock to market. I think it would be better to have only a certain per centage assessed and collected for road purposes.

County Boundaries.—I have no more suggestions to make than were made in my last report, to which I would refer.

Sonoma County is an agricultural and stock raising county. There is only a small proportion of land but what is suitable for grain, or grazing. Perhaps one-fourth has a thick growth of timber. There is only a small quantity of overflowed land on San Pablo Bay, Sonoma, Petaluma, and San Antonio creeks.

Swamp Lands.—My experience will not justify me in making any assertions respecting the reclamation of swamp lands. My views, as well as the opinions of those with whom I have consulted, are, that the lands, when brought into a state of cultivation, will be more valuable than other lands, and that it will cost less to reclaim such lands than to purchase other lands. I would recommend a good system of ditching, which would save the expense of fencing, with embankments thereon, up along the principal streams and sloughs. From the observations I have made, nature has divided it into certain districts by which it could more easily be reclaimed than by dividing it as the law requires; but even as the law requires, a man with capital, wishing to invest in land, would find it easier to reclaim said lands than is generally supposed.

The amount of swamp land surveyed and approved by the Surveyor-General, amounts to two thousand eight hundred and fifty-two and sixty-eight hundredths acres.

SCHOOL LAND LOCATIONS.

Warrant No. 275—Located by Wm. Mock, for J. W. Ormsby, April 15th, 1856.

Warrant No. 65—Located by Wm. Mock, for Geo. Campbell, June 15th, 1857 Relocated by J. B. Wood.

Warrants No. 163—For three hundred and twenty acres; No. 674—For one hundred and sixty acres; No. 676—For one hundred and sixty acres, located on the following described lands:

The south-east one-quarter of the south-east quarter of section 11. The south-west one quarter of the south-west quarter of section 12. The south-east one-quarter of the south-west quarter of section 12. The south-west one-quarter of the south-east quarter of section 12. The south-east one-quarter of the south-east quarter of section 12. The west one-half of the ———, section 13, three hundred and twenty acres. The west one-half of the north-east quarter of section 13. The north-west one-quarter of the south-east quarter of section 13. Total six hundred and forty acres. By Wm. Mock, for Thomas Roche, July 30th, 1857; Township 6 north, Range 10 west, base and meridian of Mount Diablo.

Warrants No. 138, 139, 140, 141—Each for one hundred and sixty acres, on the following lands: Warrant 138, on the south-west one-quarter of section 32; Warrant 139, on the south-east one-quarter of section 31; Warrant 140 on the north-east one-quarter of section 6; Warrant 141, on the north-west one-quarter of section 5. By J. B. Woods, for Emsley Elliott, December 3d, 1857; Township 708 north, Range 7 west, base and meridian of Mount Diablo.

Warrants Nos. 266, 273, 278—Each for one hundred and sixty acres. No. 266, located on the west one-half of the south-west quarter, the north-east one-quarter of the south-west quarter, and the north-west one-quarter of the south-east quarter of section No. 32. No. 273, on the east one-half of the south-east quarter. Warrant 278, the west one-half of the north-east quarter, the north-east one-quarter of the north-west quarter of section No. 31, and the south-east one-quarter of the south-west quarter of section No. 30, Township No. 9, north, Range No. 7, west, base and meridian of Mount Diablo.

Location made by H. H. Harmon, Deputy County Surveyor, for C. B. Grant. Warrants (School Land) Nos. 86 and 87, located on the fractional north one-half of section 5; Township 8 north, Range 9 west, and fractional south-east one-quarter of same section, containing three hundred and eighteen acres.

Location of School Land Warrant No. 99, on the first of September, 1859. By C. C. Tracy, Deputy County Surveyor, upon the east one-half of section fifteen, Township No. 6 north, Range No. 8 west; base and meridian of Mount Diablo.

Location of School Land Warrants, Nos. 179 and 466, for one hundred and sixty acres each, September 1st, 1859. By C. C. Tracy, Deputy County Surveyor, for Owen P. Sutton, upon the south fractional half of section 26, the fractional south-east one-quarter of the south-east quarter of section 27, the west one-half of the south-west quarter of section 25, all of Township No. 7, of Range No. 8 west; base and meridian of Mount Diablo.

Location of School Land Warrant No. 260, for three hundred and twenty acres, for C. H. Holmes, October 9th, 1859, upon southeast one-quarter and the west one-half of the north-east one-quarter of section No. 3, and the west one-half of the south-west one-quarter of section No. 2; Township No. 7, Range No. 8 west; base and meridian of Mount Diablo.

J. B. WOOD,
County Surveyor of Sonoma County.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

LUCIEN B. HEALY.....County Surveyor.

COUNTY SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, TEHAMA Co., }
December 15, 1859.

Hon. H. A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General, California:

SIR:—To comply with the law, I have made a statement concerning Tehama County, which I beg leave to submit.

The time I had allotted for the preparation of an elaborate report, has been consumed in attending to unexpected official business.

Although the topography of this portion of the country is similar, in some particulars, to that of other parts of the State, it has its peculiarities.

Divided into two unequal portions by the Sacramento River, which flows through it in a southeasterly direction, and receives tributaries from the Sierra Nevada on the one side, and the Coast Range on the other, this county possesses agricultural and manufacturing faculties of no mean order.

The alluvial bottoms of the Sacramento are of the richest and deepest soils in the State, and occupy a strip of land on each side of the river of about a mile in width, which is only broken by the rocky gorge, called the Iron Cañon, extending from a point four or five miles above Red Bluff to within six miles of the mouth of Cottonwood Creek.

These rich deposits not only yield large crops of all kinds of grain, but are well adapted to the growing of grape, cotton, tobacco, and sugar cane. Many of the streams flowing into the Sacramento, afford bottom lands but little, if any, inferior to those of the river itself, and in many instances, on account of the springy nature of the soil, all kinds of vegetables are raised with ease. Facilities for irrigation on the creeks are generally superior to those on the river.

The land of a second quality, skirting the plains and low country, constitutes a large area, which has not as yet been entered upon to any extent for the purposes of agriculture, on account of a sufficiency of better land for all those who have hitherto wished to engage in tilling the soil.

The low hills, from the plains to the mountains, are covered in the spring with a luxuriant growth of wild oats, which affords excellent pasturage during the greater part of the year.

Some time during the long, dry summer, when these vast fields of wild grain have acquired the combustible properties of gunpowder, a spark from a camp fire, or from the pipe of a careless smoker, suffices to set the whole country in a blaze, and burn everything to be seen. Even then, the grain and seeds which have fallen to the ground during the forepart of the season, serve to fatten the numerous herds that roam at will over the apparent waste.

The table lands lying between the small streams, and extending from the low hills to within a mile or two of the river, the poorest in the country, except, perhaps, the red hills, afford considerable good grazing during March, April, and May, when they are adorned with innumerable varieties of wild flowers of every hue, which seem to have been blended by the hand of an artist into a carpet of indescribable beauty and magnificence. Seeds from these flowers fall to the ground early in the season, where they lie in store for the cattle which lick them up with avidity long after every stalk has whitened in the summer's drought.

The mountainous portions of the country, although quite rugged, possess many small valleys and benches of excellent land, watered by springs and rivulets of great purity. Surrounding these garden spots, grass of the finest quality is found in abundance.

Throughout the summer, the climate is cool and delightful; in winter, snow falls on the highest and most exposed places to the depth of several feet.

Many of the mountain ridges are clothed with forests of pine, cedar, and fir, of varieties highly prized by builders, in which roads and mills are being built, much to the satisfaction of the inhabitants of the plains,

who look forward to their completion as to the commencement of an era of cheap fences and comfortable buildings, for both man and beast. For, although there have always been saw mills in operation in the county ever since its organization, the price of lumber has hitherto been such as to prevent its being used to any great extent for many of the purposes to which it is well adapted.

The fine grazing lands of the mountainous districts of the north and east, infested until quite recently with hostile Indians and thieves, through the judicious and discreet interference of the State authorities, assisted by the prompt and generous action of our citizens, are now open to those who may be disposed to settle them, and take up their abode with us.

Along the water courses of the valley of the Sacramento, the timber is principally oak, sycamore, cottonwood, and willow, occupying the low land and sloughs. Close-grained timber, suitable for wagons and machinery is very scarce, and our shops are generally supplied from the Atlantic States.

Although mining is carried on to some extent in the northwest portion, Tehama cannot be called a mining county. New diggings were discovered last summer on the Sacramento River, about twelve miles above Red Bluff, which with the aid of suitable machinery, will pay from two to three dollars per day to the hand.

Stone, suitable for the manufacture of good lime, occurs in but few places; there is, however, probably enough for the future use of the county.

A bed of coal has been discovered at the foot of the mountains, near Elder Creek, how extensive has not yet transpired, as it has only been prospected at one point.

Freestone, possessing peculiar qualities, is found on Nome Lackee Reserve. It weighs only about one hundred pounds to the cubic foot; will resist the action of heat as well as the best fire brick, and when first taken from the quarry is very soft and easy to work. These valuable properties render it an excellent building material.

Tuscan Springs, situated amid volcanic hills, six or seven miles northeast of Red Bluff are well known, and are justly celebrated for the medicinal qualities of their waters.

Some of these springs are impregnated with salt, some with sulphur, and others with a combination of various mineral substances, in which, sulphur generally predominates. Many of the springs emit inflammable gas. This is collected and ingeniously employed in heating the vapor baths of the establishment.

A scientific analysis of these waters, by the learned mineralogist and geologist, Dr. Veatch, was, I think, published some time ago.

Salt works were erected, and salt manufactured at one time, but the enterprise was soon abandoned, it is presumed, on account of the high price of labor.

There are salt springs in other parts of the county. Nome Lackee Reserve has been supplied with salt made at springs near by.

Our products are principally grain and hay. Of wheat, there is generally a surplus, after sufficient flour has been manufactured for home consumption, and for the wants of a large mining population to the north of us. Barley is seldom a drug. Hay is always marketable, at a fair price, being worth from forty to fifty dollars per ton, the present season.

Vegetables are raised to some extent, but our farmers and gardeners have not paid sufficient attention to them to prevent large shipments from the lower counties.

Indian corn is cultivated by some, but is not considered a certain crop. Great attention is being paid to orchards and vineyards; neighbors vie with each other in transplanting the most luscious varieties of fruit, while shade and ornamental trees are carefully selected for their beauty and harmony with the adjacent landscape.

Our climate favors the introduction of the finest tropical fruits, and plants and flowers of rare growth are common in our gardens.

The exact number of cattle, horses, etc. in the county, I have no means of ascertaining.

I very much doubt the propriety of a law requiring the County Surveyors to collect statistics relating to the various kinds of property in the county, unless it provides an adequate compensation.

To perform this duty with accuracy, would consume as much time as to assess all the taxable property.

I have taken the following statistics from the assessment roll of Tehama County for 1859:

Live Stock, Etc.	No.	Value.
Horses	1,969	\$99,733
Mules.....	904	71,425
Cattle.....	15,532	351,646
Sheep.....	9,384	38,218
Hogs.....	6,415	34,452
Total value of all other kinds of property assessed.....		1,024,869
Total value of taxable property.....		\$1,620,348

It is the opinion of those best qualified to judge, that property to the value of at least four hundred thousand dollars escaped assessment.

It is hardly possible for any one man to be sufficiently well acquainted with the means of the people of a county to make a correct assessment.

The election of Township Assessors, familiar with the property in their respective townships, would, I think, in a manner obviate the difficulty.

The people of Tehama County are somewhat sensitive at this time on the subject of county boundaries.

In making a law to alter and define the southeast boundary, our last Legislature evidently fixed the line six miles further north than they intended.

As it is, they have given nearly one hundred square miles of our best territory to a county far ahead of ours in all the resources necessary for the support of a county government. Legislators, in drawing up bills defining boundaries, would be less liable to blunder, if they would consult some good Land Surveyor.

Of the land owned in Tehama County, the titles to one hundred and one thousand eight hundred and twenty acres, are derived from the Mexican Government; the title to over twenty-five thousand acres, from the United States.

Those from Mexico, having passed through every possible ordeal, from the Special Land Commission to the highest court, are of course, indisputable.

The lands covered by these titles have been located and segregated

from the public domain by the proper authorities, in consequence of which, boundary disputes are rare.

Nome Lackee Indian Reservation, on the west side of the Sacramento Valley, between Thomas' Creek and Elder Creek, occupies upwards of twenty thousand acres of land, some of which is of an excellent quality, and any of it affording good pasturage. The tract could be divided into at least fifty good farms. The best interest of the county and State require that this reserve should be abandoned, the Indians removed to a more secure location, and the land sold at auction; in which case, it would undoubtedly be bought by those, who, by their labor and industry, would build up the country, making many pleasant homes.

There is but little, if any, swamp and overflowed land in Tehama County; at least none has been surveyed.

The only navigable stream in the county, is the Sacramento River, upon which, boats have ascended but little above our northern boundary. For all practical purposes, the head of steamboat navigation is at Red Bluff, the county seat.

Red Bluff, always a lively place since it was founded, seems now to be growing faster than ever.

It is the great depot from which the northern mines are supplied, and bids fair to be one of the largest inland towns in the State.

Tehama, beautifully situated on the right bank of the Sacramento River, fourteen miles below Red Bluff, in the midst of a rich farming district, was, a few months since, almost totally destroyed by fire.

The citizens have displayed great energy in rebuilding, and the town will soon resume its former trade and importance.

I regret very much, that for the want of time, I am obliged to omit information in relation to many matters of interest.

Very respectfully, yours,

LUCIEN B. HEALY,
Surveyor of Tehama County.

REPORT OF GEORGE H. GODDARD, STATE AGENT.

SACRAMENTO, January 13th, 1860.

To the Hon. H. A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General of California:

SIR:—As agent of the State, to agree with A. W. Von Schmidt, United States Deputy Surveyor, upon a line of segregation to the swamp and overflowed lands, in the vicinity of the Sacramento River, I beg to report as follows:

I will premise, by observing, that in the eleven league survey which Mr. Von Schmidt was directed to make of the Sutter grant, the swamp and overflowed lands were expressly excluded by the terms of the grant, in these words—"without including the lands overflowed by the swelling and current of the rivers." Whether these words are a correct translation of the original Spanish, I will not venture an opinion, but will observe, that in the evidence taken before the United States Land Commission, Governor Juan B. Alvarado, who originally made the grant to Sutter, testified as follows, in answer to the eighth question:

"What do you understand by *las tierras senegades*, mentioned in the third condition of the grant?"

Answer—"That phrase means swamp or tule lands, overflowed, and unfit for cultivation."

Thus, then, these lands which were reserved by Mexico from the grant to Sutter, are precisely those granted to this State by the act of Congress of twenty-eighth September, 1850.

After receiving your letter of appointment, of September 2d, 1857, I sent Mr. Von Schmidt a copy of your letter, accompanied by a request, that he would inform me when and where he would commence his survey, in order that I might join him and accompany him thereon.

In reply to this, Mr. Von Schmidt told me, a few days afterwards, in passing through Sacramento, that he did not consider the State had any right to be heard in the matter; that as the swamp lands were a donation to her, it was for her to take such as the United States Surveyors returned as swamp, but that he would consult with Surveyor-General Mandeville, and let me know the result when he should return from San Francisco.

As he did not return at the time specified, it was some time before I knew how we were to proceed in the matter.

In this conversation, he agreed to return the meander line formerly run by him in 1855, from the American River to Nicolaus, and distant one-fourth to half a mile east of the Sacramento River, as the western boundary of the large tract of swamp lands which lie in that region, and to run the eastern boundary on the line of sections, or forties, in the vicinity of the Marysville Telegraph Road, the evidences of the overflow being there well marked and defined.

As the State had already sold lands up to this meander line above re-

ferred to, I considered it more advisable for the old line to be returned, than for it to be changed to conform to the section lines, as Mr. Von Schmidt had first intended doing.

I next proposed to take for the State, the land shown as "swamp and overflowed," on his map of the preliminary survey of New Helvetia, made in 1856, and lying between the Sacramento and Feather rivers, and south of the Buttes. This, he altogether refused, and said that he intended to run out the section lines for miles beyond this line.

I understood him, however, as agreeing to take the shore line of washed tule, which could be traced for miles in this district, as the boundary, and to make, or give and take line of section or forties, as the case might be thereon, as the actual line of segregation. In reply to this, I claimed on behalf of the State, that we should take this line as it was in 1850, before levees and other improvements had changed the boundary of the swamps, from what they were then; and in order to determine what this line then was, I proposed to take the evidence of disinterested witnesses, who, of their personal knowledge, could testify in the matter.

After this conversation, as I have said, some time elapsed; at length I was informed by Mr. Eaton, his Deputy, that Mr. Von Schmidt had consulted with the United States Surveyor-General, whose opinion coincided with his own above stated, but that, as a matter of courtesy to me, he would inform me when he would begin the survey, in order to allow of my accompanying him thereon. An appointment was made for a certain day, which appointment was, however, never kept.

Soon after entering upon my duties in this connection, I was served with a protest by certain parties here, against agreeing upon any line of segregation, as Agent of the State, with the United States Surveyor, until time and notice had been given, to enable parties interested to give testimony upon the subject.

After consultation with the Attorney-General, I concluded that it would be advisable to give public notice, so that all parties interested on one side or another, might have an opportunity of offering such proofs of the limits of the swamp and overflowed lands as they were prior to 1850, as they were able to do. This notice was published in the *Standard* and the *Bee*, for one month.

In reply to it, I received, and have filed in the office, twenty-three affidavits and a map, purporting to be a representation of the limits of overflow at that date.

All these affidavits, with the exception of one, are to the effect that the greater part of Sacramento City, including the whole of the business portion of the city, was swamp and overflowed land. The one affidavit to the contrary, is to the effect, that crops were raised at that time without levees, and this affidavit also particularly specified the parts which were swamp or sloughs at that date. Many persons who were competent witnesses, considered these affidavits as *ex parte*, and therefore refused to testify without being regularly summoned.

In the meantime, Mr. Von Schmidt, or his Deputies, completed their survey, without any notice to me, and I was unable, therefore, to point out on the spot the lands which were truly swamp, and therefore claimed by the State, or those within the reach of overflows, claimed as State lands by the affidavits above mentioned.

Under these circumstances, therefore, I considered it would be more advisable to await your return from Washington, in the belief that your representations would induce the Department there, to issue such instruc-

tions to the United States Surveyor-General for California, as would permit a State claim to meet with that attention in his office which it merited.

Understanding that some such instructions have been issued, I make this preliminary report, and ask for further instructions how now to proceed in the matter.

The survey made by Mr. Von Schmidt, was sent into the United States District Court by Surveyor-General Mandeville, but without his approval, and, for this reason, was again returned to him under an order of court, with an order for him to send in an official survey, which has not yet been done.

Thus stands the case at the present time. In the tract of land above referred to in Sutter County, if some immediate action is not taken, the State will lose a large amount of swamp lands, which were even shown to be swamp by Mr. Von Schmidt's own map, of 1856. The time for the State to claim these and other similar lands, is the present, before the United States survey is made, as after this is completed, and the maps approved by the United States Surveyor-General, and filed in the district offices, new interests are called into being, which, in all probability, will forever debar the State recovering these lost lands; and although, on proper representations and proofs, she may show that she ought to have had them, and be allowed to take other lands in lieu thereof, or receive the price the United States Land Office may have sold them for, this will afford no compensation to those men who have spent their time and their money, in buying and reclaiming lands of the State, to be afterwards jumped by pre-emptors.

To prove that this is not an imaginary case, I need but allude to what is now taking place on the State lands in Yolo County, in townships nine north, range three east, and townships ten north, range two east.

I await, therefore, instructions from you, whether to proceed to base a State claim on the evidence now before us, and which can be procured, or whether I shall at once hand over the affidavits and maps alluded to,

I beg leave to hand in the following accounts, together with the vouchers therefor:

Notice advertised in Standard.....	\$30 00
Notice advertised in Bee.....	25 00
Compensation for self, for time in collecting evidence, mapping, etc., etc., twenty days, at ten dollars per day.....	200 00
Total,	\$255 00

All of which is respectfully submitted,

GEORGE H. GODDARD,
Agent of the State.

REPORTS OF COUNTY ASSESSORS.

AMADOR COUNTY.

F. P. SMITH.....County Assessor.

OFFICE COUNTY ASSESSOR OF AMADOR Co. }
Jackson, October 25, 1859. }

Hon. HORACE A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General:

SIR:—In compliance with your circular, and in conformity with an act passed April 17, 1850, I transmit the following information:

The county of Amador, like many other counties, is naturally divided into lands adapted to mining and agriculture, and each section is generally improved as such; yet some gold has been discovered in every portion of the county, but the searching after precious metals is mainly carried on from the foot-hills eastward.

The main portion of the lands valuable for agriculture are situated west of said foot-hills; Jackson, Ione, Dry Creek, and Buckeye valleys, comprising three-fourths of the good agricultural lands of the county.

In collecting and making up my statistical information, my aim has been to be correct—rather to underrate than to exaggerate. I have not deemed it policy to set forth in too glowing terms the capabilities and the general prosperity of Amador County, but to give figures and to state simple facts, and from them let inferences be drawn as to the rank Amador should occupy among her sister counties.

The total amount of taxable property for 1859 is two million four hundred and fifteen thousand eight hundred and nine dollars and seventy-five cents, being an increase over last year of three hundred and ninety-eight thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars and seventy-five cents.

One great drawback to the general prosperity of this county has been the uncertainty of the title to the larger portion of our good arable land. The "Arroyo Seco Grant," claimed by Pico & Hancock, covers nearly the

entire valleys of Jackson, Ione, and Dry Creek; and although located upon and occupied by *bona fide* settlers, yet the want of positive knowledge as to the validity of the so called Pico grant, has prevented these settlers from making improvements that they otherwise would have made. Recently, however, quite a number of settlers have purchased the Pico & Hancock title, and notwithstanding all drawbacks, I deem it my duty to say that the agricultural portion of the county has gained in wealth much faster than the mining portion; and that although the hills and gulches of Amador are rich in minerals, owing to want of capital, the high price of labor, and scarcity of water in many localities, the agricultural portion will continue to gain over the mining portion until time shall reduce the cost of capital and living, and by it enable our mining population to uncover the riches now hidden deep down in the bowels of the earth.

LANDS.

Whole number of acres claimed, sixty thousand; whole number of acres fenced, twenty-five thousand.

GRAIN, ETC.

There has been an increase in the number of acres of wheat harvested over last year of four hundred and seventy-four acres. A decrease in acres of barley and oats, which is accounted for by a large increase in tuns of hay, which evidently pays better than grain. Wheat has yielded an average of twenty bushels to the acre.

FRUIT TREES.

The increase in fruit trees is enormous, to-wit: apple trees, nine thousand and forty-one; peach trees, twenty thousand six hundred and thirteen; pear trees, one thousand one hundred and sixty-two, and cherry trees, eight thousand six hundred and ninety-six. All other kinds in proportion.

MILLS, MANUFACTORIES, ETC.

The number of grist mills is the same as last year. There is an increase in the quantity of flour manufactured, the exact amount of which I am unable to give. In the number of saw mills there is a small decrease, but the number of feet of lumber manufactured is about the same as last year.

We have one iron foundry, situated at Sutter Creek, capable of supplying the demands of the county, unless it is in the manufacture of extreme heavy machinery. One tannery; three soda factories; six breweries; one marble quarry; five brick yards; one gas factory; two shingle mills; and one block-rifle mill; four lime kilns; thirty miles of telegraph, and fifteen churches.

QUARTZ AND PLACER MINING.

The number of quartz mills is the same as last year, to-wit: thirty-three; a number of which, however, are not in operation—a few because the rights of parties are in litigation, and the remainder from causes not ascertained. The mills running during the year have crushed about sixty-two thousand tuns of rock; the average yield per tun I have ascertained to be about fifteen dollars, which would make the total product a lit-

tle short of one million of dollars. Quartz mining has been but fairly commenced, and it is a business that requires capital and experience to make it profitable. Those whom I have consulted, and who have facilities of knowing, and are well conversant with the quartz operations and prospects in this county, predict a bright future for Amador. The advancement in this branch of mining may not be rapid but it is undoubtedly sure. But one person has given me full particulars concerning his works, namely, Alvinza Hayward, Esq., of Sutter Creek, which are as follows: two mills containing twenty-eight stamps, and crush fifty-five tuns per day, yielding twelve dollars per tun. One engine at the mine, of fifteen horse power; shaft four hundred and twenty feet in depth; thickness of vein between twenty-five and thirty feet; number of men employed, twenty-four. Another mill known as the Eureka, which has lately been purchased by Mr. Hayward, gives employment to about seventy men. The time the mills are kept running during the year is an average of about one hundred and forty-four days.

Placer mining is not confined to any particular portion of the county, but is coextensive with its limits. Yet in many portions mining is carried on but a short period of the year for want of water, an article indispensable for the separation of gold from the earth; and some localities are entirely untouched for the same reason. The amount realized per annum from placer diggings I am not prepared to estimate correctly.

One coal mine exists within our boundary, situate in Buckeye Valley. The quality I am told is good, but the extent and other particulars are unknown to me.

For further statistical information I refer you to the following table:

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Description.	No.
Land cultivated, acres.....	10,465
Wheat, acres.....	1,950
Wheat, bushels.....	39,000
Barley, acres.....	1,247
Barley, bushels.....	31,175
Oats, acres.....	75
Oats, bushels.....	1,875
Corn, acres.....	390
Corn, bushels.....	19,000
Peas, acres.....	16
Beans, acres.....	16
Potatoes, acres.....	60
Hay, acres.....	3,000
Hay, tuns.....	3,000
Onions, acres.....	20
Broom Corn, acres.....	30
Wool, pounds.....	11,970

FRUIT TREES AND VINES.

Description.	No.
Apple trees.....	15,541
Peach trees.....	34,363
Pear trees.....	2,322
Plum trees.....	2,191
Cherry trees.....	9,121
Nectarine trees.....	1,269
Quince trees.....	559
Apricot trees.....	1,644
Fig trees.....	266
Almond trees.....	380
Walnut trees.....	18
Gooseberry vines.....	5,000
Raspberry vines.....	4,000
Strawberry vines.....	200,000
Grape vines.....	39,201

LIVE STOCK, ETC.

Description.	No.
Horses, American.....	839
Horses, Spanish, tame and wild.....	745
Colts, American and Spanish.....	165
Mules.....	270
Asses.....	90
Cows.....	3,194
Calves.....	2,359
Stock Cattle.....	2,938
Beef Cattle.....	400
Oxen.....	742
Sheep.....	3,990
Goats.....	305
Hogs.....	5,466
Chickens.....	4,491
Turkeys.....	300
Ducks.....	100
Geese.....	75

Cattle slaughtered, six thousand five hundred and fifty; value, two hundred and twenty-nine thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. Hogs slaughtered, three thousand seven hundred; value, fifty-five thousand five hundred dollars. Sheep slaughtered, one thousand nine hundred; value, eleven thousand four hundred dollars.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Improvements, Etc.	No.	Value.
Grist Mills.....	3	
Steam Power.....	1	
Run of Stones.....	3	
Value Steam Grist Mills.....		\$5,000 00
Water Power.....	2	
Run of Stones.....	4	
Value Water Grist Mills.....		7,000 00
Saw Mills.....	15	
Steam Power.....	11	
Water Power.....	4	
No. feet lumber.....		11,500,000
Quartz Mills.....	33	
Tons of Quartz crushed.....	61,736	
Mining Ditches.....	32	
Miles in Length.....	500	
Toll Bridges.....	6	
Turnpike Roads.....	1	
Miles in Length.....	10	
Cost.....		2,000 00
Property, Real.....		1,225,615 00
Property, Personal.....		1,190,194 75

F. P. SMITH,
Assesor.

COLUSA COUNTY.

FRANK SPALDING.....County Assessor.

Colusa, November 10, 1859.

Hon. H. A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General :

SIR:—I herewith transmit to you my report as Assessor of Colusa County, for the year 1859.

It will be seen by comparing the statistics of the present year with those of the preceding, that less land has been cultivated this season than in 1858.

This may be accounted for from the fact, that both '57 and '58 were seasons in which this country suffered so severely from drought, that in a great degree the hopes of the husbandman failed; so that while some were discouraged from attempting to farm, more were unable, from want of means, from cultivating as much land as they had formerly done.

This year has been no exception to the two preceding, as regards the quantity of rain which has fallen, and we have again suffered most severely from drought, making the third year in succession that the same misfortune has happened to us.

Whilst there has been a large falling off in our agricultural products, there has been more than a corresponding increase in live stock of every description, so that the assessment list of this year shows an increase over that of last, of the taxable property of the county, amounting to between three and four hundred thousand dollars.

In my report of the number of fruit trees and vines in the county, I have returned the same figures as I did last year, for, although many trees were planted this season, yet full as many, if not more, were destroyed by grasshoppers, another pest which has visited us this year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Yours, etc.,

FRANK SPALDING,
Assessor of Colusa County.

EL DORADO COUNTY.

LEWIS FOSTER.....County Assessor.

Hon. H. A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General, Sacramento :
ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
Placerville, September 23, 1859. }

SIR :—I have the honor herewith to transmit you the following Official Report of statistics of the county of El Dorado, for the current year. The report is not as elaborate as I could wish, but it is sufficiently so for all necessary purposes. It differs but slightly from that I made you one year ago.

It is almost needless to inform you that I find it impossible to fully and accurately comply with the requirements of the law, but, where practicable, I have strictly done so. Our population, to a great extent, is migratory, and the value of property constantly changing. It is no unusual thing to find a mining camp prosperous one year, the next, deserted. For this reason it is more difficult to arrive at the real value of property in this than in the older States, where settlements are permanent and property acquires a fixed value.

In comparing the statistics of last year with those of the present, it will be perceived that there has been a marked and gratifying increase in fruit trees, vines, etc. Nearly every valley that is susceptible of irrigation is covered with fruit trees or vines, but there are thousands of acres well adapted for vineyards still uncultivated. At no distant day El Dorado County, I am confident, with its fine orchards and productive vineyards, will compare favorably with older fruit raising counties.

TIMBER.

In the entire eastern portion of this county the timber may be regarded as inexhaustible. Of the chief varieties that are valuable for lumber I will mention the sugar, pitch, and spruce pines, which can be found in abundance. There are also species of live oak and ash that are valuable, but scarce ; they are mostly found along cañons.

LAND.

El Dorado is more noted for its mineral than its agricultural lands. The eastern portion is mountainous, and the principal pursuit of a large proportion of its inhabitants is in the collection of the precious metals. There are, however, interspersed throughout this mountain region, innumerable valleys, adapted to agricultural and grazing purposes, which, in fertility, are equal to any in the county. The number of acres of land cultivated is eight thousand, a slight increase over last year. The immigrants arriving and settling among us will greatly increase the number next year. The amount of land entered for tillage and pasturage is twenty-four thousand and eighty acres. There are no swamp lands in the county.

PRODUCTS.

The number of acres of wheat is but nine hundred, producing seventeen thousand bushels ; of barley, one thousand and sixty, producing twelve thousand seven hundred bushels ; of oats, one thousand four hundred and sixteen, producing six thousand two hundred bushels. Much of the oats, however, is cut for hay, and not threshed, which accounts for the small yield. Of corn, twenty, yielding nine hundred bushels ; of potatoes, sixty, yielding eight thousand four hundred and ninety bushels ; of onions, three, yielding two hundred and ninety-five bushels ; of hay, fifteen hundred and eighty-three, yielding one thousand six hundred and thirty tons.

WOOL.

Five thousand five hundred and eleven pounds.

FRUIT TREES AND VINES.

Description.	No.
Apple Trees.....	73,344
Peach Trees.....	59,072
Pear Trees.....	5,880
Plum Trees.....	1,831
Cherry Trees.....	1,750
Nectarine Trees.....	1,216
Quince Trees.....	1,843
Apricot Trees.....	920
Fig Trees.....	424
Orange Trees.....	75
Almond Trees.....	246
Strawberry Vines.....	38,316
Grape Vines.....	126,490

The fruit is of a superior quality and abundant.

LIVE STOCK, ETC.

The number and valuation of live stock are shown by the following table :

Description.	No.	Value.
Horses	841	\$67,280
Mules	284	25,560
Asses.....	120	3,045
Cows.....	2,208	99,365
Calves.....	1,980	19,800
Beef.....	370	11,470
Stock Cattle	2,180	41,520
Oxen	720	43,200
Sheep	2,560	12,800
Goats.....	150	549
Hogs.....	1,322	9,025
Chickens	7,983	3,991
Turkeys.....	370	740
Ducks.....	110	220
Geese	304	742

The number and value of stock slaughtered cannot be given with accuracy, for the reason that those engaged in the business, or many of them, say they keep no record, and are reluctant to impart the least information; therefore, I prefer not to hazard a conjecture on this point. The number of neat cattle given above is supposed to be an average of those on hand, as they are daily driven into this county and slaughtered.

TOLL BRIDGES.

The whole number of toll bridges is twenty, valued at fifty-one thousand and sixty dollars. Eight of them are but partly in this county.

SAW MILLS.

The whole number of saw mills is forty, twenty-four of which is propelled by steam and sixteen by water. Last year they turned out five million two hundred thousand feet of lumber.

QUARTZ MILLS.

But few in operation, and those not equaling the expectations of their owners.

GRIST MILLS.

There are but two, with four run of stone, both of which is propelled by water, and valued at eight thousand dollars.

CANALS AND DITCHES.

Of mining ditches and canals there are forty-three, and valued at five hundred and eight thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars. Miles in length, one thousand one hundred and fifty-eight. Surveys have been made for others, which will probably be built in less than a year.

I am unable to give you, with any accuracy, the number of miles of toll road. There are seven which are disconnected from bridges, and are valued at eleven thousand dollars. I have to report but two founda-

ries, two tanneries, three soda factories, thirteen breweries, four brick-kilns, and two telegraphs.

MINING INTERESTS.

Quartz mining has about entirely ceased. A number of mills have suspended work, and the few in operation have not realized the expectations of those who started them. There are river, tunnel, and surface diggings, however, that are paying fair wages—a few paying well. There is a large extent of country east of Placerville, said to be rich in mineral wealth, but unproductive at present on account of the absence of water. Could water be introduced, I have no doubt the mines would pay well.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

The value of property has increased but little within the last year. The total amount of property assessed is two million five hundred and fifty thousand five hundred and fifty dollars. The total value of real estate is one hundred and seventy thousand and thirty-five dollars—indicating that property has greatly decreased in value, or that men are a little careless in giving it in. The value of improvements is one million eight hundred and sixty dollars. The amount of personal property is one million three hundred and seventy-nine thousand six hundred and fifty-five dollars.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

LEWIS FOSTER,
Assessor of El Dorado County.

MENDOCINO COUNTY.

JOHN BURTON.....County Assessor.

Hon. H. A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General:

SIR:—In conformity with the tenth section of "An Act concerning the office of Surveyor-General," passed April 17th, 1850, I beg leave to submit the following report, which, owing to our not receiving your circular until we had nearly completed our assessment, it probably may not be quite as accurate as it would have been had we had it at the commencement. However, I think it can be relied upon as very nearly correct: As for roads, highways, etc., there is probably no county in the State exhibits more tardiness in the improvement or construction of roads and highways than this, principally on account of the mountainous character of the county. However, during the past few months, additions and improvements have been made, and new roads, or rather trails, have been opened; furthermore, the State road, commencing at Cloverdale, Sonoma County, leading to Hutton's Ranch, Feliz's Ranch, through Ukiah Valley, Little Lake Valley, and Long Valley, Mendocino County, to the southern boundary of Humboldt County. It is to be hoped that the design may be carried to its completion, and thus afford a practical wagon road at all seasons of the year. The estimated expense is not yet ascertained. There is no expedient that could be introduced better calculated to de-

velop the resources of the county. As for timber, the county is generally well supplied; bordering on the coast, the county is principally covered with timber, and of excellent quality, consisting chiefly of red-wood, sugar-pine, and spruce. This is probably the best, as well as the most extensive, lumbering district in the State, having the greatest number of ports or landings, as they are commonly termed; for instance, the Noyo Big River, and the Albion, where there are an average of ninety-one thousand feet of lumber sawed per day, all of which are situated above the geographical center of the county. Further down and near the southern boundary, is Fishing Rock, or Bell's Landing, which is said to be the best and safest harbor on the coast for vessels of light tannage, suitable for the lumber trade, and is destined to be one of the best points on the coast above San Francisco. Our county, I think, is second to none in the State for grazing purposes. The agricultural portion being rather limited, not to exceed sixty thousand acres, there being about one thousand three hundred and fifty acres of land under cultivation.

TAXABLE PROPERTY, ETC.

Description.	Amount.
Amount of taxable property.....	\$1,074,795
Amount of taxable real estate.....	299,843
Amount of taxable personal property.....	588,296
Improvements on real estate	100,925
Improvements on public lands.....	147,700

Number of acres of land cultivated, thirty-eight thousand seven hundred and ten.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Description.	Acres.	Bushels.
Wheat.....	14,000	380,000
Barley.....	5,200	156,000
Oats.....	5,000	150,000
Rye.....	100	2,000
Corn.....	500	18,000
Buckwheat.....	250	5,000
Peas.....	40	800
Beans.....	500	15,000
Potatoes.....	1,000	15,000
Onions.....	30	2,000
Hay.....	900	.....
Butter, pounds.....	.....	19,200
Cheese, pounds.....	.....	30,000
Wool, pounds.....	.....	12,000
Eggs, dozen.....	.....	200,800

FRUIT TREES AND VINES.

Description.	No.
Apple trees.....	10,855
Peach trees.....	2,800
Plum trees.....	1,500
Pear trees.....	1,200
Cherry trees.....	300
Nectarine trees.....	100
Quince trees.....	50
Apricot trees.....	150
Fig trees.....	50
Orange trees.....	2
Olive trees.....	2
Persimmon trees.....	2
Pecan tree.....	1
Almond trees.....	11
Walnut trees.....	14
Currant bushes.....	200
Goosberry bushes.....	55
Raspberry bushes.....	200
Grape vines.....	12,710
Strawberry vines.....	25,700

Total value of fruit raised, ten thousand dollars.

LIVE STOCK, ETC.

Description.	No.	Value.
American Horses.....	313	.....
Spanish Horses, tame.....	1,207	.....
Spanish Horses, wild	417	.....
Mules.....	57	.....
Asses.....	5	.....
Cows.....	2,766	.....
Calves.....	2,766	.....
Stock Cattle.....	4,271	.....
Beef Cattle.....	1,456	.....
Oxen.....	750	.....
Sheep.....	5,000	.....
Goats.....	66	.....
Hogs.....	5,591	.....
Chickens.....	4,046	.....
Turkeys.....	100	.....
Ducks.....	150	.....
Geese.....	500	.....
Cattle slaughtered.....	624	\$15,600
Hogs slaughtered.....	500	5,000
Sheep slaughtered.....	400	1,600

IMPROVEMENTS.

Three steam grist mills, with six run of stone, and of eighty-seven horse power, valued at eighteen thousand dollars; six water-power grist mills, having ten run of stone, and seventy horse power, valued at thirty-five thousand dollars; grain ground, one hundred and fifty thousand bushels. Saw Mills—Steam power, three, water power, eight; lumber sawed annually, ten million feet. Quartz mills, two. Mining ditches, two; miles in length, two. Turnpike roads, miles in length, fifteen; cost, fourteen thousand dollars; income, one thousand two hundred dollars; cost of repairs, three hundred dollars.

Should anything further come to our knowledge, concerning any matters required of us by your circular, I will give it to you at the earliest opportunity. The foregoing is as correct as was possible for us to obtain under the circumstances.

Yours, etc.,

JOHN BURTON,
Assessor of Mendocino County.

MONTEREY COUNTY.

GEORGE HALE.....County Assessor.

Hon. H. A. HIGLEY,
State Surveyor-General, California :

SIR :—The following is the Statistical Report of the county of Monterey for the year 1859. There are some items of interest to be obtained in this county, which I found could not be fully reported at an earlier date, which must be my excuse for not sending you my report sooner :

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, ETC.

Description.	No.
Lands Cultivated, acres.....	10,900
Wheat, acres.....	1,819
Wheat, bushels.....	72,760
Barley, acres.....	1,687
Barley, bushels.....	49,510
Oats, acres.....	147
Oats, bushels.....	8,820
Corn, acres.....	190
Corn, bushels.....	1,900
Buckwheat, acres.....	41
Buckwheat, bushels.....	410
Potatoes, acres.....	426
Potatoes, bushels.....	85,200

Description.	No.
Sweet Potatoes, acres.....	14
Sweet Potatoes, bushels.....	1,050
Onions, acres.....	50
Onions, bushels.....	5,000
Peas, acres.....	285
Peas, bushels.....	2,850
Beans, acres.....	309
Beans, bushels.....	9,270
Hay, acres.....	2,849
Hay, tuns.....	2,849
Apple Trees.....	1,340
Cherry.....	191
Plum.....	231
Peach.....	1,075
Apricot.....	50
Quince.....	25
Pear.....	1,340
Fig.....	35
Almond.....	40
Walnut.....	20
Nectarine.....	10
Grape Vines.....	60,000
Butter, per annum, lbs.....	29,790
Eggs, per annum, doz.....	10,995
Cheese, per annum, lbs.....	21,600

LIVE STOCK, ETC.

Description.	No.
Oxen, American.....	134
Oxen, Spanish.....	403
Cows, American.....	1,474
Cows, Spanish, (tame).....	2,760
Cows, half-breeds.....	420
Calves.....	4,125
Stock Cattle, American.....	1,258
Stock Cattle, Spanish.....	44,043
Stock Cattle, half-breed.....	1,487
Horses, American.....	303
Horses, Spanish, (tame).....	2,820
Horses, half-breeds.....	260
Horses, wild, Spanish.....	3,854
Colts.....	2,191
Mules.....	268
Asses.....	50
Hogs.....	2,585
Sheep.....	94,394

Description.	No.
Goats	617
Chickens	7,576
Turkeys.....	500
Ducks.....	268
Geese	140

IMPROVEMENTS, ETC.

Description.	No.	Value.
Saw-Mill	1	.....
Steam Power.....	1	.....
Lumber sawed per 24 hours, feet.....	30,000	.....
Cost.....		\$15,000
Ferry.....	1	.....
Cost.....		500
Real Estate.....		404,975
Improvements on Real Estate.....		104,937
Personal Property.....		901,105
Total		\$1,421,017

FARMING.

The principal farming operations of this county are confined to the lands in the Pajaro Valley and Salinas Plains. What lands have been cultivated the last season have produced extraordinary well. The want of a market, however, for the surplus produce has been a great drawback to the prosperity of those who have given their whole attention to farming. The estimate of the agricultural products of this county is calculated to show the amount gathered, but, if our farmers were sure of a market for all they could raise, the quantity could be doubled. In some of our favorable localities the grain has not been allowed to mature, it being cut early in the season as hay for cattle, and, in many instances, the farmers have allowed their crops to stand unharvested, turning their hogs into the field to fatten upon the grain.

The question is now, what shall we do with the surplus produce? When we take into consideration the capabilities of the soil of California to produce in abundance all that man requires, it is certainly a matter for deep reflection for our people, and which should seriously engage the attention of every person having the welfare of California at heart. By a close attention to our home wants and a just appreciation of the capabilities of our soil, who can doubt our prosperity? It is a matter of pride to the reflecting mind to contemplate our future greatness, and we of the agricultural counties look forward with bright hopes to the time when a system of railroads shall penetrate our beautiful vallies, enabling us to reach our citizens in less favored localities by quick and cheap travel, and

at less cost of freight, disseminate the blessings of agriculture at prices cheap to the consumer and remunerative to the farmer.

CATTLE AND PASTURAGE.

This county is essentially a pasture county, producing the very best of the indigenous grasses of California, being the wild oat, bunch grass, alfilaria (pin grass), the bur, and a large variety of other clovers, in addition to many small but nutritious grasses. The seeds from the pin grass lying on the ground is a very fattening food until the rains commence. Horned cattle and horses thrive well and grow large. In many localities, however, owing to the want of rains for the last few years, there has been a great falling off of pasturage, notwithstanding the cattle of this county have done remarkably well and command good prices.

FRUIT TREES AND VINES.

Considerable progress has been made the last year in fruit-growing in this county; most of our citizens who are permanently located have planted many varieties of fruit trees, which, as a general thing, do well. The old Mission orchards, heretofore the only source from which the people of this county obtained a supply, are fast decaying, and unless measures can be taken to improve the quality of the fruit, the demand for it ere long will be very limited.

Our prolific soil and the progress of horticulture by our people must soon produce a quality of fruit not to be excelled in any country. The orchard at San Juan has produced this year about one thousand five hundred quintals of fruit (apples and pears). At the "Camello" there are about forty pear trees. At San Antonio, in the southern part of the county, much attention has been given to the fruit trees and vines; also, at the "Soledad" some beautiful gardens have been laid out, where the grape is cultivated with marked success. Near San Juan some fine fruit has been raised the past year. Experiments have also been made in wine-making, with good success. The wine produced this season will be about five hundred gallons. Excepting the Mission orchards the fruit trees in this county are young, and the yield of fruit necessarily small.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

The wool clip of this county amounts to about three hundred and seventy thousand pounds, generally of a superior quality. I think I hazard nothing in saying that this county possesses superior advantages over any other in the State for sheep raising; in fact, sheep are fast becoming favorites with our people. The climate and feed being so well suited to the growth of both wool and mutton, the former rather improving than deteriorating, both in quantity and quality, the increase on imported sheep, as a general thing, grows much larger than the parent stock, even in localities near the sea coast, where the heavy fogs prevail, which is somewhat detrimental to their growth, but in more favorable localities their improvement is surprising.

In carefully attended flocks of ewes the increase is from ninety to one hundred and ten per cent. annually. Very little of any disease has attended the sheep in this county; the hills affording pasture for the time the valley lands are dried up, keeping the flocks in a healthy condition.

It may not be out of place to mention here some extraordinary yields of wool in what would be considered an unfavorable locality. Six sheep,

weighing, in the aggregate, one thousand two hundred and twelve pounds, produced one fleece each, the aggregate weight of which was one hundred and thirty-two and one-quarter pounds. The largest fleece that has yet been produced in this county weighed forty-two and one-half pounds, of a superior Merino.

WHALE FISHERIES.

There are at Monterey two whaling companies; one consisting of sixteen Portuguese, who have two boats with crews of six men each, the other company are Americans and Portuguese, they also have two boats with crews of six men each. The catch for the last year, ending, say, the first of November, 1859, was one thousand eight hundred barrels, of which six hundred barrels were California Gray whale oil, and the balance humpback whale, except one right whale.

The humpback whales average about thirty-three barrels each; the California Gray about twenty-five barrels each. The whales after being killed are towed into the harbor and cut up on the beach; the carcass is rolled over with heavy tackles and the blubber cut off with the whalemen's spades, as is usually done in whaling, and then carried up the bank on hand-barrows to the try-pots on shore.

The fattest whale caught this season made ninety barrels of oil.

Average value of oil in San Francisco market is 38 cents per gallon .....	.....	38
Average cost of Casks per gallon, delivered at Monterey.....	5	
Freight upon Oil, per gallon.....	2	
Gaging and Commission.....	2	
		9
Net proceeds of Oil per gallon.....	.....	29

At the past year's rates the business pays about forty dollars per month to the hand, although the men are engaged actually but from the middle of February to the middle of April in catching the California Gray, and from the first of August until the last of November for humpbacks.

SAW MILL, WOOD, LUMBER, ETC.

One saw mill in this county, situated on the Point Pinos Ranch, near the city of Monterey; steam power, and cuts thirty thousand feet of lumber per twenty-four hours. The lumber is a superior quality of pine; it is used principally for street planking, bridges, etc. For all purposes where toughness and durability are essential it is said to be the most suitable lumber in the California market. The proprietor has made considerable alteration and improvement in the mill during the last year, in order to meet the increasing demands for the lumber.

There is also at Monterey a brisk trade carried on in the cord-wood business. The exports for the year will reach nearly fifteen thousand cords of pine wood.

A fine schooner, of one hundred and twenty-five tons burden, is being built near the city of Monterey; an evidence of the adaptability of the timber, in that section of the county, for many useful purposes.

FERRY AND BRIDGE.

There is one ferry in this county, crossing the Pajaro on the line of travel from San Juan Town to Gilroy. It is being superseded by a permanent bridge, which is nearly completed, and will cost about four thousand dollars.

TELEGRAPH.

The Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company have extended their line to the town of San Juan, making a distance of six miles of telegraph line within this county.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

One artesian well in this county. Several attempts have been made in different parts of this county to procure water by boring the artesian well, but has not been as successful as could be desired. Many of our citizens procure water from the surface spring by the aid of the wind-mill, which seems to answer every purpose, at less expense, and a greater certainty of a regular supply.

Hoping this may meet your approval, the same is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be,
Yours, very respectfully,

GEORGE HALE,
Ex-County Assesor of Monterey County.

NEVADA COUNTY.

MARTIN BRENNAN.....County Assessor.

NEVADA, December 12th, 1859.

H. A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General:

SIR:—As a part of my official duty, I herewith transmit to you my annual report, as County Assessor for Nevada County, for the current year.

By reference to my report, for the year 1858, it will be observed, that the county was divided into three separate parts or portions, representing respectively the Agricultural, the Grazing, and the Mineral interests of the county, and minute descriptions given of the location boundaries, and estimated extent and resources of each division.

Without entering into the descriptive detail of my report for 1858, in this respect, I will pursue the same classification, remarking first upon the agricultural and grazing divisions of the county, containing an estimated area, in the aggregate, of about four hundred and thirty-four square miles, of which is located for agriculture about forty thousand acres, and for the purposes of grazing about one hundred and thirty thousand acres, with an estimated value in the aggregate for improvements, of two hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, ETC.

Upon the lands located for the purposes of agriculture, is raised nine hundred and fifty-seven acres of wheat, yielding an average of twenty-five bushels per acre; twenty-seven hundred acres of barley, and fifteen hundred acres of oats, yielding thirty bushels per acre; five hundred acres of potatoes, and about five thousand acres of grass or meadow land.

FRUIT TREES, ETC.

Of Fruit trees, the number is estimated as follows :

Description.	No.
Peach trees.....	400,0000
Apple.....	33,000
Pears.....	16,000
Nectarines.....	314
Quince.....	573
Apricot.....	376
Fig.....	263
Plumb.....	300
Cherry.....	850
Grape vines, of all varieties.....	60,000
Strawberry vines—acres.....	11

LIVE STOCK, ETC.

Description.	No.
Horses.....	875
Mules.....	363
Neat cattle.....	3,724
Sheep.....	965
Goats.....	129
Hogs.....	3,150
Chickens.....	39,000
Turkeys.....	596
Ducks.....	137
Geese.....	79

DITCHES.

Of these there are ninety-one; of the aggregate length, seven hundred and twenty-seven miles, and of the estimated value of nine hundred and eighty-five thousand eight hundred dollars; varying in capacity of from one hundred to four thousand inches.

SAW MILLS.

Of these there are forty-four; twenty-eight propelled by steam, and

sixteen by water-power; running one hundred and six saws, and cutting, annually, forty million feet of lumber.

QUARTZ MILLS.

Quartz Mills number thirty-two, of the aggregate value of one hundred and twenty-one thousand; crushing three hundred thousand tons of quartz, yearly, at an average value of twenty dollars per tun; of aras-tras, thirty-eight.

GRIST MILLS.

These number two, both propelled by steam, with seven run of stone, and grinding, annually, five thousand eight hundred tons of grain.

ROADS, BRIDGES, ETC.

Of toll roads and bridges there are twenty-one; tanneries, three; foundries, two.

BREWERIES.

Of breweries there are seven, making, annually, one hundred and ninety-seven thousand gallons of beer.

One ropewalk.

The total value of real estate, three millions six hundred and twenty-eight thousand four hundred and forty-five dollars.

The total value of personal property, one million fourteen thousand and five hundred dollars.

MARTIN BRENNAN.

County Assessor.

PLACER COUNTY.

T. B. HARPER.....County Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
October 26, 1859. }

To H. A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General, Cal.:

In compliance with the requirements of your circular, and the statutes of the State relating thereto, I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report, as Assessor of Placer County, for the year 1859 :

In compiling my report I shall refrain from commenting to the same extent sometimes considered necessary by officers under similar circumstances, because the subject matter of the document consists of facts, which, in themselves, and by comparison to previous reports from this county, render such a course unnecessary, and, indeed, superfluous. It being the province of my office to furnish facts rather than speculations, I submit the following statistics as the truths which my duties have elicited :

STATE, SCHOOL, AND SEMINARY LANDS.

State, School, and Seminary Lands and Ranches taken up and entered in the county :

Description.	Acres.
State School Land entered	16,053
State Seminary Lands entered.....	13,852
Swamp and Overflowed Lands entered	640
Land taken up, exclusive of School and Seminary Lands, and excluding the various Ranches throughout the county.....	61,675
Total amount of Land taken up	92,220

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, ETC.

Description.	No.
Wheat, acres.....	4,930
Wheat, bushels	160,360
Barley, acres	3,686
Barley, bushels.....	110,560
Potatoes, acres.....	6
Oats, acres, mostly cut for hay.....	700
Hay Land, acres	1,100
Butter, pounds	8,700
Eggs, dozen on hand at time of assessing.....	1,495

LIVE STOCK, ETC.

Description.	No.	Value.
Horses	1,867	\$109,681
Cows	3,466	116,788
Oxen	340	19,225
Yearlings	1,566	33,769
Stock Cattle	5,451	133,595
Mules	442	50,130
Jacks and Jennets	16	475
Hogs	8,520	37,355
Sheep	8,295	28,423
Chickens	8,753	.....
Turkeys	823	.....
Ducks	340	.....
Geese	135	.....

The quantity of wool produced this year, is about fifty thousand pounds.

FRUIT TREES AND VINES.

The following is a very correct estimate of the number of fruit trees and vines under successful cultivation :

Description.	No.
Peach	31,666
Apple	14,566
Pear	2,621
Cherry	923
Plum	2,229
Apricot.....	1,089
Nectarine.....	1,290
Quince	758
Almond.....	489
Fig	340
English Walnut.....	64
Mulberry.....	25
Pomegranate	54
Chestnut	14
Orange.....	10
Current Bushes..	1,082
Grape Vines bearing.....	90,426
Grape Cuttings.....	48,900
Strawberry Vines.....	195,668
Raspberry.....	6,536

WATER DITCHES AND CANALS.

Moore's Ditch, Sunken Bar, and Horse Diggings.—Length, seven miles; capacity, one hundred inches; assessed value, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Gold Hill and Bear River Water Company.—Incorporated capital stock, ninety-six thousand dollars; receives its water from Bear River, and supply's Doty's Flat, Gold Hill, Virginatown, Denton's, Newtown, etc. Length of canal, thirty-two miles; branches, one hundred and twenty-five miles; capacity, eight hundred inches; W. R. K. Devan, Superintendent; value, fifteen thousand dollars.

El Dorado Ditch Company.—Incorporated capital stock, sixty thousand dollars; takes its water from near the head of El Dorado Cañon, and supplies Michigan Bluffs, Bird's Valley and vicinity; length of canal, eighteen miles; capacity, four hundred inches; E. Tyler, Superintendent; office at Michigan Bluffs; assessed value, twenty-five thousand dollars.

American River Ditch Company.—Takes its water from the American River, at Tamaroo Bar, Placer County, and leading down said river about twenty-two miles, and fourteen miles in Sacramento County; length of branches, twenty-four miles; capacity, two thousand inches; office, at Folsom; — Brooks, Superintendent; assessed value, seventy-five thousand dollars.

Bear River and Auburn Water and Mining Company.—Incorporated capital stock, six hundred thousand dollars; takes its water from Bear River, four miles above Illinois town, and supplies the lower portion of the coun-

ty; length of canal and its branches, two hundred miles; office, at Auburn; James Neal, President; assessed value, fifty thousand dollars.

Hyland & Co.'s Ditch.—Assessed value, five hundred dollars.

Main Ravine Ditch.—Takes the water from Todd's Valley, and conveys it to Paradise and Spanish Bar Bridge; assessed value, one thousand three hundred dollars.

Owl Creek Ditch.—Assessed value, five hundred dollars.

Todd's Valley Ditch Company.—Incorporated capital stock, thirty-two thousand dollars; takes its water from Volcano Cañon, near Barker's Ranch, and supplies Todd's Valley and vicinity; length of canal, twelve miles; capacity, four hundred inches; assessed value, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

Brown and White Ditch.—Takes its water from Volcano Cañon to Todd's Valley and vicinity; assessed value, eight thousand dollars.

Independent Ditch Company.—Takes its water from Volcano Cañon to Todd's Valley; length of canal, eight miles; capacity, two hundred and fifty inches; office, at Todd's Valley; J. W. Harville, Secretary; assessed value, five thousand dollars.

Miners' Ditch Company.—Receives its water from Shirt Tail Cañon, and carries it to Yankee Jim's and Todd's Valley; length, eighteen miles; capacity, four hundred inches; office, in Yankee Jim's; P. B. Fagan, Treasurer; assessed value, seven thousand dollars.

Yankee Jim's Union Water Company.—Incorporated capital stock, ninety thousand dollars; receives its water from Shirt Tail and Brushy Cañons, and supplies Yankee Jim's and vicinity; capacity, four hundred inches; length, fifteen miles; W. Whittier, Superintendent; assessed value, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

Preston and Metcalf's Ditch.—Taking water from Volcano Cañon to Pine Flat; assessed value, five hundred dollars.

Poor Man's Ditch.—Michigan Bluffs; takes its water from Poor Man's Gulch to Michigan Bluffs; assessed value, eight hundred dollars.

Bird's Valley and Shirt Tail Ditch.—Leading from Shirt Tail Cañon to Michigan Bluffs; assessed value, four hundred dollars.

Bird's Valley Ditch Company.—Leading from Bird's Valley to Michigan Bluffs; assessed value, two hundred dollars.

Pea Vine Ditch.—Leading from Pea Vine Cañon to Oak Grove; assessed value, six hundred dollars.

Hill's Ditches.—Iowa and King's Hill, two ditches; length, six and one-half miles; assessed value, five thousand five hundred dollars.

Grizzly Ditch.—Wisconsin Hill; D. Q. Priest; assessed value, nine hundred dollars.

North Shirt Tail Ditch.—Receives water from North Shirt Tail Cañon, and supplies Wisconsin Hill and vicinity; length, eleven miles; capacity, three hundred inches; D. Q. Priest, Agent; assessed value, five thousand five hundred dollars.

Young & Co.'s Ditch.—Leading from North Fork of the American River to Ford's Bar; length, two and a half miles; capacity, three hundred inches; L. P. Washburn; assessed value, four thousand dollars.

Jamison Ditch.—Iowa Hill; length, two and a half miles; capacity, one hundred and fifty inches; assessed value, two thousand dollars.

Rich's Ditch.—Iowa Hill; assessed value, five hundred dollars.

Manzanita Hill Ditch.—Assessed value, five hundred dollars.

Pollard Ditch Company.—Receives its water from Bear River and conveys it to Dutch Flat and vicinity; length, eleven miles; capacity, seven hundred inches; not completed; assessed value, two thousand dollars.

Dutch Flat Water Company.—Four ditches; two take their water from Little Bear River; length, each, two miles; capacity, four hundred inches; (and two take their water from Cañon Creek; length, five miles each; capacity, four hundred inches); owned by E. L. Bradley & Co.; assessed value for all, ten thousand dollars.

Placer County Canal.—Dutch Flat; length, ten miles; capacity, two hundred inches; E. L. Bradley; assessed value, five thousand dollars.

Indiana Hill Ditch.—Receives its water from Cañon Creek; length, seven and a half miles; capacity, three hundred and fifty inches; assessed value, three thousand dollars.

Total number of miles in length, five hundred and ninety-two, with capacity of seven thousand one hundred and fifty inches.

Total assessed value of ditch property, two hundred and fifty-eight thousand and twenty-five dollars.

SAW MILLS.

Sugar Pine Mill.—Located on Bear River; sash saw; product, two hundred thousand feet per annum; assessed value, one thousand dollars.

O. N. May & Co.—Lisbon; steam power circular saw; product, one million two hundred thousand feet per annum; assessed value, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Parkinson & McCoy.—Last Chance; over-shot wheel; circular saw; built to cut lumber for ditch; product, five hundred thousand feet per annum; assessed value, one thousand dollars.

Pioneer Mill.—Hollingshead & Blood; located on Owl Creek, near Yankee Jim's; steam power; muley saw; product, one million feet per year; assessed value, four thousand dollars.

Spring Garden Mill.—Water power; over-shot wheel; product, four hundred thousand feet per year; assessed value, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Devil's Cañon Mill.—Devil's Cañon, at Yankee Jim's; water power; over-shot; muley saw; product, four hundred thousand feet per year; assessed value, one thousand dollars.

Brushy Mill.—Located on Brushy Cañon, at Yankee Jim's; steam power; muley saw; product, five hundred thousand feet per year; assessed value, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Mayflower Mill.—Located near Yankee Jim's; steam power; circular muley saws; product, one million feet per year; assessed value, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Garland's Mill.—Located near Forest Hill, at the head of Devil's Cañon; steam power; upper and lower circular saws; produces two millions feet per year; assessed value, five thousand dollars.

King's Mill.—Owned by F. Katz & Co.; location, head of Shirt Tail Cañon; over-shot wheel; muley saw; produces four hundred thousand feet per annum; assessed value, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Volcano Mill.—Located on Volcano Cañon, near Baker's Rancho; N. Wentworth; steam power; muley saw; with capacity to produce one million feet per annum; assessed value, three thousand dollars.

Baker's Mill.—Located at Roach Hill; steam power; sash saw; product, one million feet per year; assessed value, five thousand dollars.

Mount Pleasant Mill.—Located near Iowa Hill; steam power; twenty horse; real capacity, one million feet per year; actual amount produced, five hundred thousand feet; assessed value, three thousand dollars.

Buckeye Mill.—Steam; sixteen horse power; product, four hundred thousand feet per year; assessed value, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Dutch Flat Saw Mill.—Allen & Brother; water power; product, two hundred thousand feet per year; assessed value, six hundred dollars.

Dutch Flat Mill Company.—Steam; thirty horse power; produces six hundred thousand feet per annum; assessed value, three thousand dollars.

C. S. Preble's Mill.—Located on Bear River; water power; capacity of four hundred thousand feet per annum; actual amount produced, twenty thousand; assessed value, one thousand six hundred dollars.

Green Valley Saw Mill.—Located at Green Valley; assessed value, two hundred and fifty dollars.

New England Mill.—Assessed value, one thousand dollars.

Magnolia Mill.—Located on Bear River; water power; real capacity, four hundred thousand; actual amount produced, two hundred thousand; assessed value, one thousand dollars.

Empire Mill.—Burt, Baldwin & Co.; assessed value, one thousand two hundred dollars.

Total assessed valuation of saw mill property, forty-five thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

Ten steam, and eleven water power mills.

Number of feet of logs at the various mills at the time of assessing, four hundred and sixty-eight thousand.

Number of feet of lumber at the various mills at the time of assessing, one million seven hundred and twenty thousand.

QUARTZ MILLS.

Bay State Quartz Mill.—American Bar; water power; two stamps; assessed value, three thousand dollars.

Eastman & Holden's Mill.—Located at Ophir; assessed value, eight hundred dollars.

Peterson & Co.'s Mill.—Located on Bald Hill; assessed value one thousand dollars.

Empire Mill.—Located at Ophirville; assessed value, one thousand dollars.

Wm. T. Henson & Co.'s Mill.—Located in Secret Ravine; steam; twenty horse power; capacity, twelve tuns per day; eight stamps, and ten Butler's Grinders; assessed value, one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

Worrell, Preston & Co.'s Mill.—Located in Secret Ravine; steam; two horse power, capacity sixteen tuns per day; four stamps and four arastras; assessed value, two thousand dollars.

Pioneer Quartz Mills.—Located near Damascus; steam; forty-five horse power; five stamps, one thousand four hundred pounds each; two twelve-foot arastras; capacity, twelve tuns per day; employs twenty men; owned by R. A. McLellan; assessed value, three thousand dollars.

Total number of quartz mills, seven.

Total assessed valuation of same, twelve thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

FLOURING MILLS.

Auburn Mill.—Steam power; one run of stone; Wagner & Co.; assessed value, two thousand dollars.

Placer County Mills.—Christian Valley; two run stone; Lovell & Co., proprietors; assessed value, four thousand dollars.

Total assessed valuation of flouring mills, six thousand dollars.

TURNPIKES AND BRIDGES.

Auburn and Yankee Jim's Turnpike Company.—Road across the North Fork, above and near the junction of the North and Middle Forks of the American River. There has been a new road cut around the hill on the west side of said river, within the past year, at a greatly reduced grade, being only ten inches to the rod; this road, as regards length and easy grade, far surpasses any other road in the county. Hubbard & Allen, proprietors; assessed value, eighteen hundred dollars.

Horseshoe Bar and Pilot Hill Turnpike Company.—Hubbard & Allen, proprietors; assessed value, five hundred dollars.

J. H. Baker's Turnpike Road.—From Baker's Rancho to Michigan Bluffs, across Volcanq Cañon; length, two miles; assessed value, two thousand dollars.

Stony Hill Turnpike.—On Yankee Jim's and Auburn Road, near the Grizzly Bear House; length, one mile; macadamized nearly the entire length; Dr. John Schott, proprietor; assessed value, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Auburn Turnpike Company.—This road leaves the old Sacramento Road to Auburn at the Oak's House, and intersects the Illinoistown Road at the Junction House, two and a half miles above Auburn; Crandall, Brouse & Co., proprietors; assessed value, ten thousand dollars.

Mile Hill Turnpike Road.—On the Yankee Jim's and Auburn Road; a portion of the road macadamized; Jeff. Wilcoxen, proprietor; assessed value, five thousand five hundred dollars.

Indian Cañon Turnpike.—Crosses Indian Cañon, from Wisconsin Hill to Iowa Hill; length, two miles; assessed value, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Yankee Jim's and Wisconsin Hill Turnpike Company.—Road from Yankee Jim's to Wisconsin Hill; crosses Shirt Tail Cañon; length of road, eight miles; assessed value, four thousand dollars.

Mountain Spring Turnpike Company.—Mountain Springs; assessed value, two thousand dollars.

Mineral Bar Turnpike and Bridge Company.—Crossing the North Fork of the American River at Mineral Bar; road winds around the hill at a grade of about four feet to the rod; length of road, eight miles; cost, thirty-five thousand dollars; Charles Rice, Superintendent; office at Mineral Bar; assessed value, thirteen thousand dollars.

Length of turnpikes, forty-one miles.

Total assessed valuation of same, fifty-nine thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

BRIDGES.

Ford's Bar Bridge.—Across the North Fork of the American River; assessed value, one thousand dollars.

English Bridge.—Across Bear River; assessed value, three thousand dollars.

C. S. Preble's Bridge.—Across Bear River; assessed value, eight hundred dollars.

Total assessed value of bridges, four thousand eight hundred dollars.

Total amount of property assessed, both real and personal, two million nine hundred and eighty-five thousand, five hundred and thirty-eight dollars.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

T. B. HARPER,
Assessor of Placer County.

PLUMAS COUNTY.

JOHN G. COREY.....County Assessor.

QUINCY, PLUMAS COUNTY,
December 23d, 1859. }H. A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General:

SIR:—Your communication of the fourteenth instant is at hand, in which you state that my report for the present year has not been received. All that I can say in relation to the matter is, that after finishing my assessment, about the first of August, I spent a week in preparing my annual report for your office, and immediately deposited the same in the Post Office, or Express Office, which I am unable to say, as at that time I was sending off quite a number of documents, and sending a portion of them by each mode of conveyance above referred to. I did not retain copies of them, as I was at that time on the eve of leaving for the Atlantic States, and destroyed them with letters which had accumulated, and which were of no value during my term of office. If strictly necessary to have a report, and the one which I sent you cannot be found, I will do the best I can for you. If you will forward me a blank I will make up the tables which generally accompany the written reports, and forward to you at once.

•Yours, respectfully,
JOHN G. COREY,
Late Assessor of Plumas County.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

V. V. TYLER.....County Assessor.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY,
October 17th, 1859. }Hon. HORACE A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General:

In accordance with your circular, and of the law, I beg leave to offer the following report:

So far as the productions of the county are concerned, I respectfully refer you to the compiled statistics from the Assessor's books, which I herewith transmit.

In relation to the aggregate quantity of land fit for cultivation in this county, I could not approximate with any degree of certainty, as much of the county has not been explored by any except the State Surveyor and his Deputies.

The mountains are filled with inexhaustible pine and oak forests, and the valleys on the south side of the mountain are well adapted to grazing and the cultivation of fruit, but grain is liable to rust and smut.

On the south side of the mountain lies the valley of the Mohave. I

would call your attention to this valley, which is fast becoming a place of importance. It is the thoroughfare for immigrant and government trains. It contains a large amount of good land, and which would soon become occupied were it not for the bad road through the Tejon Pass, which could be made a good road at the cost of not more than eight thousand dollars.

There are no gold mines worked in this county. All the mountains contain many good prospects, but there is great lack of water. There is a tin mine being opened on the rancho of Temescal. There are now employed at the mine about thirty men. The boundaries of the county I think are not fully defined.

I respectfully submit the above, and foregoing, as very nearly correct.

Yours, very respectfully,

V. V. TYLER,
Assessor of San Bernardino County.

SIERRA COUNTY.

A. J. MCKINSEY.....County Assessor.

DOWNIEVILLE, June 14th, 1859.

Hon. H. A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General:

SIR:—I herewith submit my Annual Statistical Report for the county of Sierra. It was with great difficulty that I obtained such as are required by law. The number of live stock falls far short of that of last year, caused principally by the unusually long and severe winter, the owners keeping the property in the valley counties until after the assessments had been made in this county.

Sierra County has an area of about five hundred and twenty-nine square miles, but a small portion of which is devoted to agricultural purposes. A number of acres hitherto in a state of cultivation are lying unattended, the land not being capable of remunerating the husbandman for his labor. These lands have been producing abundantly for a period of several years, and now require manuring and other expensive attention; hence the present depreciation in produce. The number of acres under cultivation is five hundred and fifty-four; of this number, two-thirds, perhaps, grow potatoes, and the balance cabbages, turnips, carrots, etc.

It is almost impossible to correctly classify the number of acres each vegetable product occupies. The principal occupation of the inhabitants of Sierra County is that of mining for gold.

The number of bushels of potatoes is estimated at nineteen thousand five hundred and twenty-nine; turnips, five hundred and seventy-five; cabbages, one hundred and four thousand four hundred and thirty-three pounds; beets, eleven thousand five hundred and fifty pounds; parsnips, one thousand eight hundred pounds; carrots, seven thousand one hundred and forty pounds.

There are thirteen quartz crushing mills in Sierra County, five of which are run by steam, and eight by water power; there are four arrastras, and seventy-six stamps. These quartz mills crush in the aggregate about forty-four thousand one hundred tons of rock annually, and the general average yield of gold is twenty-five dollars per ton.

Reis Brothers & Company's Mill—Supplies, in many respects, others in the county; it is constructed with an over-shot wheel, thirty-three feet in diameter, which keeps in motion eight stamps and two Chile wheels or mills, six feet in diameter and weighing five tons each. This mill is capable of crushing sixteen tons of rock in twenty-four hours; is valued at twenty thousand dollars; average yield of gold per ton of rock, thirty-five dollars; number of workmen employed, thirty-five.

Reynolds & Co.'s Mill—On the same lode of that of Reis Brothers & Co., and situated one mile from the Sierra Buttes, is capable of crushing about ten tons of rock per day; average yield of gold per ton, thirty-five dollars. This mill has eight stamps, employs thirty-five men, and is valued at twelve thousand dollars.

Biglow & Co.'s Mill—On the same lode, is constructed with four stamps, employs ten men, recently commenced operations, and is valued at three thousand dollars.

Jones & Co.'s Mill—Situated at Hog Cañon, is constructed with four stamps, is capable of crushing five tons of rock per day, and is valued at two thousand four hundred dollars. This lode exceeds in richness all others yet discovered in the county; the general yield is forty dollars per ton.

The Chips Mill—Situated four miles east of the Sierra Buttes, is constructed with four stamps, will crush four tons per day, employs eight men, and the average yield is twenty-five dollars per ton.

The Gold Bluff Mill—Situated one and one-half miles from Downieville, is constructed with eight stamps and two arastras, capable of crushing fourteen tons in twenty-four hours; employs twenty-two men; yields about thirty dollars per ton of rock; valued at fifteen thousand dollars. There are several other quartz mills in the county, all yielding profitably.

The total valuation of all the quartz mills within the county is sixty-five thousand dollars.

There are thirty-two saw mills, twenty-one run by steam, and eleven by water power. Their total valuation is ninety-four thousand dollars; number of feet of lumber sawed annually, sixteen million.

Number of ditches, one hundred and fourteen; miles in length, two hundred and ninety-one; capacity of water discharged, twenty-six thousand seven hundred and thirty-two inches; valuation of same, five hundred and twenty thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

LIVE STOCK.

Description.	No.
Horses.....	80
Mules	302
Asses.....	21
Stock Cattle.....	30
Hogs.....	392
Goats.....	31
Cows.....	168
Oxen.....	87
Sheep	35
Calves.....	12

STOCK SLAUGHTERED.

Description.	No.	Pounds.	Value.
Cattle	4,237	1,906,550	\$296,590
Sheep	3,172	133,224	26,644
Hogs.....	2,176	326,000	48,960
Calves.....	116	12,873	2,474

FRUIT TREES AND VINES.

Description.	No.
Apple trees.....	2,030
Peach trees.....	6,375
Pear trees.....	60
Plum trees.....	157
Nectarine trees.....	40
Quince trees.....	55
Apricot trees.....	175
Grape vines.....	1,656
Strawberry vines, acres.....	2
Raspberry vines.....	50

TOLL BRIDGES, ETC.

Description.	No.	Value.
Toll bridges.....	4	\$5,400
Turnpike road, miles.....	5	8,000
Telegraph wire, miles.....	18	5,400
Property, real estate.....		1,181,684
Property, personal.....		1,112,720
Total.....		\$2,307,804

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. J. McKINSEY,
Assessor of Sierra County.

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

JOHN S. DUDLEY.....County Assessor.

OFFICE OF COUNTY ASSESSOR,
County of Siskiyou, Oct. 1, 1859. }

HORACE A. HIGLEY, Esq.,
Surveyor-General State of California :

SIR :—Please find inclosed, my official report for the year 1859; by referring to it, you will find a full description of most of the mills, ditches, ranches, stock and other kinds of property, situated in this county.

This year there has been three new quartz mills erected in this county, on quartz leads that prospect very rich; one is situated on Humbug Creek, steam power, with ten stamps; employs eight men; one located on Indian Creek, near the town of Hooperville, has twelve stamps, steam power, employs twelve men; known as the Siskiyou Quartz Mill Company; one located on Indian Creek, near the town of Hooperville, just above the Siskiyou Quartz Mill, and known as the New York Quartz Mill Company, has six stamps, works eight men, steam power.

We have also a steam iron foundry, established January, 1859, by Messrs. Shepard & Taylor, located in Yreka, on Fourth Street; a grist mill, located in Yreka, steam power, two run of stone, (unfinished) will employ six men.

Owing to a failure in the placer diggings, business of all kinds in this county has fallen off, far short of last year. The cattle and stock trade in the county is less by fifty per cent. than that of last year.

Real estate in the county has decreased in value from last year.

Now that the quartz leads are being worked successfully, business is getting better, and I think next year's assessment will make up for the amount that this year runs behind.

LAND.

Siskiyou County is about equally divided between agricultural and mineral in extent of territory. The mineral section is more densely populated, and its inhabitants are nearly all engaged in mining. In these mining districts, among the creeks, rivers, and ravines, are many very rich farming spots, which have been located upon, and are now under improvement, and in a high state of cultivation. The lands are improved by good and substantial fencing, and by good houses and barns. The improvements in this section of our county are yearly increasing, and its inhabitants becoming more permanent.

Land Claimed.—The number of acres claimed and located, and upon every one hundred and sixty acres, of which there are several persons, is about one hundred thousand; nearly all of this land is fenced by board and post fences.

Lumber Forests.—Scott and Shasta valleys have always been our lumber and timber sections. The best timber land and the most dense, I have observed, lies in the southern part of Shasta Valley, on the divide between Shasta and Strawberry valleys. The present lumber interests of the county, furnishes employment to about two hundred men.

Ranches.—There are two hundred and ninety-six improved ranches in

this county, and the improvements alone, exclusive of stock, are assessed at nearly two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and in the aggregate, improvements, stock, etc., six hundred thousand dollars.

Swamp and Overflowed Lands.—The number of acres in Scott and Shasta valleys, of swamp and overflowed lands, is about forty thousand.

STOCK.

As yet, Siskiyou County raises but a small part of the beef stock which supplies her markets. In a year or two, with the grazing facilities we have in this county, our farmers and stock raisers will be able to more than supply our home consumption. A large number of dealers are constantly and regularly driving in stock from Oregon, to supply our butchers, and also those of the surrounding counties. At this time there are over fifteen thousand head of cattle in Scott and Shasta valleys, belonging to the residents of this county. The largest bands of stock cattle in these valleys, are owned by Messrs. Heard & Bro., Herzog & Myers, and John Richardson, who are permanent residents.

Sheep.—There are about two thousand sheep in the county, valued and assessed at about eight thousand dollars.

Slaughtered Cattle, Sheep, and Swine.—The value of cattle, sheep, and hogs, slaughtered in the county, will amount to over four hundred thousand dollars, most of which is furnished by dealers who are assessed in this county.

Classification of Stock.—There has been assessed in this county, this year, some eight thousand head of this stock, which was in the hands of drovers, bound for the lower counties at the time the assessment was made :

Description.	No.
Horses.....	1,594
Mules.....	1,227
Cows.....	5,029
Yearlings.....	3,279
Two years old.....	3,084
Beef Cattle.....	3,530
Stock Cattle.....	7,986
Sheep.....	1,975
Hogs.....	3,070
Goats.....	200
Poultry, of all kinds.....	250,000
Total amount of stock.....	30,763

EGGS AND CHICKENS.

From the large number of hens in the county, twenty thousand dozen of eggs would not be an over estimate, which, at seventy-five cents per dozen, amount to fifteen thousand dollars; value of chickens and eggs in this county, about twenty-five thousand dollars.

FRUIT TREES AND VINES.

Particular attention is being given in this county to the cultivation and raising of all kinds of fruit trees. There are very few which have as yet arrived at maturity. Number of small trees, of all varieties, about six thousand. There is one orchard in the county, belonging to Mr. Batterton, of Shasta Valley. From this orchard some of our citizens had an opportunity of testing the qualities raised by him this season.

Strawberries, one, two, and three years old, five thousand vines.

One portion of our county abounds in spontaneous fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, plums, and grapes.

HOUSES AND BUILDINGS.

I have on my tax roll twelve hundred and forty-seven hotels, stores, and dwellings, assessed at sums varying from one hundred to ten thousand dollars. Hereafter there will be a decided increase in the value of this property, from the fact that our merchants, miners, and farmers, have become permanent settlers, and are tearing away those old buildings that were first put up in 1851, and replacing with brick, stone, and finished wood. The taxable value of this property is three hundred and fifty-thousand dollars.

MERCHANDISE.

The amount under this head is strictly goods and merchandise, and assessed to merchants. It will not be their entire property tax, as they come in the list again for a share of the horses, cattle, mules, and wagons. The bulk of the property under this head will amount to five hundred thousand dollars. Their entire tax will not vary much from eight hundred thousand dollars.

MONEY.

This is a kind of property that people try to get rid of paying taxes on as much as possible. It is a hard matter to find and get on the tax roll all the cash capital of the county, in the hands of all parties. I, however, consider it the best kind of property in the county to pay taxes on, and have in all cases where it was possible assessed it. The cash capital assessed under this head, was in the hands of miners generally, and amounted to two hundred thousand dollars.

Money at Interest.—The bulk of this property is in the hands of miners and farmers, and amounts in the aggregate to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Mining Capital.—The amount taxed under this head is only twelve thousand five hundred dollars, including quartz mills and one or two companies who work a steam engine.

Solvent Debts.—This property is generally given by the merchant with his goods, and by the farmer and miner with the money they have on hand. The amount assessed under this head, is about one hundred and forty-five thousand dollars.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND LIBRARIES.

The amount of this kind of property is small, and assessed for only twenty-five thousand five hundred dollars. As our county is becoming more permanently settled every year, by an increase of families, I hope next year my assessment roll will show a decided increase of this kind of taxable property.

CROPS.

The crops in this county, as compared with 1857, are about the same, with the exception of the wheat crop; that is light, and in some instances the smut has entirely ruined the whole crop on some of the ranches.

WHEAT.

The number of bushels of wheat is about one hundred and forty thousand bushels. Some of the pieces sown were not worth harvesting. This is the great crop of Scott Valley, and I believe the farmers of that section of our county consider it the most profitable.

BARLEY.

The number of bushels of barley raised this season is not far from one hundred and forty-five thousand. This is the great crop of Shasta Valley. The best pieces of grain I noticed this year in this valley were those put in early in the fall, as early as possible after the first rains.

The finest crop of barley that I have seen in this county was in Shasta Valley, on the ranch known as the "Durand Ranch," now owned by James Chapples, Esq. This, I think, was a volunteer crop from last year.

OATS.

This crop yielded very well this year. I think there was about three thousand five hundred acres put in, and should judge that the yield was about thirty-five bushels to the acre, making in all one hundred and forty-two thousand five hundred bushels of oats.

RYE AND CORN.

This crop was light, and should think about one thousand acres was put in, yielding about twenty-five bushels to the acre, making twenty-five thousand bushels in all.

HAY.

This crop was very light, not much over half the crop of last year, upon the same number of acres mowed.

VEGETABLES.

Onions, potatoes, peas, beans, melons, and other vegetables, five thousand seven hundred and ninety acres.

RECAPITULATION OF GRAIN.

Description.	No. of ac's.	Bushels per acre.	No. of bush.
Wheat	7,000	20	140,000
Barley	4,833	30	145,000
Oats	3,500	35	122,500
Rye and Corn.....	1,000	25	25,000
Vegetables	5,790	.....	.....
Totals	22,123		432,500

WATER DITCHES AND CANALS.

Shasta River Canal Co.—This canal takes its water from the Shasta River, at Burns & Mahew's saw-mill in Shasta Valley, and supplies Greenhorn, Yreka Flats and Hawkinsville. Office at Yreka. Jas. Sproul, Superintendent; R. Greathouse, Treasurer. Assessed value, fifty thousand dollars.

Scott River Water and Mining Co.—Takes its water from Scott River, and supplies Scott Bar, French Bar, Whiting Hill, Rockhouse Bar, and Johnson Bar. Office at Scott Bar. Thomas M. Soap, Superintendent and Treasurer. Assessed value, twelve thousand dollars.

Cottonwood Mill and Fluming Co.—Takes its water from Cottonwood Creek and supplies Cottonwood Flats and Rancherie Diggings. Office at Henley. J. W. Evans, Superintendent and Treasurer. Assessed value, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

Altona Ditch Co.—Takes its water from Kidder's Creek, in Scott Valley, and supplies the Mugginsville and Oro Fino Diggings. Length of canal, sixteen miles. Office at Mugginsville. B. F. Mason, Superintendent; A. P. Benton, Treasurer. Assessed value, three thousand dollars.

Oro Fino Ditch Co.—Takes its water from Kidder's Creek, in Scott Valley, and supplies Oro Fino Diggings. Barker, Moore, & Coe, proprietors and Superintendents. Assessed value, four thousand dollars.

Cottonwood and Rancherie Ditch.—Messrs. Grosse & Jacques, proprietors and Superintendents; supplies Cottonwood and Rancherie diggings; office at Henley. Assessed value, four thousand dollars.

Greenhorn Ditch.—Takes its water from Greenhorn Creek, and supplies Yreka Flats; office, at Yreka; owned by Messrs. Hill & McGill. Assessed value, three thousand dollars.

Hawkinsville Ditch.—Supplies the Lower Flats Diggings; owned by Charles Abbott & Co.; office, at Hawkinsville. Assessed value, one thousand six hundred dollars.

French Gulch Ditch Company.—Henry Hill, agent; takes its water from Indian Creek, and supplies French Gulch. Assessed value, one thousand dollars.

French Flat Ditch.—Owned by John Foch & Co.; takes its water from the South Fork of Scott River, and supplies French Flats. Assessed value, eight hundred dollars.

Newell's Ditch.—Property of Thomas Newell & Co.; taking water from South Fork of Scott River, and supplies diggings near Callahan's Ranch, in Scott Valley. Assessed value, three hundred dollars.

Cottonwood Ditch and Mining Company.—Takes its water from Cottonwood Creek, and supplies the lower diggings on Cottonwood Flats; owned by Messrs. Haslitt, Fults & Keller; Daniel Keller, Superintendent and Treasurer; office, at Henley. Assessed value, five hundred dollars.

McEwan's Ditch.—Owned by Messrs. Gramblin & Austin, on Scott River. Assessed value, four hundred dollars.

Siad Water Ditch.—Owned by F. Nicholson & Co., situated at Siad Valley. Assessed value, four hundred dollars.

Whiting's Ditch.—Takes its water from the first creek above Franklin Bar, on Scott River, and supplies Whiting Hill; owned by Peter Whiting. Assessed value, one thousand dollars.

Mill Creek Ditch.—On Scott River, and takes its water from Mill Creek; owned by Thomas Smith & Co. Assessed value, eight hundred dollars.

RECAPITULATION OF DITCHES AND CANALS.

Names.	Assessed value.
Shasta River Canal Company.....	\$50,000
Scott River Water and Mining Co.....	12,000
Cottonwood Mill and Fluming Co.....	10,000
Altona Ditch Co.....	3,000
Oro Fino Ditch Co.....	4,000
Cottonwood and Rancheria Ditch.....	4,000
Greenhorn Ditch.....	3,000
Hawkinsville Ditch.....	1,600
French Gulch Ditch.....	1,000
Newell's Ditch.....	300
Cottonwood Ditch and Mining Co.....	500
McKewan's Ditch.....	400
Siad Water Ditch.....	400
Whiting's Ditch.....	1,000
Mill Creek Ditch.....	800
Total assessed value.....	92,500
Several small Ditches, not included in the above.....	7,500
Grand total.....	\$100,000

QUARTZ MILLS.

Shores' Quartz Mill.—Located in Quartz Valley, below Mugginsville; water power, with six stamps; employs eighteen men. W. Shores & Bro., proprietors. This mill crushed, during the month of July last, one lot of fifty-four tons of quartz, which yielded five thousand three hundred dollars. Assessed value two thousand dollars.

Fralick & Turk's Quartz Mill.—Located in Quartz Valley, below Mugginsville. Water power, with six stamps; employs eight men; Fralick & Turk, proprietors. The quartz crushed at this mill, during this season, has yielded about fifty dollars per ton. Assessed value, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Berry's Quartz Mill.—Located in Quartz Valley, near Mugginsville. Water power, with six stamps; employs six men; J. Berry, proprietor. This mill is new, and is scarcely in operation yet. Assessed value, one thousand dollars.

TOLL BRIDGES.

Klamath Bridge.—Crossing Klamath River, on the Oregon wagon road; wooden bridge, with abutments; Edward DeWitt, proprietor. Assessed value, ten thousand dollars.

Pioneer Bridge.—Crossing Klamath River, one mile below Klamath Bridge; Edward DeWitt, proprietor. Assessed value, four thousand dollars.

McCloud's Bridge.—Crossing Sacramento River, near the lower Soda Springs; Ross McCloud, proprietor. Assessed value, one thousand dollars.

Jacobs & Tyson's Bridge.—Crossing Scott River, at the head of Scott

Bar; wooden bridge, with abutments; J. Tyson & Co., proprietors. Assessed value, seven thousand dollars.

Scott River Bridge.—Crossing Scott River, near its mouth; wire suspension; owned by Messrs. House & Maplesden. Assessed value, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Pickering's Bridge.—Crossing Scott River, at a point on the Scott Valley trail; Joseph Pickering, proprietor. Assessed value, five hundred dollars.

SAW MILLS.

Shores' Saw Mill.—Located in Scott Valley, near Mugginsville; William Shores & Co., proprietors; employ six men; sash saw, water power. Assessed value, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Ætna Saw Mill.—Located in Scott Valley, at Ætna; Francis Berry, proprietor; sash saw, water power; employ four men. Assessed value, two thousand dollars.

Rough and Ready Mill.—Samuel Berger, proprietor; sash saw; employ four men; water power. Assessed at three thousand dollars.

Barker's Saw Mill.—Located in Scott's Valley, on Kidder's Creek; James Barker, proprietor; employ six men; water power, sash saw. Assessed value, four thousand dollars.

Gordon's Mill.—Located in Scott Valley; D. Gordon, proprietor; sash saw, water power. Assessed value, three thousand dollars.

Mill Creek Mill.—Located on Mill Creek, Scott River; S. McGoffey & Bro., proprietors; sash saw, water power; employ four men. Assessed value, nine hundred dollars.

Saw Mill.—Located on Scott River; sash saw, water power; H. C. Tickner, proprietor; employ six men. Assessed value, five thousand seven hundred dollars.

South Fork Mill.—Located on the South Fork Scott River; Phillips & Lawton, proprietors; circular saw, steam power; employ six men. Assessed value, two thousand dollars.

Forest Mill.—Located at the Forest House, near the Scott Valley divide; Baxter & Heofflu, proprietors; employ five men; sash saw, water power. Assessed value, three thousand dollars.

Saw Mill.—Located on Shasta River, near the divide, between Strawberry and Shasta valleys; Burns & Mayhew, proprietors; employ twelve men; circular saw; water power. Assessed value, six thousand dollars.

Handy & Greenwood's Mill.—Located near Yreka City; steam power, circular saw; employ twelve men. Assessed value, six thousand dollars.

Westbrook's Mill.—Located on Shasta River, in Shasta Valley; sash saw, water power. Assessed value, two thousand dollars; employ four men.

McCloud's Mill.—Located in Strawberry Valley, near the Forest Home; Ross McCloud, proprietor; unfinished; when finished will run one circular saw; water power, and employ four men.

Clark's Mill.—Located in Strawberry Valley, near the Pettis Springs; unfinished; when finished will run one sash saw; water power; employ four men; Marion Clark, proprietor.

Walker & Kelley's Mill.—Located on Shasta River; sash saw, water power; employ four men. Assessed value, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Greenhorn Mill.—Located on Greenhorn Creek; M. Rosenheim & Co., proprietors; sash saw, water power; employ four men. Assessed value, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Cottonwood Ditch Co.'s Mill.—Located at Cottonwood; sash saw, water

power; employ four men. Assessed value, two thousand five hundred dollars; Cottonwood Mill and Fluming Company, proprietors.

FLOURING MILLS.

Ætna Mill.—Located in Scott Valley, at Ætna; Francis Berry, proprietor; E. P. Jenner, miller; water power, two run of stone, and employs six men. Assessed value, ten thousand dollars.

Lafayette Mill.—Located in Scott Valley, near Mugginsville; water power, two run of stone, and employs six men; Shores & Bean, proprietors. Assessed value, ten thousand dollars.

Rough and Ready Mill.—Located in Scott Valley, at Rough and Ready; water power, two run of stone, and employs six men; Swain & McConanghy & Co., proprietors. Assessed value, eight thousand dollars.

Shasta Valley Mill.—Located in Shasta Valley, on Shasta River; one run of stone, and employs four men; Charles Schlitch, proprietor and miller. Assessed value, ten thousand dollars.

Grist Mill.—Located in Shasta Valley, on Shasta River; one run of stone, and employs two men; R. L. Westbrook, proprietor. Assessed value, one thousand five hundred dollars.

MINING IN GENERAL.

In proportion to the amount of capital employed, the mines of the county yield as well as any in the State. In quartz leads the county is rich, and they are to be found in various sections, which in a few years will prove to be as productive as any that have ever been worked. The placer diggings are about worked out, and the best paying claims at present are in the hills and deep banks, where it requires great labor and time to reach the pay dirt, but when reached, is surer pay than any city bank.

ASSESSMENT 1858.

Improvement on Real Estate	\$958,180
Personal Property	2,121,894
Total	\$3,080,074

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN S. DUDLEY,
County Assessor.

YOLO COUNTY.

JAMES McCAULEY.....County Assessor.
ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
Cacheville, Yolo Co., Cal., Oct. 12, 1859. }
Hon. H. A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General:

DEAR SIR :—I herewith submit my Annual Statistical Report of Yolo County for the present year, which, perhaps, may not be as full as you could have wished, yet, under the circumstances, it is the best I could do after diligent inquiry.

Our county being entirely an agricultural one, there were many items that I endeavored to procure, but could not from the fact that farmers failed to take a note of them—such as cheese, butter, eggs, or an exact number of bushels of grain. I therefore had to content myself by making a general estimate upon the best information I could get.

My books show forty-three thousand five hundred and seventy-three acres of land cultivated, and an additional number of twenty-six thousand four hundred and twenty-seven acres of grass land, making a total of seventy thousand acres inclosed.

Apart from the tule, our lands are favorably located, and, with a sufficiency of rain, are capable of producing from fifty to seventy-five bushels of barley per acre. The present year, however, owing to two or three successive drouths, has not returned a yield of more than ten bushels per acre.

The average yield of wheat, I find, for this year, is about eight bushels per acre. These drouths have been a sad drawback to our county, one, in fact, of too much importance to be passed by without notice. Our farmers have felt its effects so keenly that their faith is considerably shaken in their dependence on rain.

In my humble opinion, the full development of the farming resources of our county could be more surely attained by the diverting of the waters of Putah and Cache Creeks upon the high lands, thereby at once draining the swamp and tule and irrigating the dry.

This may be an extravagant idea, but it is one I think altogether practicable. The tule lands that it would reclaim would be an ample remuneration for the outlay. As the State is interested in the draining of her tule lands, and our citizens in that of irrigating their homesteads, I, therefore, will leave this growing necessity with them, to prompt their own invention.

I find a slight increase over last year in the different classes of stock through the county. Much attention is being paid to the improvement in the blood of horses, cattle, sheep, etc.

The growing of wool is becoming an object of some little importance. The raising of bees, also, is making its mark in our market, and much to the pleasure and profit of its dealers.

Fruits of every kind show a slight increase, the grape, however, taking the lead. Judging from the increase in this department, I think Dame Temperance will soon have good cause in scowling upon the vineyards of our county. Old Whiskey, too, is showing his ghostly and hungry head, for, within the last year, two distilleries have been erected in the county.

A small experiment in raising tobacco has been tried and found to do well.

One artesian well is in progress in the county. A native black walnut is found in portions of our county, the fruit of which, in many respects, is similar to that of the Atlantic States.

We have three flouring-mills, in a flourishing condition; five run of stone; fifteen-horse power.

Inclosed I also send a statistical table.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully,

JAMES McCAULEY,
Assessor Yolo County.

YUBA COUNTY.

JOEL D. MARTIN.....County Assessor.
MARTSVILLE, November 30th, 1859.
Hon. H. A. HIGLEY,
Surveyor-General:

SIR :—Inclosed please find my report for the year 1859. Pardon me for not having written you sooner:

In accordance with the laws of the State, I herewith submit such information as is within my reach, relative to the matters specified in your circular to County Assessors, so far as Yuba County is concerned:

REAL ESTATE.	
Description.	Amount.
Assessed value of Real Estate.....	\$1,523,674
Assessed value of Improvements.....	1,657,750
Assessed value of Personal Property.....	2,616,580
Total.....	\$5,798,004

LANDS.

Number of acres of inclosed agricultural lands, forty-five thousand. Number of acres of land under cultivation, thirty thousand.

I cannot state the exact number of acres of uncultivated agricultural land; owing to the unsettled titles, it is very difficult to give the exact number of acres of agricultural land.

By far the larger portion of the county consists of mineral lands. There are no swamp or overflowed lands in the county; still, there are many thousands of acres which overflow at any high stages of water, but is not what is usually termed overflowed land.

TIMBER.

There is but little timber in the valley, and that is fuond upon the

margin of the Feather and Yuba rivers, and is chiefly oak. The upper portion of the county is heavily timbered with pine, cedar, and fir.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Description.	Acres.	Bushels.
Wheat.....	3,000	90,000
Barley.....	5,900	177,000
Oats.....	350	10,500
Corn.....	500	30,000
Buckwheat.....	15	400
Peas.....	20	600
Beans.....	50	1,500
Potatoes.....	30	2,500
Sweet Potatoes.....	10	.....
Onions.....	20	.....
Alfalfa.....	900	.....
Hay.....	1,850	.....
Broom Corn.....	30	.....

Butter, ten thousand pounds. Eggs, two thousand five hundred dozen.
Wool, thirty thousand pounds.

FRUIT TREES AND VINES.

Description.	No.
Apple trees.....	30,000
Peach trees.....	150,000
Pear trees.....	7,000
Plum trees.....	7,500
Cherry trees.....	8,000
Nectarine trees.....	7,000
Quince trees.....	3,000
Apricot trees.....	5,000
Fig trees.....	300
Lemon Trees.....	20
Orange trees.....	15
Olive trees.....	10
Pomegranate Trees.....	75
Prune Trees.....	100
Ornametal Trees.....	1,000
Almond trees.....	125
Goosberry bushes.....	300
Raspberry bushes.....	1,000
Grape vines.....	40,000
Strawberry vines.....	20,000
Wine, gallons.....	2,000

Total value of fruit raised, three hundred thousand dollars.

LIVE STOCK, ETC.

Description.	No.
American Horses.....	900
Spanish Horses.....	275
Wild Horses.....	260
Mules.....	1,500
Asses.....	25
Cows.....	1,450
Calves.....	800
Stock Cattle.....	3,000
Beef.....	1,000
Oxen.....	575
Sheep.....	7,500
Goats.....	100
Hogs.....	5,000
Chickens.....	2,997
Turkeys.....	597
Ducks.....	121
Geese.....	27

IMPROVEMENTS.

Description.	No.	Value.
Grist Mills.....	6	.....
Steam Power.....	4	.....
Run of Stones.....	13	.....
Total value of Steam Grist Mills.....	.....	\$50,000
Water Power.....	2	.....
Run of Stone.....	4	.....
Total value of Water Power Grist Mills.....	.....	7,000
Grain ground, bushels.....	70,000	.....
Saw Mills.....	22	.....
Steam Power.....	7	.....
Quartz Mills.....	5	20,500
Mining Ditches.....	30	.....
Miles in length.....	250	200,000
Toll Bridges.....	13	.....
Ferries.....	4	.....
Turnpike Roads.....	4	.....
Miles in length.....	95	.....
Cost.....	.....	95,000
Increase.....	.....	30,000
Cost of Repairing and Collecting.....	.....	12,700

GOLD DUST.

As near as I can ascertain, the amount of gold dust purchased the past year by buyers in this county has amounted to seven million two hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

MINING TOWNS.

The principal mining towns of our county are Long Bar, Parks' Bar, Sand Flat, Timbuctoo, Sucker Flat, Smartsville, Brown's Valley, Indiana Ranch, Frenchtown, New York Flat, Strawberry Valley, Eagleville, Foster's Bar, Bullard's Bar, Oregon Hill, Camptonville, Galena Hill, Young's Hill, and Railroad Hill.

A few of the above named towns might perhaps as well be classed, with others I might mention, among the things that have been. Yet, there is some mining carried on at each of these places, and many of them are lively thriving towns.

BEEES.

There are now in the county forty-five hives, or stands, of bees.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

Marysville, in Yuba County, is connected, by telegraph, with Sacramento, Oroville, and Yreka. There were separate lines, but at this time they are combined.

RAILROADS.

Two have been projected—one to connect Marysville with Vallejo, and the other to connect Marysville with Folsom. There has been some grading done on each of these roads; the former has the best wishes of the people of this county; they voted an appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars, and bonds have been issued to the amount of eighty thousand dollars. There has been considerable grading done, and D. C. Haskin, the Contractor, has made the necessary arrangements in the East for rails, cars, etc. The road is to be completed between the city of Marysville and a point on the Sacramento River, known as Knight's Landing, by the first of April, 1860.

TAXABLE PROPERTY, ETC.

For the benefit of tax-payers, and those who feel an interest in the affairs of the county, I will give the amount of taxable property in each locality and explain, so that all may know what portion of the county pays the largest amount of taxes.

The taxable property of the city of Marysville is—

Description.	Value.
Assessed value of Real Estate.....	\$1,158,317 00
“ “ Improvements	1,053,000 00
“ “ Personal Property	1,755,460 00
Total amount of Taxable Property in the city of Marysville	\$3,967,777 00
Amount of Taxes	\$89,274 98

The assessed value of Real Estate in the mountains is.....	\$11,055 00
Assessed Improvements.....	316,500 00
“ Personal Property.....	342,330 00
Total amount of Taxable Property in the mountains.....	\$669,885 00
Amount of Taxes	\$15,072 41

The property thus designated as property in the mountains, comprises all the upper portion of the county, commencing at the foot-hills.

Description.	Value.
Assessed value of Real Estate north side of the Yuba River	\$120,874 00
“ “ Improvements.....	65,350 00
“ “ Personal Property	109,568 00
Total amount of Taxable Property north side of the Yuba River	\$295,792 00
Amount of Taxes	\$6,655 32

The property thus designated as property north side of the Yuba, is that portion of the county commencing at the city limits of Marysville, and running back to the foot-hills and the Honcut, the dividing line between the counties of Yuba and Butte.

Description.	Value.
Assessed value of Real Estate south side Yuba River.....	\$142,878 00
“ “ Improvements.....	64,105 00
“ “ Personal Property.....	243,113 00
Total amount of Taxable Property south side Yuba.....	\$450,096 00
Amount of Taxes	\$10,127 16

The property thus designated as property south side Yuba River, comprises that portion of the county lying between the Yuba, Feather, and Bear rivers.

Description.	Value.
Amount of subsequent Assessment—	
Assessed value of Real Estate	\$90,550 00
“ “ Improvements	157,795 00
“ “ Personal Property	166,109 00
Total amount of subsequent Assessment	\$414,454 00
Amount of Taxes	\$9,325 25
Total amount of Taxes for the year 1859	\$130,455 09

The delinquent list of 1857 and 1858 are not added in the above.

In the above report I have given you all the information within my knowledge concerning the affairs of Yuba County. You will see that the amount of taxable property falls a little short of last year (1858). It is not because property has depreciated in value in the county, but the simple reason is, that I have thought it just and proper to place a lower valuation on certain real estate, which had, in my opinion, been overvalued. The condition of the county of Yuba is, at this time, good. We have splendid county buildings—buildings that will compare favorably with any in the State, or even in any of the Eastern States—and our debt is not large; in fact, we might boast of our county, and, perhaps, of the mass of its inhabitants.

The Assessor's office is one of responsibility, and I regret that I have not the ability to fill it to my satisfaction. How near I have come to satisfying the people of this county, I leave them to judge. There is one thing certain, until the land titles of California are settled, it is all the most careful and talented can do, to give satisfaction or make the yoke of taxes equal. If the wise could devise some means by which to settle the land titles in this State and make real estate what it should be, the few who have to bear the burden for their neighbors, would soon be relieved, and the revenue of the State, and each county of the State, would far exceed what it now is.

I have complied with the law in my report as near as I could from the knowledge I can glean from the people of this county. I hope it may be satisfactory to you.

Very respectfully,

JOEL D. MARTIN,
Assessor of Yuba County.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE SUPERINTENDENT

OF

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

CHARLES T. BOTTS.....STATE PRINTER.

ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Senate and Assembly of the State of California :

The Superintendent of Public Instruction has the honor to submit the Ninth Annual Report from the Department of Instruction, as required by the Act of May 3d, 1855.

During the months of November and December, 1859, he received reports from nearly twenty-five hundred school officers, including Census Marshals, Teachers, Trustees, County Superintendents, and County Treasurers.

In consequence of the changes made in the blank forms, and the reforms generally made by the State Superintendent, these reports have been particularly full and interesting, embracing a mass of information upon subjects directly and indirectly connected with the working of our School System, and the condition of our School Lands.

From an analysis of those Reports, the details of which may be found embodied in the Appendix to this Report, is made up the following exhibit of the present condition of the Schools, and by comparison with the reports of last year, the progress that has been made during the year 1859.

At the close of the year 1858, the total number of children in the State, between four and eighteen years of age, was forty thousand five hundred and thirty.

At the close of 1859, the number had increased to forty-eight thousand six hundred and seventy-six, of which twenty-five thousand three hundred and forty-eight were boys, and twenty-three thousand three hundred and twenty-eight girls.

On the first of January, 1859, the total number of children under four years of age, was twenty-three thousand five hundred and fifty-eight—on the first of January, 1860, the number was twenty-eight thousand three hundred.

The total number of children under eighteen years of age was therefore sixty-four thousand and eighty-eight in 1859, and seventy-six thousand nine hundred and seventy-six in 1860—an increase of twelve thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

The total number of children in the State, who were born in California, was, in 1859, thirty-three thousand five hundred and forty-six—in 1860,

forty-one thousand four hundred and fifty, showing the number born during the year 1859 to be seven thousand nine hundred and four.

The number of orphans in 1859 was one thousand nine hundred and six—in 1860, two thousand three hundred and fifty-four.

The number of Deaf and Dumb in 1859 was thirty-nine—in 1860, forty-two.

The number of children attending Public Schools in 1858 was nineteen thousand eight hundred and twenty-two—in 1859, twenty-three thousand five hundred and nineteen.

The daily average attendance in 1858 was eleven thousand one hundred and eighty-three—in 1859, thirteen thousand three hundred and sixty-four.

The number of children attending private schools in 1858 was two thousand four hundred and twenty-two—in 1859, four thousand and eighty-two.

The total number of children attending schools, public and private, in 1858 was twenty-two thousand two hundred and forty-four—in 1859, twenty-seven thousand six hundred and one.

The number of Organized School Districts in the State in 1859 was four hundred and eleven—in 1860, four hundred and sixty-three.

The number of Public Schools in 1859 was four hundred and thirty-two—in 1860, five hundred and twenty-three—increased during the year, ninety-one.

Of the schools maintained during the year 1859, thirty-three were kept open for less than three months, ninety-five for three months, to ninety-three in 1858, one hundred and twenty-one for more than three and less than six months, to one hundred and sixty-six in 1858, fifty-five for six months, seventy-eight for more than six and less than nine months, to one hundred and two in 1858, and one hundred and forty-four for nine months and less than twelve months, to sixty in 1858. During the year 1859 the number of private schools increased from fifty-five to one hundred and twenty-six.

The total number of schools and colleges in the State was four hundred and eighty-seven in 1859—six hundred and forty-nine in 1860.

Of the several grades of schools, there were in 1859, three High Schools—in 1860, two—in 1859, seventeen Grammar Schools—in 1860, twenty-five—in 1859, eleven Intermediate Schools—in 1860, fourteen—in 1859, seventy-nine Mixed Schools—in 1860, one hundred and thirty-eight—in 1859, three hundred and twenty-two Primary Schools—in 1860 three hundred and forty-four.

In 1859 the total number of teachers employed in the Public Schools was five hundred and seventeen—in 1860, seven hundred and fifty-four.

Of the latter, five hundred and thirty-six are males, and two hundred and eighteen females.

The total amount of State School Funds, apportioned by the Superintendent of Public Instruction during the year 1858 was fifty-three thousand four hundred and four dollars and ninety-five cents—during 1859, seventy-two thousand three hundred and nineteen dollars and fifty-two cents.

The apportionment for January, 1860, amounted to forty-four thousand seven hundred and seven dollars and eighty-nine cents.

The total amount, expended for school purposes, during the year 1858, was three hundred and thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and fourteen dollars and seventy-seven cents—during the year 1859, four hundred and twenty-seven thousand and three dollars and seventy-five cents.

Of the latter amount, San Francisco expended one hundred and thirty-four thousand seven hundred and thirty-one dollars and ninety-one cents—Sacramento, forty thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight dollars and ninety-three cents—Sonoma, twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and forty dollars and sixty-two cents—San Joaquin, twenty-five thousand five hundred and eighty-six dollars and forty-three cents—El Dorado, sixteen thousand eight hundred and ninety-three dollars—Yuba, sixteen thousand two hundred and fifty-six dollars and sixty-eight cents—Santa Clara, fifteen thousand dollars—Butte, eleven thousand five hundred and sixty-eight dollars and thirty-four cents.

These eight counties, with twenty-three thousand six hundred and nineteen children between four and eighteen years of age, being less than one-half the schoolable children of the State, contributed, for the support of schools, the sum of two hundred and eighty-nine thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars and ninety-five cents, or nearly seven-tenths of the whole amount. In other words, they have paid twelve dollars and twenty-six cents for the education of each child, while the other counties, thirty-three in number, with twenty-five thousand and fifty-seven schoolable children, have paid but five dollars and forty-seven cents per child.

The county of San Francisco has expended seventeen dollars and thirty-four cents for the instruction of each child during the past year.

If all the other counties had contributed in the same proportion, the amount expended during the year, for the support of schools, would have been eight hundred and forty-four thousand three hundred and eighty-nine dollars and fifty-two cents, nearly double the amount actually expended.

The Superintendent has received no report from the counties of Fresno, Klamath, and Marin.

The returns show a gratifying progress during the year just passed, but they do not show that our schools have reached that point of advancement, or that degree of efficiency of which they are capable.

The Superintendent will not permit himself to despair, because his former appeals in behalf of the schools have proved fruitless.

Experience, study, and observation, show him wherein they are deficient.

He can see the feeble vitality of so many of them—the short-comings, the errors of omission and of commission of so many others, and yet, of himself, he is powerless to remedy the evil.

He can but advise. Action is with you, gentlemen of the Legislature.

Hug not to your breasts the delusion that we have a very good system of schools in operation, because forsooth, they are somewhat better than last year.

Note, for a moment, what constitutes a thorough system of education, and then mark how far—very far below that standard we fall.

There are States in the Union—States far less favored than our own—which have such a system in successful operation.

A perfect system provides for the establishment of a University for the State at large, one or more Normal Schools, the holding of three or four Teachers' Institutes during the year, a High School in each county, and schools of proper grade in every neighborhood.

Under a perfect system, the school-houses are comfortable, healthful, and even attractive resorts for the young, supplied with furniture constructed on scientific principles—with school libraries and all necessary apparatus.

Under such a system, the Teachers have been prepared for their vocation, by a special course of study.

It is not enough that they possess profound attainments. They are skilled in the art of teaching—filled with an earnest sense of their responsibility—a zealous interest in their profession, and a genuine fondness for children.

Under such a system, the schools are kept open for ten or eleven months in the year, thus preventing the pupils from losing their habits of study and their recollection of what they had learned.

As far short of these requirements, as falls the system of Public Schools in California, so far short fall we, in our duty to the rising generation.

Other States have provided all the educational facilities, enumerated. Why should we not profit by their experience? We may not be able to make all these improvements, in a single year, but let us resolve, if we can do no better, to make at least one of them, every year.

AMENDMENTS TO THE SCHOOL LAW.

GRANTING CERTIFICATES TO TEACHERS.

In his last Annual Report, the State Superintendent called attention to a radical defect in the School Law, whereby the duty of examining Teachers and granting them certificates of qualification is imposed upon Trustees.

Since then, accumulated evidence of the impolicy of such a system has poured in upon him, and he is now firmly convinced, our Schools never can approximate to perfection, until this defect is remedied.

It is rare that Trustees are elected for their scholastic attainments.

The consideration that most commonly influences the choice of these officers is, that they are substantial citizens, permanently identified, by long residence, with the prosperity and advancement of their neighborhood.

In some instances, a sort of patriarchal qualification is considered their chief recommendation—their fitness is gauged by the size of their families.

Even those who have received the benefits of a liberal education, are not always qualified to conduct a minute examination of the qualifications of a teacher. It may have been years since they have had occasion to refer to text-books, and even in those branches of knowledge in which they were once proficient, they may have become rusty from long disuse.

Hence it is that, in a large majority of cases, an examination by Trustees is little better than an empty form.

The applicant obtains his certificate as a matter of course.

In this way a number of ignorant and impudent pretenders have foisted themselves upon our Schools, to the exclusion of experienced and accomplished Teachers, who stand ready to fulfill the duties of their profession, intelligently and efficiently.

This system of examining Teachers by Trustees has proved such a failure, that earnest remonstrances against its longer continuance have poured in from enlightened friends of education.

Such a one writes:

“The present mode of having Teachers receive their certificates from the Trustees is liable to great abuse, in consequence of the incapacity on the part of those officers. I know a neighborhood in this town, where they have an English teacher, who sounds the letter ‘H’ in words

where it does not exist, and omits where it should be sounded. Such a teacher will obtain his certificate of competency and teach his pupils to say ‘elthy haction,’ etc., etc.

It is disgusting to see the incompetent persons who apply here for situations as Teachers in our District Schools.

They seem to have the idea that they have all the education necessary for a teacher. During the four and a half years I have lived in this place, we have had but one really good teacher, and he was not as profound as he should have been. That the teachers in those District where the Trustees are themselves poorly educated, will be little better than none, will be readily conceived.”

The County Superintendent of Sacramento also, condemns the present system, and as an illustration of its evils, cites the case of an illiterate Teacher, in whose Report are found such instances of choice orthography as “Collumbus,” for “Columbus;” “yused,” for “used;” “orphography,” for orthography; “attendance,” for “attendance,” etc.

The County Superintendent of Shasta entertains the same views. He reports that

“Trustees have employed teachers without requiring them to stand a strict examination, and many of them have informed me, that they are not sufficiently qualified to examine a teacher thoroughly. California is well supplied with first class teachers, and they could be obtained for all our schools; but in nearly every District, some of the Trustees have a favorite who must be accommodated.”

Further testimony to the same effect could be adduced were it necessary.

Sufficient has been cited, however, to show that under the present system individuals have smuggled themselves into the positions of teachers, who are utterly ignorant of the elementary branches of an English education.

If ignorance so glaring has escaped the scrutiny of Trustees, how can it be expected that those other qualifications of a good teacher—skill in the art of teaching and ability to govern—can be secured?

These are qualities as essential to success in teaching, as mere scholastic acquirements, and they are qualities, the possession or lack of which, none but an accomplished and experienced Examiner can detect.

The remedy for this evil, is to establish a Board of Examination in each County, consisting of the County Superintendent and such of the qualified teachers therein as he may see fit to call to his assistance, and for the State at large, a Board of Examination consisting of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and such of the County Superintendents as he may select for each occasion.

Certificates granted by the County Boards of Examination, should have no force or effect outside of the County in which they are issued, and should be null and void at the expiration of a year from date.

Certificates granted by the State Board, might well hold good throughout the State, and continue in force for two years. From such Boards, none but teachers thoroughly competent could expect to obtain certificates of qualification.

In a little while, the worthless and illiterate vagabonds who, here and there, have been quartered upon the people, would be weeded out—the standard of the profession would be raised, and the really good teacher step from his retirement, to fill the position now occupied by the impudent pretender.

There should, moreover, be grades of certificates, corresponding to the

grades of our Schools. The certificate should specify in what branches the Teacher is thoroughly competent to teach, and of what grade of School he is fitted to take charge. By this means, the very wide distinction between the qualifications of different Teachers would be marked, and the able and accomplished Professor, not be reduced to the level of the peripatetic pedagogue.

If it should be thought best, those cities which have provided for a Board of Education, might be exempted from the operation of the proposed law, and such Board might still retain the power of examining Teachers and granting them certificates.

It should be remembered, that by the proposed change, there will be no interference with the right of Trustees to employ Teachers, and fix their compensation. That right, they will, and should retain. The only effect will be to relieve them of what is oftentimes an irksome duty, and to furnish them a class of Teachers from which to choose, of higher attainments than formerly.

COUNTY TAX FOR THE SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS.

The amount paid from the State School Fund for the support of Schools, is so small, never exceeding—not always reaching—two dollars per annum for the education of each child between four and eighteen years of age, that it has become absolutely necessary the several Counties should have the power, if so disposed, to raise the funds requisite for the maintenance of their schools.

The present law authorizes each County to raise annually, by special tax, an amount of money not exceeding ten cents on each one hundred dollars of valuation for the support of Common Schools therein, and providing suitable houses, and purchasing libraries and apparatus for such Common Schools. The proceeds of this infinitesimal tax may possibly enable a District to keep up the show of a Public School for the brief period of three months out of the twelve, but they are utterly inadequate to meet the extraordinary expenses necessarily incident to the establishment of schools in a comparatively new country. The first step necessary to organize a school in a new District, is to build a school-house—procure suitable school furniture—proper apparatus, and the nucleus, at least, of a school-library.

This is an expense which has to be incurred but once, but it is one which the one-tenth of one per cent. tax can never defray.

The inevitable consequence is, that many neighborhoods, that would willingly, and could easily, keep up a school, if once in operation, are prevented from attempting a beginning, and their children continue to grow up in idleness, in ignorance and too often, in their legitimate consequence—vice.

I would, therefore, earnestly recommend, that the present law be so amended, that the several Counties may be permitted to impose a tax of one-fourth of one per cent. for the support of Public Schools therein.

Such an amendment would of course not make it obligatory upon the Counties to impose the increased tax. They might still impose no tax at all for this purpose, if it so pleased them—if they preferred their children to grow up like young savages, a curse to themselves and to society.

But if the people appreciate the benefits to follow from the education of their children—if they realize the magnitude of the boon they are conferring upon them—if they clearly comprehend that by such an education they are furnishing their children with the best passport to society

and to business—are providing them with a valuable means of obtaining a livelihood in any condition of life—are enlarging their capacities for enjoyment, are increasing their fitness to become good citizens—and opening to them the road to the highest honors in the gift of a Republican people, then, I say, the people of such a county should not be so cramped by legislation as to be unable to carry their liberal and benevolent intentions into execution—they should have the power to impose such a tax as would accomplish their object.

Aside from the humane and praiseworthy motives that prompt them to desire the rescue of their children from the darkness of ignorance, there is a selfish motive which may influence even those who object to a school-tax, to acquiesce in its imposition. I refer to the natural tendency of the heads of families to seek for a settlement in those counties which furnish the best facilities for the education of their children. This is a controlling consideration with every intelligent parent. The plant growing in darkness will not more surely incline towards a gleam of light, than such a parent to a neighborhood with the best school. As a consequence, the more numerous and the better the schools a county possesses, the greater will be its accessions of population—and that the population most to be desired—and the greater the value of the property of the old residents. The same consideration may, and oftentimes will influence, those citizens whose families reside abroad—who now send their money out of the State to support those families, and thus to enrich other communities—who design, when they have realized a competence or a fortune, to leave our State, and rejoin their families at the East, to send for them and set up their household gods in our midst. As long as the school-house is wanting in their neighborhood, so long will they leave their children abroad to be educated, where there are school-houses, however great the sacrifice of parental ties it involves. It would of course be the pleasure of every parent to have his children around him, but he will forego even that pleasure, if he be convinced they cannot procure educational facilities in his neighborhood. Thus, ultimately, we may lose a good citizen, and the State, the proceeds of his industry, who might, by the establishment of proper schools, be disposed to make his home in our midst.

COUNTY TREASURER'S PER CENTAGE.

I renew the recommendation contained in my last Annual Report, that the present law be so amended as clearly to define the rights and duties of County Treasurers.

It is the practice of those officers to deduct from the State and County School Funds, the usual per centage for disbursing the same. This, in the opinion of the State Superintendent and the Attorney-General, is illegal—but County Treasurers construe the law otherwise.

It should be so amended as to remove all doubt. Our School Fund is, at best, small—pitifully small—and every dollar of it should be devoted to its legitimate purpose.

PAYMENT OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS AND CENSUS MARSHALS.

There is a similar doubt as to the Fund from which County Superintendents and Census Marshals should be paid, and in some of the counties the compensation of those officers is drawn from the School Fund. This should not be so, and the law ought to be so amended as clearly to forbid it.

They should be paid out of the General Fund of the County, that all the school moneys may be applied for the only purposes designed by the framers of the statute, and specifically mentioned therein, viz. the payment of Teachers' salaries, the erection and repairs of School-houses, the purchase of school furniture, libraries, and apparatus. I repeat, that the retention or subtraction of the compensation of the officers mentioned, may, in the present struggling condition of our Schools, make the difference between their successful establishment and their downfall.

TIME OF CENSUS MARSHALS AND TRUSTEES TO REPORT.

By an oversight, the law now requires District School Trustees to report upon the operations and condition of their Schools, upon the first of November of each year, and the School Marshals upon the tenth of the same month.

If literally complied with, it is apparent, the Report of the Trustees must be completed and transmitted to the County Superintendent and Superintendent of Public Instruction, before they have received the returns of the Census Marshal of their District, which returns furnish the only *data* from which the Trustees can make up the most important items they are required to report, viz. the total number of children in their District between the ages of four and eighteen years, without which item, their report is entirely useless. The State Superintendent has, as far as possible, repaired this defect by proper instructions to School Officers, but not always with success. He would, therefore, recommend that the dates be transposed, so that the Census Marshals shall be required to report on the first of November, and the Trustees on the tenth.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS AMONG THE SEVERAL SCHOOLS IN THE SAME DISTRICT.

A fruitful cause of dissension, which has repeatedly called for the interposition of the State Superintendent, is the unequal and unjust distribution, by Trustees, of the public funds, among the several Schools maintained within their District.

The law clearly fixes the basis, which shall govern the apportionment of the State School Fund among the several Counties of the State, and the distribution of the funds, both State and County, by the County Superintendent, among the several Districts of the County, but fixes no limitation upon the power of Trustees to divide, as they may please, the funds once apportioned to their District, among the Schools, if two or more, established therein.

It would thus appear, that Trustees have unlimited control over the disposition of the money belonging to their District, provided only it is applied to the support of Schools.

In some instances they have exercised—in all they may exercise their authority, tyrannically.

They may and do make invidious distinctions between Schools having equal merits. They may grant to one favorite School all the funds to the credit of the District, and entirely deprive other Schools—or they may place at the disposal of the pet School, a far larger proportion of the money than it would be entitled to under any fair and equitable rule of division.

Sometimes it happens that Trustees are all selected from one neighborhood, or one corner of a District, and are tempted to favor the School

established in their immediate vicinity, at the expense of another School five or six miles distant. Upon such unjust exercise of their powers there is apparently no legal restraint.

It is true the State Superintendent has earnestly remonstrated against such injustice, and has used all the weight of his official position to prevent it. He has advised Trustees that the most equitable basis of apportionment is the daily average attendance of pupils at the several Schools within the District—this basis being the nearest attainable approach to the basis that regulates the distribution of the State Fund among the Counties, and of the County Fund among the Districts. But his remonstrances and his advice have not always been heeded.

In such cases, dissensions and bitterness among the people of the District naturally follow, to the serious detriment of the schools, and the cause of education.

That cause, in the minds of many, becomes confounded with the tyrannical acts of its authorized agents.

It falls into disfavor. The people in the neighborhood of the schools, unfairly treated, become listless and indifferent, lose heart, and relax their efforts to sustain a school, in which they had taken a commendable pride. The harmonious working of our system requires, therefore, that the evil complained of should be promptly repaired.

I would recommend, therefore, that the law be so amended, as to compel Trustees to apportion the school fund among the several schools of the District, upon the basis of the daily average attendance of the pupils at those schools, making a proper allowance, however, in case one or more of the schools may have contracted debts, for the different periods of time, they may have been kept open. This will secure substantial justice to all.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS IN CASE A DISTRICT IS DIVIDED.

As our population increases and neighborhoods become more thickly settled, the old Districts, very often of unwieldy dimensions, are being rapidly subdivided.

In such cases, there is no rule established for the division of the common funds between the old and the new District. The Trustees of the former, having control of those funds, and sometimes being a little sore at the withdrawal of a part of their bailiwick, refuse to allow the new District any portion of the money. A feud at once springs up, and the State Superintendent is appealed to for redress. But the law gives him no power to interfere. He cannot in fact recognize, officially, the existence of the new District, until the annual reports of its officers, in November of each year, inform him of its independent organization.

It is difficult to find, in practice, a just basis for the division of the common funds in cases of this kind. Perhaps the most equitable and at the same time, the most practicable, would be, as before, the daily average attendance of pupils at the Schools maintained within the limits of the two subdivisions of the original District.

Thus, if fifty pupils attend daily the School or Schools of the part cut off, and one hundred, those of the part remaining, the Trustees of the old District should be required by law, to turn over to those of the new District, one-third of the funds belonging to the District at the time of division, after settling the debts due by all the Schools.

DISTRICTS UNITING THEIR FUNDS.

Our School system can never attain perfection, until the Schools are graded. In the cities and large towns, this may be readily done, but, at present, it is almost impossible in the rural Districts.

One District, however urgent the necessity for Schools of a higher grade, cannot support a Primary, an Intermediate, a Grammar and a High School. But two or more adjoining Districts might unite, and jointly maintain a School of high grade, free to the children of both. This is the only way Schools for instruction in the higher branches can be established in many Districts.

The law does not, at present, permit this, and should therefore be so amended as to authorize Trustees of adjoining Districts to unite their funds for the maintenance of a Grammar or High School, as near the dividing line between the Districts as possible.

If this shall be done, it will of course be necessary to make provision for the government of the School by a Joint Board, composed of the Trustees of the two combining Districts.

In the same connection, I would suggest the propriety of adopting such legislation as will permit a District in one County, to unite, for School purposes, with a contiguous District in an adjoining County. It sometimes happens that settlements spring up along the boundary of two counties, as, for instance, when that boundary is a highroad, or a small stream of water, with cultivable land on either side.

Neither of the settlements is perhaps populous enough, or financially able, to justify the establishment of a School, and yet, the two together might well sustain one, open to the children residing on both sides of the line. For this, there is no provision under the present law.

CERTIFICATES OF ELECTION TO TRUSTEES.

Section fourteen of the School Law, as amended by Act of March 28th, 1857, provides for the election of District School Trustees and requires them to file their certificates of election in the office of the County Superintendent, but does not specify the officer who shall issue to them such certificates. A controversy has, in consequence, arisen in some of the Counties, the County Clerk deciding that he had not the requisite power, and the County Superintendent, that he had no authority.

Hence there is danger that the will of the people may be set at naught, by the inability of the Trustees, regularly elected, to obtain their certificates of election.

In some districts, it has unfortunately happened, the people were divided into factions, each struggling for the control of the Schools, the location of School-houses, the employment of Teachers, etc. At the appointed time Trustees were elected, but not being able to obtain certificates, or at least being in doubt from whom to obtain them, the incumbents have refused to give up their positions.

This of course results in a feud among the people of the District, and this, in great injury to the Schools.

This defect may be remedied by an amendment specifying the officer to whom the returns of the Trustees' election shall be made, and who shall issue the certificates of election.

THE SCHOOLS SHOULD BE CONDUCTED ON A CASH BASIS.

Another defect in the law, the fruitful cause of controversy, and preg-

nant with danger to the very existence of many of the Schools, is the failure to require the operations of the Schools to be conducted on a cash basis.

It has, in former years, not unfrequently happened that reckless Trustees have anticipated the revenues of years to come to meet the pressing necessities of the present. To keep up the Schools during their term of office, they have contracted debts that absorb the income of succeeding years. Hence when their successors take charge of the Schools, they find not a dollar at their disposal, and so, must shut up the School-houses until the old debts are paid.

In this way, they lose even the pittance which the State annually pays to those Districts which support a School for three months, for without funds, and embarrassed by debts, they cannot keep up their School even for the three months required.

This debt-contracting system operates, therefore, to the disadvantage of the Schools in a twofold manner.

It not only anticipates the revenues of the coming year or years, but it absolutely cuts off those revenues, and thus, without help from other than public funds, perpetuates the debt.

Upon assuming his office, the State Superintendent found many of the Districts thus seriously crippled. He applied himself earnestly to remedy the evil. He issued instructions to all School Officers to bring their operations at once to a cash basis—never, under any circumstances, to contract a debt or audit an account, unless there should be cash at the time to their credit—to make the Schools of each year self-sustaining, and whenever this could not be done, to suspend them forthwith.

These instructions have been very generally followed throughout the State, with the most salutary results.

But certain Districts still neglect or refuse to obey them—still recklessly contract debts, which they know the revenues of the current year will not pay. For this the Trustees care not—they bequeath to their successors the trouble and labor of payment.

It is enough for them, that they can boast of the excellent schools they kept up while in office, and perhaps compare those schools with the feeble, fitful establishments maintained by their successors—feeble and fitful, though they be, through their own improvidence. The State Superintendent would respectfully recommend that the law be so amended as to forbid the payment of any debts incurred prior to the first of November—the beginning of the school year—out of the revenues of the succeeding year. Perhaps the most effective way to stop the contraction of such debts, would be to make the school officers incurring them personally liable therefor.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

In his last Annual Report, the State Superintendent called attention to the necessity of holding, two or three times a year, a convocation of the Teachers of the State—technically known as a Teachers' Institute—for instruction and improvement in their vocation.

In almost every other State in the Union, in which there is a good and efficient system of education, these Institutes are regularly held by the State Superintendent, and are looked upon as invaluable aids to the schools.

We have, in our State, seven hundred and fifty-four Teachers employed in the Public Schools. Granting that they all possess the requisite scholas-

tic attainments—which is far from true—not all clearly understand how best to impart their knowledge—not all comprehend the art of teaching.

In all other learned professions, in all trades, a long apprenticeship is considered necessary. But many imagine they are fully competent to teach without any preparation. They think that the Teacher, like the Poet, “is born not made.”

Hence, many undertake to teach according to their own crude notions. They have never had an opportunity of comparing their own lifeless and fruitless mode of instruction with that of accomplished masters in the profession, who have had the benefit of the world’s experience—the most perfect models, and have thereto superadded, a lifelong study of their vocation. The Teachers’ Institute is intended to furnish them with the opportunity of making such a comparison—of profiting by such experience, such models and such study. The advantages that must result to the children of the State are incalculable.

In another respect, the intelligent but uninformed Teacher must derive great assistance from such an Institute. His acquaintance with textbooks is oftentimes limited—limited perhaps to those he was accustomed to use when himself a pupil.

He has had no opportunity of examining the vast improvements that each year brings forth—he knows not the facilities and appliances, experience and science are every year placing at his disposal for the instruction of the young.

The Superintendent would repeat, that the improvements made during the last few years have wrought as great a change in the labor of teaching, as the cotton gin or the spinning-jenny, in manufactures; and it would be about as wise for the modern Teacher to disregard or reject the former, as for the planter to return to hand-picking, or the manufacturer to the primitive spinning wheel.

A Teachers’ Institute will make all who attend, familiar with these improvements, and the best mode of putting them in practice, and thereby greatly augment their usefulness, and the value of their services.

The late Superintendent of San Francisco, referring to the necessity of such an Institute, has well said:

“While thousands of dollars are annually expended in this State for improvements in agriculture and the mechanic arts, and every incentive of premium and popular favor is given to those who strive to excel in those, it cannot certainly be asking too much of the Legislature, to aid those who have in charge the development of the mental and moral wealth of the State, to perfect themselves, and annually, at least, to come forth for the awards of public favor.

Why should the improvement of a ploughshare to prepare the soil for seed, or a reaper to garner its abundant yield, be deemed of more importance than improvements in modes of mental culture, or of garnering its harvests of intellectual power and moral worth?”

I would earnestly recommend, therefore, that authority be given to the State Superintendent to hold one or more Institutes each year, and that a small appropriation be made to defray the necessary expenses of the same.

LECTURES ON EDUCATION.

The State Superintendent would repeat his offer to embody the result of his experience, observation, and study, in the shape of Lectures upon Education and subjects of practical interest to the Schools, which he will

be happy to lay before the people of the several School Districts, in person, if the Legislature will make an appropriation to cover necessary traveling expenses.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

At the last session of the Legislature an Act was passed, entitled “An Act for the establishment and erection of a State Reform School.” Under that Act, three Commissioners were appointed to select and obtain, by gift, or by location upon lands belonging to this State, a lot of land suitable for the site of a State Reform School, for the employment of juvenile offenders, and to procure plans, specifications, and estimates; also to receive proposals for the erection of the buildings necessary and proper for such an institution—the whole to be done under the general direction and supervision of the Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney-General and Superintendent of Public Instruction. The able gentlemen appointed Commissioners, have been diligently engaged in the performance of the duties imposed upon them.

Their Report will show, in detail, what progress has been made.

The State Superintendent would here, only express his earnest conviction of the necessity of such an institution, and warmly commend it to the fostering care of the Legislature.

STATE SCHOOL LANDS.

TOWNSHIP LANDS.

Congress has donated to California the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections (one thousand two hundred and eighty acres) in each Township, for the support of Schools.

Under the existing law, it is provided that each Township shall be entitled to the proceeds of the sale of the two school sections lying therein, and that no other Township shall share in those proceeds.

In his former reports, the State Superintendent has endeavored to show the impolicy and injustice of such disposition of these lands.

Reflection and observation have but strengthened his convictions, and it is now his deliberate opinion, if the present policy is adhered to, that full one-half the State will be utterly and entirely cut off from the benefits of this munificent grant.

The State Superintendent recommends, therefore, that the present law be so amended as to convert the proceeds of the sale of the School Sections into a General Fund for the equal benefit of all the children in the State; the interest of this fund to be apportioned semi-annually, in the same manner as is provided for the apportionment of the School Fund derived from the sale of the five hundred thousand acres of land—that is to say, to the several Districts throughout the State, in which schools have been maintained for three months during the year, in proportion to the number of children between four and eighteen years of age residing therein.

This, probably none will deny, is the fairest and most equitable basis for the distribution of this Fund. But it is contended by some that it cannot legally be adopted.

The grant to California reads:

“Sections sixteen and thirty-six shall be, and are hereby granted to the State, for the use of Public Schools, in each Township.”

By the terms of this grant, it is urged by the advocates of the Township Fund system, that "the inhabitants of each Township acquired a vested and indefeasible title to the School Sections lying therein, and, by consequence, that the Legislature had no right to convert the proceeds of these sections into a General Fund for the support of Schools throughout the State." If the premises in this proposition be true, the deduction is, beyond question, legitimate, and the question will admit of no further controversy.

But, in the opinion of the State Superintendent, those premises are not true.

It is admitted that all the grants made to the several States upon their admission into the Union up to the year 1845, were, in terms, *to the inhabitants* of each Township—that the inhabitants did, thereby, acquire a vested and indefeasible title, of which no subsequent Act of the Legislature could divest them.

The State Superintendent will refer to his last Annual Report for the language employed in the Acts of Congress, making this grant to the several States.

That, admitting Arkansas into the Union, will serve as an illustration of all the rest. It grants section sixteen to the State "for the use of the *inhabitants* of each Township, for the use of Schools." U. S. Statutes, iii, 547.

Prior to the year 1845, this unequal and unjust method of granting the School Lands, occasioned so much complaint and confusion—its impolicy became so apparent to the people of the old States, that Congress was induced, upon the admission of States after that time, and in the Acts organizing the Territories, to depart from its long settled policy—to vary the almost stereotyped language of previous grants, so as to permit the people of the new States to adopt the General Fund system, if such should be their pleasure.

The use of the word "inhabitants," before universal, was carefully avoided.

It will be found, on reference to the Acts, respectively, organizing the Territories of Iowa, Wisconsin, Oregon, Minnesota, Utah, and New Mexico, that the language of the grant is:

"Sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in each Township in said Territory, shall be, and the same are hereby, reserved for the purpose of being applied to Schools in said Territory, and in the States and Territories hereafter to be erected out of the same." See Statutes of the United States, 1848, ch. 177, § 20; Stat. 1849, ch. 121, § 18; Stat. 1850, ch. 49, § 15; Stat. 1850, ch. 51, § 15; Stat. 1850, ch. 76, § 9, etc.

Here the grant is no longer "to the inhabitants of the Township," as in the case of all the old States, but to the State or Territory, "for the purpose of being applied to Schools."

In these new States, therefore, "the inhabitants" could claim no exclusive interest in the School lands lying within their Township.

The same is true of the grant to California, made by the Act of March 3d, 1853.

The language employed in grants made to the old States was changed in the case of California, so as to read as follows:

"Sections sixteen and thirty-six shall be, and are hereby, granted *to the State*, for the use of Public Schools, in each Township."

Here there is no mention of "inhabitants," and, in my opinion, the omission was for a purpose.

It was to prevent the inhabitants of a Township from claiming an exclusive interest in the School sections lying therein.

It was to prevent them from asserting that "vested and indefeasible interest" which the framers of the Act of our Legislature, approved April 26th, 1858, would seem to have recognized.

As before urged by the State Superintendent, it is not irreconcilable with the language of the grant of sections sixteen and thirty-six to this State, that their proceeds should be devoted to the equal benefit of *all the Schools*.

These proceeds may be still used as the grant requires, "for the purposes of Public Schools in each Township," but it does not necessarily follow, that five thousand dollars should be assigned to the support of a School in one Township, containing two hundred and fifty inhabitants, while but one thousand dollars is appropriated to maintain a School in another Township, with two or three thousand inhabitants, and perhaps not a dollar for the benefit of still another Township equally meritorious, with five thousand inhabitants.

Against such unequal distribution of the grant to the Schools, the spirit of justice revolts. But aside from the argument derived from a comparison of the language of grants of School lands to the old States, with that of similar grants to the States admitted since 1845, our own Constitution furnishes conclusive evidence in support of the General Fund System.

Article IX, section 2, reads:

"The proceeds of all lands that may be granted by the United States to this State for the support of Schools, which may be sold or disposed of, and the five hundred thousand acres of land granted to the new States, under an Act of Congress distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the several States of the Union, approved A. D. 1841; and all estates of deceased persons who may have died without leaving a will, or heir, and also such per cent. as may be granted by Congress on the sale of lands in this State, shall be, and remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which, together with all the rents of the unsold lands, and such other means as the Legislature may provide, shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of Common Schools *throughout the State*." Now mark this language: "The proceeds of all lands that may be granted by the United States to this State for the support of Schools."

The sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections were granted by the United States to this State, for the support of Schools, therefore the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections must be "inviolably appropriated to the support of Common Schools *throughout the State*."

This can only be done by converting the proceeds of their sale into a General Fund.

In no sense can they be said to be appropriated to the support of Common Schools *throughout the State*, under the existing law, for it will be shown presently that certain Townships have not now, and never can have an acre of land under this grant.

If we recognize the exclusive right of the inhabitants of a Township to the School sections lying therein, the grant can never enure to the benefit of Schools in those Townships which have, and can have no School sections.

An examination of the section of the Constitution quoted, furnishes, further, a conclusive answer to the arguments of those who contend, that it was the intention of Congress to vest an exclusive and indefeasible title to these sections, in the inhabitants of the Township in which they happen to lie, and therefore, that the Legislature has no right to defeat

that intention, to divest that exclusive right, by compelling the inhabitants of a more favored Township to share the proceeds of their lands with those of another Township without any lands.

Granting, for the purpose of the argument, and only for that purpose, that such was the intention of Congress, it is apparent, that our State Constitution, by the terms of the section quoted, diverted the lands granted, to other purposes—to wit: to the support of Common Schools *throughout* the State, instead of to the support of Common Schools in each Township.

Our Constitution was accepted and approved by Congress, and with it, was accepted and approved the disposition made by it, of the School sections.

It is only on this principle we can justify the diversion of the five hundred thousand acres of land from the original purpose of the grant.

Those five hundred thousand acres were granted expressly for internal improvements, and yet the very same section of the Constitution, we are considering, devotes them to the support of Public Schools throughout the State.

The Constitution specifies, in the same sentence, certain classes of things which shall be, and remain a perpetual School Fund. Among them, are "the proceeds of all lands that may be granted by the United States to this State for the support of schools," which of course includes the proceeds of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, and "the five hundred thousand acres of land granted to the new States, etc."

Whatever disposition, therefore, it is competent for the Legislature to make of the one, it is equally competent to make of the other.

The Legislature has devoted the one, to wit, the five hundred thousand acres, to the support of Schools *throughout* the State, for the equal benefit of all the schoolable children in the State.

It has, therefore, the right to devote the other, to wit: the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, to the same purpose.

This, it appears to the State Superintendent, conclusively settles the question of power.

It only remains to see whether the proposed change is expedient.

And first, in reply to those who oppose the change, on the ground that large sales of School sections have been made, and large interests have become vested, under the operation of the existing law, it is sufficient to state, that the reports, upon this subject, from almost every County in the State, show that ten thousand acres, in all, have not been sold to date.

It is not proposed, of course, to interfere with vested rights.

The legality of all sales, or inchoate sales must be recognized, and those Townships, which have sold their lands, must be permitted to contribute their proceeds to the General Fund, and then share alike with all others, or to retain them under their own control; in which event, they cannot, of course, receive any portion of the General Fund, derived from the sale of these sections.

Desirous of obtaining the best information as to the working of the School Land System in other States, to which grants of School sections had been made, I addressed, in September last, the State Superintendents of Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Alabama, requesting to be informed which system, whether the Township Fund, or the General Fund System, was adopted in their States, respectively, and how the same operated.

From the replies received, I extract as follows:

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
St. Paul, November 3d, 1859. }

Hon. ANDREW J. MOULDER,

Superintendent Public Instruction for State of California:

DEAR SIR:—Your communication of September thirtieth was this day received.

In reply, I have to state, Minnesota has, by an Act of Congress, received a donation of every sixteenth and thirty-sixth section for "Public Schools." This State has not, as yet, made any disposition of its School lands. A bill was introduced last session, but was not finally ratified.

I have carefully examined your plan, and fully approve your recommendation to consolidate the proceeds of the lands into a General Fund, for the equal benefit of all the schoolable children of the State.

I herewith inclose Article Eighth of the Constitution of Minnesota, relating to School Lands, which has been ratified by an overwhelming majority of its voters.

Any communication which your Honor may think proper to suggest, will be thankfully received.

I am, very respectfully,

W. F. DUNBAR,

Auditor of the State of Minnesota.

The Article of the Constitution of Minnesota inclosed, adopts the General Fund System, and reads as follows:

"The principal of all Funds arising from sales, or other disposition of lands, or other property, granted or intrusted to this State, in each Township, for educational purposes, shall forever be preserved inviolate and undiminished; and the income arising from the lease or sale of said School lands, shall be distributed to the different Townships throughout the State, *in proportion to the number of scholars in each Township, between the ages of five and twenty-one years*, and shall be faithfully applied to the specific objects of the original grants or appropriations."

The State Superintendent of Wisconsin writes as follows:

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }
Madison, Wisconsin, November 3, 1859. }

Hon. A. J. MOULDER:

MY DEAR SIR:—In this State, all the proceeds of sales of School Lands granted by Congress, go to form a Common School Fund, which is loaned out on long time at seven per cent. interest.

The income, derived from this source, is annually apportioned among the School Districts in the State, *according to the number of children in each of school age*. And this, too, is the system of all the Northern States, which have any School lands, so far as my knowledge goes.

This system of a General School Fund for the whole State has worked well in Wisconsin; and I do not believe the Township plan, which is in vogue in Mississippi, and perhaps some few other Southern States, could

obtain a solitary vote in its support in this State, out of one hundred and twenty thousand voters.

I received a letter last year from the Secretary of State of Mississippi, who has charge of School matters in that State, *ex officio*; and I plainly inferred from its tone, that the Township plan of managing its School lands, and the fund derived from them, is generally regarded as little better than a failure.

I can very readily understand, that by the Township plan of management, the portion of lands accruing to each, must of necessity, prove very unequal in value, and it would seem to me, the management of these lands and Funds would be safer in the hands of a few responsible State officers, than in those of a multitude of less responsible men, scattered all over the State. I hope, my dear Sir, your young and vigorous State will weigh well and long the subject, before adopting the Township plan.

Very truly yours,

LYMAN C. DRAPER,
State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The following is the letter of the State Superintendent of Michigan :

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }
Lausing, November 2d, 1859.

HON. ANDREW J. MOULDER,
Superintendent of Public Instruction for California :

DEAR SIR :—My Deputy has already written a reply to your letter of September 30th, and I should scarcely feel called upon to write another, were it not that I desire to emphasize the opinion he has expressed to you.

We all, in this quarter of the country, feel a deep interest in your Pacific States, and we cannot but be interested in the organization of your Common School System—that great corner stone of free institutions.

In this State, we have had no experience of Township School Funds, as compared with a State School Fund; but having tried the plan of a State Fund, I doubt whether there is a single citizen of the State who would wish to see a change made.

Not having been called on to discuss this subject, I could scarcely hope to adduce an argument for the State Fund System, which has not already been suggested to your mind.

The inequality of funds in different Townships, the lack of any general system of management, the insecurity which must often result from mismanagement, the hindrance it must oppose to making the school system general and uniform throughout your State, are considerations which have, doubtless, already occurred to you as arguments against the policy of separate Township Funds.

If each Township is allowed to hold and control the proceeds from its school sections, I would predict that within ten years half of the fund will be lost.

In our own State, the State School Fund is felt to be a bond of union among the people of the State, and serves to unite the Schools of the

State more firmly into one system, having common interests, and inspired with a common spirit of improvement.

* * * * *

Wishing you success in your labors, I remain

Yours, very respectfully,

J. M. GREGORY,
Superintendent Public Instruction for Michigan.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, }
Des Moines, Iowa, November 21, 1859.

HON. ANDREW J. MOULDER,
Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of California :

DEAR SIR :—Your esteemed favor of the thirtieth of September has just reached me, and I fear that my answer will be too late for your purpose.

I should say, by all means, let the proceeds of your School lands constitute a *general State Fund*, and collect and disburse the interest annually among the several Counties, in proportion to the number of children reported from each. You have an admirable land grant for School purposes—double what we had—and with proper management it will make you a magnificent School Fund. Hence it is all-important that you *start* right, for whatever system you now adopt, whether good or bad, will be exceedingly difficult to change in after years.

I trust your Legislature will not entertain for a moment the idea of establishing the Township System—that is, of giving to each Township the management and immunities of the School lands within it. I should regard such a step a *fatal error*, and this opinion is the result of seven years' experience as Superintendent of Public Instruction and Secretary of the Board of Education in our own State. The Township System, at best, will be an inefficient one, and must prove abortive in the end. Besides, it is grossly unjust to many of the Townships. The lands in some particular Townships will sell for more than four or five times as much as those in adjoining Townships, and those having the smallest fund, will frequently have the heaviest population. Again, the management of your fund by Townships is attended with far more expense, and hence the chances for losses are greatly increased. I have always held that the lands are donated to the State, for the benefit of the *children of the State*, and if the reverse were clearly true, I would apply to Congress for a special Act, making it a *State Fund*, rather than adopt the Township System. Ours is a State Fund, and it works well, and if your Legislature consults the future educational interests of California, as I am fully persuaded they will, they will not adopt any other.

We have committed some blunders in the management of our fund which I trust you will avoid. Our lands were sold, and the proceeds invested by an officer in each county, and the interest was reported annually to a State officer, and by him apportioned to the counties and districts in proportion to the number of children reported from each. My

objection to this is the additional insecurity of the fund (in itself a very important item) and the expense and confusion attending its management. If we could now undo what we have done and start anew, my plan would be briefly this, which I submit for your consideration:

I would establish at your Capital a *State Land Office* for the disposition of *all your State lands*, with a Register and Receiver at its head—substantially on the plan adopted by the General Government in the disposition of the public lands. I should then employ competent Surveyors by written contract, to survey all the school lands in the State, and other State lands might be embraced in the same contracts if desired. Give to each one four or five counties, and require them to file their field notes, together with an accurate description of each tract surveyed, under oath, in the State Land Office, where the entire surveys should be accurately and systematically platted. You must not be alarmed at the expense attending these preliminary arrangements. It is a labor that must be performed, and under no system can it be done with so little expense as the one I propose. In making the surveys, I should have the lands allotted into eighty, forty, twenty, or ten acre tracts, or in such parcels as would most enhance their value. I would then fix a minimum valuation on each tract, below which it should not be sold. I would make the terms of sale, as a *general rule*, one-fourth cash, and the balance on a credit of twenty years, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum—the patent to issue at any time when final payment of principal and interest has been made. In the case of timbered lands, or those liable to suffer depreciation by trespass, I should require the *whole amount* in cash or good collateral security for the balance, and I would so frame the law, that a failure to pay principal or interest when due, should work a forfeiture of the contract and all previous payments. You should be careful not to fix the minimum valuation too low, as it will be a very easy matter to lower it at any time when prudence may dictate, but exceedingly difficult to raise it when once fixed. I would then, after giving due notice, offer all the lands in the settled portions of the State at public sale at the State Land Office, according to the allotment, designating certain days for each county. Those that remain unsold, I would sell at private sale as application might be made for them at the minimum valuation. Make the interest on all credits and loans, payable on the first day of January, annually, at the office of the Receiver, who should certify the amount to the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Superintendent of Public Instruction, should then, at some stated time—say tenth of January—apportion the same among the several counties in proportion to the number of children reported to him from each, and draw his order on the Receiver for the amount due each county, in favor of some county officer designated for that purpose, who should apportion it among the districts—say on the first of March—together with all other funds raised in the county by tax or otherwise, for the support of schools. I would provide for a small annual tax in the county, to be added to the interest, and to be expended in the county in which it is raised. The amount paid in cash on the purchase of lands, I would loan to the State if it wishes to borrow, and take its bonds, with interest, payable annually, and if the State does not want it, loan it to the counties, and take their bonds, and if that does not absorb the amount, invest the remainder in the bonds of other States. I would make the State at all times responsible for the total amount of the principal, and would not make any loan to individuals.

The above embraces the outlines of my plan for the management of the

fund, and had I a little more leisure, it would afford me great pleasure to give you my views more at length.

I am now very busy in preparing for the approaching session of our Legislature which convenes on the second Monday in January.

We have no statutes that I think will be of material service to you—I will, however, send you such as we have.

I would say, in conclusion, *avoid if possible*, intrusting the management of your School Fund to either townships or counties.

You would never cease to regret so fatal an error.

I shall be happy to hear from you often, and to exchange educational papers with you.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS H. BENTON, JR.,
Secretary of the Board of Education.

The following is the reply of the Superintendent of Indiana:

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, }
Indianapolis, November 7th, 1859. }

Hon. ANDREW J. MOULDER,

Superintendent of Public Instruction for California.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of 30th September was received November 1st. My absence from home has caused some delay in answering it.

I concur with you in the opinion that it is best (if it is practicable) to consolidate the proceeds of the sale of the School lands, with other School Funds, into one general Common School Fund, the income from which should be applied for the equal benefit of all the schoolable children of the State.

Such a consolidation of School funds was a favorite measure in Indiana.

In 1852 a law was passed, consolidating all the School funds into one General Fund, which included that portion of the School funds which was derived from the sale of the School lands, the income from which was exclusively appropriated to the furnishing of tuition in the Common Schools of the State.

This income was to be apportioned to the Townships according to the number of children enumerated in each.

It was held by some persons that such a consolidation of the School Funds, and such a use of the income from them, was a violation of the terms of the grant of land by Congress, and therefore, void.

The question was litigated in our Courts. The litigation was very ably conducted, and resulted in enjoining the proper officers from consolidating said funds, or the increase from them, with other funds and income.

The Supreme Court of this State, after a very patient and full examination of the subject, made the injunction perpetual.

I have sent to you a copy of the Sixth Annual Report from this office, which contains three decisions of our Supreme Court upon this subject, as

it has been presented in different forms. These decisions will, perhaps, furnish you with some useful suggestions, as to the investment of the proceeds of your School lands.

I regard it as vastly better to consolidate the School funds and the revenues, if it can be done without violating the terms of the grant.

It more equally and justly diffuses their benefits to the mass of children, and the funds and income are more easily managed and applied.

It lessens the liability to confusion and loss of the funds.

Our School Fund now amounts to six millions of dollars, and our School revenue for the present year, from these funds and taxes, will amount to about a million of dollars.

The children of the State, enumerated for School purposes, number four hundred and ninety thousand.

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL L. RUGG,

Superintendent Public Instruction for State of Indiana.

The decision of the Supreme Court of Indiana, referred to in the above letter, was based upon the fact that the Act of Congress making the grant to Indiana, declared "that the section sixteen in every Township, and when such section has been sold, granted or disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto, and most contiguous to the same, shall be granted to the inhabitants of such Township for the use of Schools."

The Court decided that by the terms of the grant, the inhabitants of the Township acquired a vested and indefeasible title to the School lands lying therein, and that the Legislature had no right to consolidate the proceeds of these lands into a General Fund. As before shown, this objection will not apply in California, for in the grant to our State, the use of the word "inhabitants" is carefully avoided.

I have thus, gentlemen, thrown all the light in my power upon this important subject.

I have shown that four out of five of the States from which replies have been received, have adopted the General Fund system, and that the Legislature of the fifth, after witnessing for thirty-six years, the evils of the Township system, endeavored by law to remedy them, by consolidating the funds, but failed in consequence of want of power, growing out of the peculiar wording of the grant.

It remains to be seen whether California will profit by the experience of her sister States of older growth.

If any further argument were needed to enforce the views of the State Superintendent, it may, perhaps, be drawn from the following correspondence in reference to

SCHOOL SECTIONS IN THE MINERAL REGIONS.

No. 1.

DEPARTMENT OF INSTRUCTION, }
San Francisco, September 21, 1859. }

Hon. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington City.

DEAR SIR:—By act of March 3d, 1853, Congress granted to California "sections sixteen and thirty-six of the public lands, for the purposes of Public Schools in each township." Section seven of the same Act reads: "And be it further enacted, that where any settlement, by the erection of a dwelling-house, or the cultivation of any portion of the land, shall be made upon the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, before the same shall be surveyed, or where such sections may be reserved for public uses, or taken by private claims, other land shall be selected by the proper authorities of the State in lieu thereof, agreeably to the provisions, etc., etc."

I desire to ask whether, in your opinion, such sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections as happen to fall on mineral lands in this State, become the property of the State, by the terms of the grant, or whether they come under the exception italicised, as "sections reserved for public uses." In other words, I respectfully ask for an official interpretation of the phrase, "sections reserved for public uses."

You will at once see the importance of the point raised. If the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections falling on mineral lands are not included in the exception quoted, the title thereto has become vested in the State for the use of the Schools.

If, however, these sections are construed to be "sections reserved for public uses," it is equally important that the State know it, that she may, through the proper authorities, select others in lieu thereof.

May I ask, therefore, whether there has ever been any official interpretation by your Department, or by any other Department, of the expression "sections reserved for public uses?" and if so, what, and by whom?

If not, may I request the favor of such an interpretation now?

The point is so important, that you will probably desire to fortify your opinion by that of the Attorney-General.

I respectfully request a reply at your earliest convenience, in order that I may submit the question in my next Annual Report to the Legislature.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

ANDREW J. MOULDER,

Sup't Public Instruction, for the State of California.

No. 2.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, }
November 4th, 1859. }

ANDREW J. MOULDER, Esq.,
Superintendent of Public Instruction,
San Francisco, California :

SIR :—Your communication of twenty-first September last, in reference to School lands, was received at this office on nineteenth ultimo, and pursuant to your request, was laid before the Hon. Secretary of the Interior with our views upon the questions presented, with our letter of twentieth ultimo, copy herewith. The Secretary has returned your letter with his communication of the second instant, copy herewith, in which he affirmed the views of this office.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

S. A. SMITH,
Commissioner.

No. 3.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, }
October 20, 1859. }

Hon. JACOB THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior :

SIR :—I have the honor to submit herewith a letter from Andrew J. Moulder, Esq., Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of California, in reference to School Sections, with the following views of this office in relation to the questions presented for discussion.

It has invariably been the policy and practice of the government, for obvious reasons, to reserve from sale, pre-emption, or any other disposition, all mineral lands. Not only has the general pre-emption act of 1841, interdicted the extension of its provisions to such lands, but the principle is clearly manifested by the proviso in the third section of the act of third March, 1853, entitled "An Act to provide for the survey of the Public Lands in California," etc., which declares that "none other than township lines shall be surveyed where the lands are mineral," etc. By the sixth section of the same act, sections sixteen and thirty-six are granted to the State of California for the purposes of Schools.

The Grant, by its terms, only contemplates such townships or parts of townships; as might or could be legally surveyed and divided into sectional subdivisions. By the language quoted, it was intended by Congress that mineral lands should not be so divided, or disposed of in any way, but should be left in a state of entire exclusion from all disposition whatever—and as the most effectual means of carrying out such intention, Congress forbade the running of any other than the township lines.

The Grant of School Sections to California therefore, did not embrace

mineral lands, because there was no such divisions as "Sections" known to the mineral lands. Consequently, it is the opinion of this office, that the State of California is not entitled to indemnity sections under the seventh section of said act, in lieu of *supposed* sections that do not exist, and which cannot exist, under any law now in force. And further, we are of opinion if mineral lands have in any case been divided into sections contrary to the said proviso, the act is illegal and void so far as the right of the State to select indemnity School Sections is concerned; and the foregoing opinion as regards cases where no sectional lines have been run, will apply with equal force to cases where they have been run contrary to law.

As Mr. Moulder intimates a desire to have the opinion of higher authority, I have thought proper to submit his questions for your consideration and decision, with the foregoing opinion of this office.

Very respectfully, etc.,

S. A. SMITH,
Commissioner.

No. 4.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, }
Washington, November 2d, 1859. }

SIR :—I have carefully considered your report of the twentieth ultimo, and the letter of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of California therewith, and have to state that I am clearly of the opinion :

First—That this Department, in the present state of the law, cannot recognize a vested right in the State to any lands, as having been granted for School Purposes, which lie in unsurveyed regions, or in localities in which township lines only have been run, or in townships that have been subdivided in violation of the last clause of the third section of the act of March 3d, 1853, regulating public surveys in California.

Second—That unsurveyed lands, and mineral and waste lands, through which only township lines can be legally surveyed, are not "reserved for public uses" within the meaning of the seventh section of the same act of Congress, authorizing the selection, in certain cases, of "other land" for the use of Schools, than sections numbered thirty-six and sixteen.

Your views are therefore hereby affirmed.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JACOB THOMPSON,
Secretary.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Upon this correspondence, little comment is required.

From it, it is apparent, the Schools in the mineral districts can never receive a dollar's benefit from the munificent grant of lands to this State, if the exclusive right of the inhabitants to the School lands lying within

their Township is recognized—in other words, if the law of April 26th, 1858 continues in force.

Can it be for a moment supposed, that the framers of the law, making the grant of sections sixteen and thirty-six to this State, who were the representatives in Congress of California, or that the Congress itself, intended to benefit the Schools in one-half of the State, and utterly cut off those in the other half from all the advantages of the grant?

But even admitting so monstrous an absurdity, will not our Legislators be justified in so interpreting that clause of our Constitution, which perverts, if you please, the intention of Congress, but which perversion, as in the case of the five hundred thousand acres, was ratified and approved by the Act accepting our Constitution and admitting us into the Union, so as to secure practical and substantial justice to all the Schools, and all the children of the State?

Another point, gentlemen of the Legislature, deserves your attention in connection with this correspondence.

The decision of the Commissioner of the Land Office and the Secretary of the Interior, establishes the fact, not only that the State has no title to the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, which happen to fall on mineral lands, which probably include nearly one-half of our area, but that she can never select other lands, to an equivalent extent, in lieu thereof—can not do it now, because the mineral lands are not surveyed, and never can do it, even if they should be hereafter surveyed; for these officers decide, that even in those cases, where lands, not supposed at the time to be mineral, but upon which minerals are afterwards discovered, are surveyed, we acquire no title to the School sections, fixed by the Surveyor's lines, nor the right to select others in lieu thereof. The practical effect of this decision, is to deprive us of nearly three million acres of lands—a result, which I can not, for a moment, suppose, was intended by the framers of the law.

Under these circumstances, it is necessary that a strong appeal be made to Congress, to repair this injustice, by the passage of an Act permitting us to select these three millions of acres, for the use of the Schools, from the unoccupied agricultural lands in other parts of the State.

I have dwelt somewhat at length upon this subject of School lands, because I am satisfied, no more important question—none involving more momentous consequences, more valuable interests, can engage your attention during the present session.

STATE UNIVERSITY—MILITARY INSTITUTE.

The State Superintendent has heretofore called the attention of the Legislature to the urgent necessity of adopting measures for the speedy organization of a State University, as required by our Constitution, and has set forth, at length, the arguments in favor of modeling it after the plan of the Military Institutes of West Point, Virginia, South Carolina, and other States.

By correspondence with the Superintendents of some of these Institutes, he has gathered much valuable information regarding the efficiency and working of the system proposed, which he will be happy to place at the disposal of your Honorable Body, more at length than would be convenient in this Report, should you think proper to adopt the Superintendent's recommendations.

Of one error, in connection with this subject, I desire to disabuse the

minds of those who are not familiar with the workings of a Military Institute.

It is not the primary object of such an Institute to produce a mere soldier, however skillful and accomplished.

Its aim is to furnish a School of applied science, where those large classes of society who do not intend to adopt the learned professions, so called, may be thoroughly fitted for their vocations in life.

I cannot better convey the idea intended, than by quoting from the letter of the distinguished President of the Board of Visitors of the Virginia Military Institute.

Referring to the report of the visit of the Superintendent of that Institute to all the Military Institutes and Schools of applied science in Europe, he says:

"The author of the report, Col. Francis H. Smith, recognizes the fact of the growing want, both in Europe and in this country, of a system of education different from that which grew up under monastic and ecclesiastical influences, upon the revival of learning in Europe, and which from that time to this, has given form and direction to collegiate and university education both in England and America. Physical science, with its applications to the arts, has come to change the face of society and the world.

The Newtons, the Franklins, the Davys, the Watts, the Fultons, the Whitneys, and the Morses, have come to seize and wield the hitherto secret laws and unknown powers of nature, and to become demi-gods of knowledge, of power, and of progress.

In England, this progress of physical science and of the arts, has caused to arise, by the side of the landed aristocracy, and that of the established church, an aristocracy of commerce and of manufactures, while in America, the members of what are called the learned professions, find themselves surrounded by an ever-growing and influential class of agriculturists, of merchants, and of manufacturers.

In England, the church and the landed aristocracy have built up and supported the universities of Oxford and of Cambridge; and in this country, the influence of the learned professions has modeled our colleges and universities after those two great English prototypes.

But neither in this country nor in England, has any adequate provision been made for the thorough and especial education of the agriculturist, the merchant, the engineer, or the artist.

These classes now loudly demand in both countries the establishment of institutions of learning, in which the mathematics and the physical sciences shall be thoroughly taught, *together with their applications to the useful arts*—so that while the universities shall be left to fill the sphere appropriate to them, the polytechnic schools may educate the future astronomer, the chemist, the soldier, the navigator, the agriculturist, the engineer, the merchant, the manufacturer, and the artist."

Col. Francis H. Smith, the Superintendent of this Institute, thus bears witness to its value:

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE, }
October 26th, 1859.

ANDREW J. MOULDER, Esq.,

Superintendent of Public Instruction for California:

DEAR SIR :—I am in receipt of your esteemed favor of the sixteenth

ult., and have sent to your address all those documents, addresses, etc., which will put you in possession of the essential facts connected with the history and operations of this Institution.

The value of such an Institution is so fully recognized by the whole country, that arguments are scarcely required to demonstrate it.

The fact is patent to all. All you need is to inaugurate the system by Act of the Assembly and put the establishment into operation under proper management, and its success is inevitable.

Should you, at any time, need any information, it will give me great pleasure to supply it.

I remain, very respectfully,

FRANCIS H. SMITH,
Superintendent Virginia Military Institute.

From the letter of one of the first graduates of this Institute, now a resident of California, warmly supporting the establishment of a similar Institute here, I extract as follows:

"I was one of the young men chosen by the Board of Visitors of the Virginia Military Institute to form the first corps of Cadets, to start the School in 1839.

I know well what an humble beginning it had, looked upon as it was, as a doubtful experiment.

Yet now, under the able guidance of its distinguished Superintendent, Col. F. H. Smith, it is one of the most successful and popular Schools in the State, and that one, around which the State pride most clusters.

Such a one, California may soon have, if men like yourself will take it up, and move promptly in the matter.

To interest you, and to induce you to interest others, is the motive prompting me to take the liberty of addressing you this letter."

Filled with the desire to signalize my administration of the Department of Instruction, by the organization of our State University, I addressed, on the fifteenth September last, the following letter to Hon. Charles L. Scott, one of our Representatives in Congress:

DEPARTMENT OF INSTRUCTION,
San Francisco, September 15th, 1859. }

HON. CHARLES L. SCOTT,

House of Representatives:

DEAR SIR:—Permit me to call your attention to the following Joint Resolution passed by the Legislature of California at the session of 1858.

"Number ix. *Resolved*, By the Senate and Assembly, that our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to urge upon Congress, by all means in their power, the cession of the buildings and grounds, situate at the port of Monterey, in this State, and known as the Monterey Redoubt, to the State of California, for the purpose of the establishment of a Military Academy, or for other educational purposes." Passed February 17th, 1858. See Statutes of California for 1858, folio 352.

This resolution was passed at the instance of the Superintendent of

Public Instruction, and in consequence of his earnest recommendation that immediate steps should be taken to establish the State University, provided for by our Constitution, on the military plan. In further explanation of the object aimed at, I quote as much of the Superintendent's Report as relates to this subject:

"Full eight years have elapsed since the Constitution made it the duty of the Legislature 'to provide effectual means for the improvement and permanent security of the funds of a university,' and yet the first step remains to be taken.

Why should we delay longer? Our population has become permanently settled—families, with full sixty thousand children under eighteen years of age, have taken up their residence here, to call this their home through all time to come. Thousands more would join us were they satisfied the means of a thorough education could be obtained for their young men.

The university, then, is eminently needed. For what, then, are we waiting? We must make a beginning sooner or later, and it rests with you, gentlemen of the Legislature, to immortalize yourselves as the founders of a great Pacific University. The State has never been in better condition financially, and probably never will be again, to make a beginning in this matter. I would then respectfully, but most earnestly recommend your honorable body to appoint a Board of Regents for the selection of a site, and to appropriate one hundred thousand dollars for the erection of a suitable building for the University of California. Bear in mind that even if this be done at once, nearly or quite a year must elapse before the institution will be prepared to commence its labors.

As to its internal organization, I prefer the military system for many reasons.

First. The graduate is an accomplished and scientific soldier, who in time of war will be capable of directing intelligently and efficiently any arm of the service, whether it be the engineers, the artillery, the sappers and miners, the cavalry, or the infantry; and bear in mind, that our State is likely to need, in coming years, such talent, above all other States in the Union.

We are far removed from the seat of the General Government, and in time of foreign war or rebellion, must rely, in a great measure upon ourselves. Even though the Federal Government should be willing to support ten thousand troops in our midst to protect us from foreign invasion, the cost of transportation is so great, those troops would probably have to be raised and officered from our own people, and the likelihood of this is just in proportion to the educated skill and military talents of our population. It would be indeed a foolish government that would not avail itself of soldiers ready made, such as abound in our midst, composed of that large class of our citizens who acquired military experience in Mexico.

It is to continue the supply of such soldiers through the next generation, that I urge the military system of education.

There is one other consideration, to which I allude with some hesitation, but the true statesman should look, not only to probabilities, but to possibilities; and it is possible there may one day be a separation between the Atlantic and Pacific States, and the establishment of an independent Republic upon our coast. God grant that it may not be in our time—that it may never be! But a century is but a span in the life of a Nation, and less than a century may see this realized.

Circumstances may force it when least expected; but come when it

may, it is the part of wisdom to be prepared for it; and what greater or better preparation than the existence of a high military school—a West Point in full organization in the young Republic?

Second. The military system is eminently calculated to develop the physical powers, and to give to the student a soldier-like and manly bearing. The system contemplates constant drill and the most invigorating exercise in the open air.

Instead of the pale and stooping scholar, enervated by confinement, with constitution sapped by close application and consequent neglect of physical education, such as but too often leaves the portals of our colleges, we shall find the graduate of such an institution as we would have, robust in frame, blooming in health, erect in figure, accomplished in all manly arts, and capable of enduring any hardships to which a life in California may expose him.

Third. The military system encourages and begets a high tone of honor among the students. They are considered and treated as gentlemen incapable of a dishonorable act, until the contrary is proved, and then the scorn of their fellows is keener punishment than the most straight-laced faculty could inflict.

Let the rules of discipline be plain, full, and emphatic, and as stringent as you please, and let him who infringes them be tried by a court-martial of the officers of the companies into which the students will be enrolled, and those officers his fellow-students of the highest grade, and he will submit with far better grace, to any punishment to be inflicted—never degrading—than if sentenced at the arbitrary pleasure of an individual, even though that individual be the most upright of professors.

A judgment of expulsion by such a court would be a stain through life that none but the most abandoned would incur.

Never fear but such a tribunal would enforce the rules and maintain discipline; the *esprit du corps* always has and always will ensure this. But, while the military system possesses all these advantages, it is not the end of a university education—it is only a valuable means—a useful adjunct.

The end and object is to train up and send forth into actual life our youth skilled in practical pursuits—capable of assuming at once a position, and relinquishing dependence upon their parents and guardians.

Ours is eminently a practical age. We want no pale and sickly scholars, profound in their knowledge of the dead, their languages and customs. We need energetic citizens, skilled in the arts of the living, and capable of instructing their less favored fellows in the pursuits that contribute to the material prosperity of our State. For what useful occupation are the graduates of most of our old colleges fit; and not of ours alone, but of the time-honored universities of England? Many of them are bright scholars, ornaments to their *Alma Mater*—they are, perhaps, all that the system under which they have been instructed could make them; they are learned in the antiquities of nations long since gone; they are eloquent in Latin; they may write a dissertation on the Greek particle; be masters of the rules of logic and the dogmas of ethics—all valuable acquirements, it is true—but when, after years of toil, they have received their diploma, their education for practical life has just commenced. They have still to study for a profession—are still dependent upon their parents.

This may do for old settled communities, but it will never answer for California. A young man at seventeen, eighteen, or twenty years of age, in this State, must expect to start in life for himself. He must have some

occupation that will maintain him. Longer dependence is not to be tolerated or expected.

To fit our youth for such occupations, to end this dependence, must be the object of our university.

I would, therefore, urge that such professorships only shall be established, at first, as will turn out practical and scientific civil engineers; mining engineers; surveyors; metallurgists; smelters; assayers; geologists, or scientific prospectors; chemists, both manufacturing and agricultural; architects; builders; and last, but not least, school teachers.

For all these there will be a demand, increasing every year; and of all university graduates, they are the most likely to obtain immediate and profitable employment in California. I need not enlarge upon this.

Let me call your attention, however, to the necessity of educating a class of our young men in mining engineering.

The character of mining has undergone great changes since 1849 and 1850.

Enterprises are now conducted on an extensive scale. Tunnels of great magnitude, with labyrinthine galleries, are run into the mountains; deep shafts, with far-stretching drifts, are sunk; quartz-works and mills are multiplying. In all these enterprises, a skillful engineer would be a valuable acquisition; and, as they progress in magnitude, his services would become indispensable. It is from the want of such directing intelligence that we so often hear of accidents in the mines. Our State has scarcely started in the work of internal improvements. None offers more inducements—in none will more be needed. For these we shall require civil engineers and surveyors, and all such will, in a few years, find employment.

I would not recommend the State to support all the students that may apply for admission into the University. On the contrary, I think it may be made almost immediately a self-sustaining institution.

Let the State educate, at her expense, some sixty or seventy students annually; say two from each Senatorial District, to be nominated by the Senators—preferring orphans, and youths whose parents are in indigent circumstances—and let all others pay whatever prices may be fixed upon; and, my word for it, we shall have four or five hundred paying students in our University in a very few years—amply sufficient to relieve the State from any further expense for its support.

With such an institution, no ordinary college could compete. It would become popular at once. In return for the education given to the State students—and by such, I mean those nominated by the Senators—it might be made a condition with them to teach in the Public or other Schools for two years after graduation.

This would at once supersede the necessity of a Normal School, while the graduates, being prepared expressly for the vocation, would always be preferred by Trustees and parents throughout the State.

The actual expense incurred by the State would be small, but whether small or large, it could not be more profitably laid out than in the training of an intelligent corps of instructors.

In what I have said, I would not be understood as undervaluing scholastic attainments, or what are commonly styled the learned professions.

For these, the plan of a grand University must, of course, make provision—but that provision should only be a prospective extension—an increase of professors' chairs, as they may be needed. At present we certainly should not suffer for want of them.

We have a full supply of lawyers and doctors. For the mere book-

worm, the Latin and Greek antiquarian, this is certainly not the country."

The University lands, amounting to forty-six thousand and eighty acres, donated to the State by Congress, have all been sold, realizing fifty-seven thousand six hundred dollars in cash.

This amount has been, or will be, under our law, invested in State Stock. At the ruling rates it will purchase stocks to the amount of sixty-five or seventy thousand dollars.

This amount may be considered, therefore, in our Treasury, as the nucleus of a fund for the establishment of our University.

It is apparent, however, that it cannot go far toward that end.

We propose, therefore, to save the expense of purchasing a site, and of erecting temporary buildings, by obtaining from the United States, a cession of the Monterey Redoubt.

That, you are aware, is situated just without the limits of the town of Monterey, bordering upon, and commanding a splendid view of the whole bay of that name.

The grounds are spacious—amply large enough for the purposes of the institution proposed, including a parade-ground.

The buildings or barracks are extensive, although somewhat rude and primitive of construction.

They might, by proper expenditures made by the State, be converted into tolerably good quarters for the cadets until our means permitted the erection of more substantial and suitable buildings.

Suffice it to say, that with these grounds and buildings, and the seventy thousand dollars to the credit of our University Fund, now in the Treasury, we could make an encouraging beginning. We could, at least, commit the State to the policy of maintaining such an institute. Its practical benefits would soon insure it the fostering care of our Legislature and people, and, in time, we might hope to see in flourishing operation, such an institution as would be a credit to our State.

Such are but a few of the advantages that California would derive from the cession.

Now let us see if such considerations cannot be offered, as will clearly show to Congress, that the cession will be an absolute advantage to the General Government.

The Redoubt is not now, and for a long time has not been, occupied, except perhaps by a barrack-keeper, and there is not the remotest probability, that it will ever be garrisoned in time of peace, for the reason, that there are no Indians in that vicinity, whose depredations are to be feared.

In time of peace, therefore, this Redoubt is not only utterly worthless, of no conceivable use to the United States, but it is an actual incumbrance, to the extent of the expense of maintaining a custodian, and keeping it in repair.

Now, how will it be in time of war? I doubt very much if it could hold out an hour, however manfully defended, against the attack of a hostile fleet.

Besides, there is not the slightest necessity for such a fleet (desirous of capturing the town of Monterey) of exposing itself to the fire of this Redoubt, as there are hundreds of places around the Bay, where a force could be landed, out of range, and then march, without hindrance, upon the town.

But, supposing this should not be the case, and that the Redoubt should

be considered essential to the protection of the town, all the purposes designed, could as well be attained, if granted to the State, as if retained by the United States. If necessary, it may be made a condition of the cession, either that the United States shall have the right to occupy the Redoubt in time of war, for the purposes of defense, or better still, that the State shall so provide that the cadets at the Military Academy, who may be expected in a few years to number three or four hundred, shall form a garrison, subject to the orders of army officers, for the defense of the work.

They will of course be exercised in the artillery practice, for which the broad, open bay fronting the grounds affords an admirable field, and in time, should be as skilled in gunnery, as the best artillerymen in the army. Such would be their *morale* and *materiel*, too—high-spirited young Californians from sixteen to twenty-one years of age—that the government might confidently rely upon as gallant and skillful a defense, as if made by Federal soldiers.

From this we may conclude, that the proposed cession would be of vast benefit to our State—would enable us to initiate the organization of a Military Institute—would thereby raise a corps of skillful and scientific soldiers, and to that extent, add to the military resources of the United States in time of war—would relieve the Federal Government of the cost of maintaining a place of no use in time of peace—would still allow the government in time of war, all the advantages it could derive if retained by the United States, and in addition furnish a numerous garrison of high-spirited and disciplined young soldiers, fully capable of making the best defense, that could be expected from the best troops.

If these considerations are urged upon Congress, I have not a doubt, that body will promptly and cheerfully make the desired cession.

It might be well, perhaps, to explain the matter to the Secretary of War, who is known to be a great friend of Military Institutes, and prevail upon him to recommend the cession in his next report to Congress. Such a recommendation would be almost conclusive with that body.

Trusting, sir, that to you the people of our State may be chiefly indebted for the benefits expected from the proposed action, and thereby to you may be measurably ascribed the credit of founding our Pacific University, I have the honor to subscribe myself

Very truly,

Your friend,

ANDREW J. MOULDER,
Sup't of Public Instruction.

Lest I should have erred in the description of the grounds and buildings belonging to the Monterey Redoubt, I addressed a letter to Hon. D. R. Ashley, asking further information upon the subject.

His reply, as follows, contains matter of interest:

MONTEREY, December 15th, 1859.

Hon. A. J. MOULDER:

SIR:—Your letter of the fifteenth ult. was duly received, but sickness delayed my attending to it until this time.

The extracts you sent me from your letter to Hon. C. L. Scott, I consider in every respect true.

At least, you will not be found to have overcolored.

The buildings at the Monterey Redoubt, are :

A magazine, about twenty-five by sixty feet, one story, of stone, and well built, of course.

A store-house, two stories, about twenty-five by fifty feet.

A small house, about fifteen by thirty feet.

A barrack-house, two stories, about twenty by sixty feet.

A house for officers' quarters and barracks, about eighteen by fifty feet, two stories high.

All these building, except the magazine, are block-houses, well built, and very capable of supplying all present wants of an institution such as you propose.

The lands pertaining to the fort, include something like thirty acres, and the adjoining owners, I have called upon, and they advise me they will donate lands adjacent, so as to make enough for all needful purposes in case the United States will cede the Redoubt as desired.

Before the taking of Monterey, in 1846, the Mexicans commenced defensive works at the place now occupied. While the Mexicans so held the land for public purposes, an Alcalde at Monterey granted four hundred varas square, over the fort-grounds, to Talbot H. Green; but he never had possession, and his claim has always been considered null.

The United States holds the place up to this time, and I think their cession would be fully sufficient.

Besides, we here believe, that Green, who is now in the Eastern States, will freely relinquish all claim, in case the United States will cede for the purposes desired, and we are now sending to him for that purpose, and shall undoubtedly receive his answer during the session of the Legislature.

Yours, etc,

D. R. ASHLEY.

THE FIVE PER CENT. FUND.

In conclusion, the State Superintendent would again call attention to the necessity of adopting effective measures to procure from Congress the grant, made to all other States upon their admission into the Union, of five per cent. of the proceeds of the sale of all public lands within our limits.

In September last, the Superintendent addressed to the Hon. Chas. L. Scott, a brief, setting forth, in detail, the history of similar grants made by Congress, since the organization of our government, and the grounds upon which California has a right to demand a like donation.

The document is too lengthy to be inserted here, but the material points may be found in the Superintendent's last Annual Report.

As an indication of the value of this grant, the proceeds of which are, by our Constitution, devoted to the support of Public Schools, it may be stated that, in the early part of 1859, an agent of the State of Missouri received from the United States the sum of four hundred and fourteen thousand dollars on this account. This large amount, as I understand, was but two per cent. of the proceeds of the sale of public lands in Missouri, that State having previously received three per cent. of those proceeds.

There are many millions of acres of public lands for sale in California, the usual per centage upon which would be a valuable and most acceptable addition to our meager State School Fund.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW J. MOULDER,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

DEPARTMENT OF INSTRUCTION, }
January 4th, 1860.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

EXHIBIT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

During the year ending October 31st, 1859.

40

COUNTIES.	Number of Districts.....	Total Number of Children.....	Number of Children between four and eighteen years.			Number of Children under four years	Total Number of Children of all ages born in California.....	Number of Orphans.....	Number of Deaf and Dumb	Number of Pupils attending School	Daily average attendance
			Number of Boys	Number of Girls.	Total.....						
Alameda	16	2,230	719	685	1,404	826	1,303	58	.....	616	361
Amador	16	1,114	763	614	1,377	737	1,080	71	.....	626	383
Butte	20	1,912	685	553	1,238	685	834	30	2	588	341
Calaveras	14	2,167	686	599	1,285	882	1,227	64	2	479	300
Colusa	8	558	165	165	330	238	299	21	.....	167	89
Contra Costa.....	11	1,523	512	497	1,009	514	865	34	.....	377	265
Del Norte	4	189	66	50	116	73	89	8	.....	75	45
El Dorado	29	3,403	1,093	1,011	2,104	1,299	1,705	38	4	1,053	678
Humboldt	8	805	266	212	478	327	430	26	.....	230	125
Los Angeles	7	2,075	850	757	1,607	468	1,676	84	1	426	257
Mariposa	6	789	232	228	460	329	514	23	1	197	124
Mendocino.....	6	795	304	217	521	274	494	34	.....	154	104

COUNTIES.	Number of Districts.....	Total Number of Children.....	Number of Boys.....	Number of Girls.	Total.....	Total Number of Children of all ages born in California.....	Number of Orphans.....	Number of Deaf and Dumb	Number of Pupils attending School	Daily average attendance
Merced	3	233	74	64	138	167	14	.....	81	51
Monterey	6	1,424	549	421	970	1,236	46	2	317	160
Napa,	17	1,716	624	559	1,183	733	36	.....	454	290
Nevada	15	2,660	852	813	1,665	1,498	67	1	600	319
Placer.....	19	1,879	558	586	1,144	938	57	2	616	331
Plumas... ..	3	335	115	99	214	151	7	.....	18	14
Sacramento	33	4,985	1,640	1,568	3,208	2,455	117	2	1,668	1,079
San Bernardino	8	1,196	467	399	866	584	24	1	431	219
San Diego	1	167	56	68	124	163	9	1	52	25
San Francisco.....	1	13,858	3,858	3,882	7,767	7,588	331	.....	6,201	2,829
San Joaquin	31	2,935	1,068	921	1,989	1,273	74	1	1,271	721
San Luis Obispo.....	1	625	220	255	475	524	15	.....	37	18
San Mateo	3	769	293	262	555	429	50	.....	158	94
Santa Barbara	4	1,356	517	524	1,041	1,286	140	5	117	78
Santa Clara.....	21	4,062	1,591	1,354	2,945	2,335	97	2	842	515
Santa Cruz	5	1,510	565	534	1,099	941	68	1	230	148
Shasta	12	905	272	266	538	401	16	3	220	164
Sierra.....	9	852	248	211	459	367	17	.....	177	129
Siskiyou.....	13	943	249	253	502	441	22	1	241	118
Solano.....	13	2,268	694	744	1,438	1,065	64	2	634	332
Sonoma	43	5,138	1,642	1,455	3,097	2,328	205	3	1,611	1,132
Stanislaus	2	211	70	56	126	129	8	.....	56	32
Sutter.....	9	870	275	250	525	412	19	.....	213	150
Tehama.....	3	437	194	129	323	183	20	.....	86	69
Trinity.....	2	386	95	98	193	235	44	.....	51	39
Tulare	4	757	279	249	528	283	20	1	178	85
Tuolumne	9	2,433	739	689	1,428	1,465	58	.....	646	391
Yolo.....	13	1,500	495	441	936	710	75	4	577	320
Yuba	15	2,006	681	590	1,271	390	143	.....	708	390
Totals.....	463	76,976	25,348	23,328	48,676	41,450	2,554	42	23,519	13,364

EXHIBIT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—(Continued.)
During the year ending October 31st, 1849.

42

COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Teachers.		Number of Schools	Grade of the Schools.					Number built of Wood.....	Number built of Brick	Number of months during which Schools were kept open.					Number of Private Schools	Number of Pupils in Private Schools
	Male	Female		High	Grammar	Intermediate.....	Mixed	Primary			Three months.....	Over three months, and less than six months .	Six months	Over six, and less than nine months	Nine months and over..		
Alameda	13	14	18	.....	1	.....	7	10	17	1	.....	5	3	5	5	6	146
Amador	16	8	16	.....	.....	1	4	11	15	.....	4	4	4	1	3	.....	.....
Butte	24	4	20	.....	.....	1	2	17	.....	.....	6	3	6	2	3	.....	.....
Calaveras	11	7	14	.....	.....	.....	2	12	1	2	3	1	3	3	3	.....	.....
Colusa	5	5	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	7	.....	3	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Contra Costa.....	14	3	16	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Del Norte	1	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
El Dorado	32	12	31	.....	2	.....	.....	29	31	.....	4	8	5	9	1	10	406
Humboldt	9	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	1	7	5	.....	2	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Los Angeles	8	2	8	.....	.....	.....	2	6	.....	3	2	3	1	.....	.....	2	120
Mariposa	6	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	.....	2	3	1	.....	.....	2	25
Mendocino	4	1	6	.....	.....	2	1	3	5	.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....

Merced.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Monterey.....	10	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Napa	16	7	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
Nevada	11	6	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90
Placer	15	8	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plumas.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Sacramento	42	16	42	1	4	1	26	10	36	2	2	12	1	5	17	.....	68
San Bernardino	18	1	8	.....	.....	.....	3	4	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Diego	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco.....	20	55	29	1	8	6	4	10	12	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	1,345
San Joaquin	39	11	36	.....	2	.....	17	17	31	1	8	.....	2	9	8	5	100
San Luis Obispo.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
San Mateo.....	4	2	5	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Barbara	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84
Santa Clara	30	11	21	.....	.....	.....	9	12	20	1	3	.....	1	3	.....	6	530
Santa Cruz	5	1	5	.....	.....	.....	1	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shasta	9	6	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sierra.....	6	4	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Siskiyou.....	10	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Solano	14	3	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67
Sonoma	59	11	43	.....	2	1	1	39	41	2	12	11	5	7	8	5	430
Stanislaus	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Sutter.....	12	2	9	.....	.....	.....	3	5	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tehama	1	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trinity.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tulare	5	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuolumne	12	1	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yolo	21	3	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
Yuba	19	4	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240
Totals.....	536	218	523	2	25	14	138	344	353	37	95	121	55	78	144	126	4,032

EXHIBIT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—(Continued)
During the year ending October 31st, 1859.

COUNTIES.	Amount of State School Money drawn to pay Salaries.....	Amount raised in the School Boundary, and paid Teachers, per Report of Trustees.....	Total amount of all Drafts on account of Salaries.....	Amount expended in the erection, rents or repairs of School-Houses	Amount expended for School Libraries and Apparatus.....	Amount of County Tax received for School purposes.....	Total amount of Expenditures for School purposes.....	SUPERINTENDENTS.
Alameda.....	\$2,136 68	\$3,700 00	\$6,419 00	\$1,578 00	\$132 00	\$4,866 87	\$8,250 00	H. Gibbons
Amador	1,671 73	3,063 52	3,881 68	717 40	50	2,538 68	6,653 75	H. Holcombe Rhees.
Butte	1,272 18	3,380 93	6,241 55	2,313 46	13 75	3,975 59	11,568 34	H. A. Gaston.
Calaveras.....	989 00	3,245 31	6,321 43	2,844 84	421 25	1,889 62	9,845 30	Robert Thompson.
Colusa	266 20	468 20	1,950 68	722 96	12 00	1,767 96	2,516 46	B. M. Harce.
Contra Costa.....	1,497 03	677 29	3,677 73	1,065 30	.....	2,122 09	4,768 47	A. F. Dyer.
Del Norte	249 37	208 00	692 00	260 00	35 00	520 23	1,195 00	E. S. McLellan.
El Dorado	3,524 68	7,294 94	7,392 81	2,533 12	43 00	4,047 93	16,893 00	H. S. Herrick.
Humboldt	433 92	1,621 67	1,061 18	518 50	.....	.....	3,376 42	H. H. Seaverns.
Los Angeles.....	2,761 86	599 00	2,420 00	1,512 50	.....	2,002 86	4,662 52	John W. Shore.
Mariposa.....	886 86	290 10	1,066 90	566 00	.....	.....	2,264 54	Angelino Reynolds.
Mendocino.....	.....	470 00	500 00	263 50	.....	.....	1,363 49	A. L. Brayton.

Merced.....	189 55	30 00	876 29	127 00	373 08	703 28	1,335 80	F. J. Woodward.
Monterey.....	2,064 60	732 62	3,068 09	492 54	40 00	1,077 67	4,082 53	T. S. Robert.
Napa .....	.....	2,591 70	4,881 50	1,323 75	.....	.....	6,367 95	J. M. Hamilton.
Nevada.....	2,838 48	2,995 54	3,340 20	550 55	52 50	686 41	7,686 10	C. T. Overton.
Placer.....	1,569 72	2,911 99	3,724 53	2,452 12	29 25	2,987 33	9,409 49	S. S. Greenwood.
Plumas	332 41	75 00	732 46	.....	.....	.....	807 46	J. C. Church.
Sacramento	4,697 58	15,172 79	31,124 12	9,580 68	37 00	22,780 03	40,998 93	E. W. Hatch, Jr.
San Bernardino.....	1,205 45	1,436 32	3,285 00	602 94	.....	334 74	3,887 94	Ellison Robbins.
San Diego	248 99	.....	434 02	.....	.....	178 51	434 02	José M. Estradillo.
San Francisco.....	11,602 00	.....	80,233 71	21,470 24	25 00	112,259 51	134,731 91	James Denman.
San Joaquin.....	2,489 28	7,338 41	14,514 86	11,080 21	188 00	12,950 59	25,586 43	L. C. Van Allen.
San Luis Obispo	550 00	.....	550 00	110 00	127 00	402 00	787 00	P. A. Forrester.
San Mateo.....	786 89	159 22	1,878 86	87 39	.....	1,490 40	2,651 75	J. V. Diller.
Santa Barbara	1,324 00	.....	1,324 00	618 00	.....	1,204 25	1,942 00	James L. Ord.
Santa Clara	8,957 00	3,083 00	12,128 00	1,997 00	63 00	4,025 00	15,000 00	Matthew Mitchell.
Santa Cruz .....	.....	889 00	.....	195 00	10 00	.....	2,260 00	D. J. Haslan.
Shasta	632 49	1,921 29	1,760 30	515 89	.....	1,798 84	4,197 48	Grove K. Godfrey.
Sierra	541 08	1,625 75	2,470 33	472 75	76 50	1,324 93	3,951 25	Joseph R. Plunkett.
Siskiyou	733 95	674 75	3,313 08	2,851 97	.....	3,301 17	6,839 80	R. S. McEwan.
Solano	2,220 04	3,411 44	7,992 90	1,794 67	15 00	3,582 45	9,346 42	S. Woodbridge, Jr.
Sonoma .....	.....	10,577 14	16,990 57	9,791 92	211 50	.....	28,740 62	Frank W. Shattuck.
Stanislaus	252 98	.....	770 00	.....	.....	361 50	770 00	Thomas A. Leggett.
Sutter.....	697 65	437 25	2,417 91	628 58	.....	2,936 81	2,871 49	A. S. Long.
Tehama	32 00	9 00	992 00	120 00	.....	842 00	3,351 00	W. L. Bradley.
Trinity	263 00	225 00	1,200 00	450 00	335 00	950 00	2,235 00	M. Ruch.
Tulare .....	.....	634 00	1,300 00	.....	.....	.....	1,800 00	O. K. Smith.
Tuolumne .....	.....	1,280 87	4,469 21	2,208 59	28 50	.....	6,643 83	B. A. Mardis.
Yolo	1,184 50	3,196 74	2,873 50	2,877 62	76 50	1,966 70	8,673 58	Henry Gaddis.
Yuba.....	1,890 33	11,106 38	13,352 00	2,971 43	23 25	3,305 94	16,256 68	E. B. Walsworth.
Totals	\$63,223 48	\$97,534 16	\$264,972 37	\$90,266 42	\$2,368 58	\$205,212 39	\$427,003 75	

TOTAL AMOUNT OF STATE SCHOOL MONEYS APPORTIONED
During the year 1859.

COUNTIES.	46		
	January Apportionment— 39,736 Children, at 82 cents each	July Apportionment, 39,736 Children, at \$1 each	Total amount
Alameda	\$962 68	\$1,174 00	\$2,136 68
Amador	902 00	1,100 00	2,002 00
Butte	573 18	699 00	1,272 18
Calaveras	902 82	1,101 00	2,003 82
Colusa	234 52	286 00	520 52
Contra Costa	687 98	839 00	1,526 98
Del Norte	58 22	71 00	129 22
El Dorado	1,423 52	1,736 00	3,159 52
Humboldt	246 82	301 00	547 82
Los Angeles	1,271 82	1,551 00	2,822 83
Marin	40 18	49 00	89 18
Mariposa	287 00	350 00	637 00
Merced	94 30	115 00	209 30
Monterey	811 80	990 00	1,801 80
Napa	728 98	889 00	1,617 98

	47		
	Number of children, 39,736, at \$1 82 each, \$72,319 52.	July Apportionment, 39,736 Children, at \$1 each	Total amount
Nevada	1,122 58	1,369 00	2,491 58
Placer	807 70	985 00	1,792 70
Plumas	168 10	205 00	373 10
Sacramento	2,313 22	2,821 00	5,131 22
San Bernardino	562 52	686 00	1,248 52
San Diego	105 78	129 00	234 78
San Francisco	5,227 50	6,375 00	11,602 50
San Joaquin	1,438 28	1,754 00	3,192 28
San Luis Obispo	266 66	313 00	569 66
San Mateo	353 42	431 00	784 42
Santa Barbara	622 88	759 00	1,381 88
Santa Clara	2,097 56	2,558 00	4,655 56
Santa Cruz	534 64	652 00	1,186 64
Shasta	367 36	448 00	815 36
Sierra	282 08	344 00	626 08
Siskiyou	339 48	414 00	753 48
Solano	1,206 96	1,228 00	2,434 96
Sonoma	2,419 82	2,951 00	5,370 82
Stanislaus	113 98	139 00	252 98
Sutter	306 68	374 00	680 68
Tehama	166 46	203 00	369 46
Trinity	131 20	160 00	291 20
Tulare	120 54	147 00	267 54
Tuolumne	994 66	1,213 00	2,207 66
Yolo	647 80	790 00	1,437 80
Yuba	850 34	1,037 00	1,887 34
Totals	\$82,583 52	\$39,736 00	\$72,319 52

Number of children, 39,736, at \$1 82 each, \$72,319 52.

APPENDIX.

REPORTS
FROM
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

AMADOR COUNTY.

H. HOLCOMBE RHEES.....Superintendent.

Number of months each School has been kept open.—The main reason why the Schools are not sustained throughout the year, as I gather from conversation and correspondence, is a very singular one—that the parents are afraid of paying too much. The present generation I fear will not rise above this comparison of education with dollars and cents. Unless we can increase the Public Funds, the Schools will be intermittent. My Statistical Report will show the number of months each School has been kept open.

During the year, there have been four new districts organized, which is an encouraging sign.

Improvements Needed.—I am still more convinced that there ought to be uniformity in text-books, and that the School Law ought to provide for such uniformity. My experience has led me to believe that the County Superintendents might advantageously be made the proper officer to issue certificates of the election of Trustees, and clothed with the power to administer to them the oath of office. Let the Judges of Election send to the County Superintendent the poll-list, and let him issue thereon, without fee, the certificate, and administer the oath. The Clerk of this county, and I presume of other counties, charges for the certificate, and the Trustees do not care to pay out of their own pockets for certificates of election to payless offices. I suggest, also, that the Trustees be required to file copies of certificates granted Teachers, in the County Superintendent's office. I have required this in several instances, and have found it work well; or the plan of a Board of Examiners would perhaps be better, and *their* certificate filed with the County Superintendent.

General Remarks upon Education.—To overestimate the value of a thorough education is, perhaps, impossible, and yet I have long been convinced that there was a disposition, constantly growing, to teach too much, and without proper regard to the disposition, and capacity, and position of the pupil. We may prate as much as we will of the equality of the Anglo-Saxon race, but the fact, demonstrated by experience, is, that "all men are *not* created equal," in mind at least. Most children very early exhibit "a turn" (as our New England friends would say) for some particular pursuit, and this should be gratified as far as possible, and the education made to bear a relation to it. By attending to the bent of the pupil's mind and bringing the education to bear upon fitting him or her to carry out successfully such predisposition, a larger amount of good may be accomplished, and society reap a greater advantage than by compelling the child to study what can never, under any circumstances, benefit him, or be of use to him in his calling.

In short, no ten children, taken promiscuously from the mass, can pursue the same studies with like advantage and the same credit.

You may perceive, by some of the Trustees' reports, a complaint of my not visiting. I have only to say in vindication, that when I go *twice* to a District School-House, during time that I have reason to suppose School is in session, and find no teacher or pupils, I do not feel under obligation to go a *third* time on a fool's errand.

If Trustees would notify the Superintendent when they have School, he would not be compelled to ride thirty or more miles for nothing. I essayed to visit once a quarter, but sickness in my family, and an accident to myself, prevented my visiting some of the Schools while in session. The most of them, however, were visited more than once.

This much in my own vindication.

H. HOLCOMBE RHEES,
Superintendent of Public Schools,
of Amador County.

CALAVERAS COUNTY.

ROBERT THOMPSON.....Superintendent.

Attendance at School.—The Schools of Calaveras are gradually filling up and the attendance becoming more regular. Those living in the vicinity of the Schools generally attend, but the great reason why so few of the whole attend is the great distance they live from the school-house. Many of those families are moving to larger towns for the purpose of having a better opportunity to educate their children. It is the only way except to send their children to board out.

Whether Graded or not.—Our Schools are not graded. The reason is there are not scholars enough in any one district to support two teachers. We have *three* Schools in the county that will want to be graded within a year.

Age of Teachers.—Our Teachers are generally young single men or females. We have not a married male Teacher in the county. Our female teachers are also generally young, quite so—eighteen to forty-five years.

How many design to make Teaching a permanent Profession.—Only five.

Capacity of Teachers.—First class, five; second class, ten; third class,

three. They generally have had but a few years' experience in teaching—some few are old, experienced Teachers—from three months to eighteen years.

Examinations.—There have been some few very fine examinations and exhibitions during the last year. The greatest improvement in interest in School matters during the last year I attribute to a better quality of teachers. As soon as we have good teachers we shall have an interest in Schools, for they will create an interest that cannot otherwise be kept alive. The parents are generally interested in the Schools in proportion to the interest of their children, and the interest of children depends very much on the quality of the teacher. Where we have good teachers, the parents visit the School often, but when the teacher is second or third-rate, the parents are seldom seen at School.

Number of Months each School has been kept Open.—We have five Schools that have only been kept open three months each, and whose facilities for schooling are on the decrease. They are situated in sparsely populated districts, and those who have heretofore been there, with large families of children, are moving to the larger towns, while others are not moving in to supply the places of those who leave. This is diminishing the number of children, and some of these districts will have to be discontinued and annexed to those adjoining them. The families are centralizing. The larger towns are improving, but a part of that improvement is at the expense of the smaller districts. Some of these out Schools have had an average of less than *eight* scholars this season. They must cease to exist in a great measure, and, as larger Schools become better, and the expenses of living less, they will have to send their children to board from home. Such, in the nature of things, must be the case, or their children grow up without an education. Nine of the Schools have been kept open from six to ten and a half months, and most of these hereafter will be annual.

Remarks on the Finances of the Schools.—Our Schools, with the exception of the small districts above spoken of, have succeeded very well, financially, during the last year. They have been generally sustained by rate bills, besides the public funds, and in one of our districts, the Trustees have adopted the plan of requiring each scholar to present to the Teacher a receipt for the monthly rate, before he can be admitted to the School. This worked so well, that I recommend it to all the districts. None stayed out on account of it, and the money was always on hand to pay the Teacher when due him. It has also had a great influence in keeping the scholars steady in school. They allow nothing for absences. They make the rate bills much lighter than they otherwise could, for all pay, and the trouble of collecting is saved. When parents know a few dollars must be paid at a certain time, and it cannot be postponed, they make preparations to pay before hand, and soon become so used to it, that they pay as a matter of course, the same as they do postage, or stage-fare, without complaint. I wish it were a law, that no one could enter School whose parents are able to pay, until the monthly rate was paid. Parents, generally, would be ashamed to have it known, that they could not pay two or four dollars. Some now run a large bill, and then feeling unable to pay, keep their children out on account of what they owe.

How Trustees perform their Duties.—The Trustees have generally performed their duties well. They begin to take a pride in keeping up the Schools under their charge. There has been a great improvement in this respect in our county. Almost every report came in this year well filled,

showing that more care is exercised by them in knowing their duties, and they have more pride in performing them. I anticipate little trouble from negligent or indifferent Trustees in future.

Improvements Needed.—The improvements our Schools most need, will come by building better School-Houses, and finishing those not yet finished. Scholars take a pride in keeping themselves and the house neat and clean, when the house is neat and well finished. There is a greater inducement for good Teachers to engage, and keep for a long time our Schools. A pleasant, well finished room, has a refining influence on the scholar's mind, and they show it in their ideas of decency and propriety ever after. A well finished wall, hung with maps and charts, meeting the eye of the scholar every few minutes, for thirty hours a week, can but have a good and lasting impression upon his mind. We contemplate directing our attention to the improvement of our School-Houses, and to elevating the standard of our Teachers. As a general thing, there is a good degree of interest manifested on the part of our children. In mental activity, they are above the average, in my opinion, of those of the same age in the older States.

The parents who have come here, generally have good health, giving to the children good and strong constitutions, and this being a healthy climate, and so mild, as to allow children a great deal of out-door exercise, they retain all the mental vigor that generally accompanies a healthy and vigorous body.

Number of Private Schools.—We have none in our county. I am happy to say, that the feeling is very general that we should turn all our energies to the support of the *Common Schools*.

Average Attendance in the Public Schools.—Although the daily average has not been as large as it should be, yet it is better than it ever has been before; good Teachers, pleasant School-Houses, and rate bills paid in advance, will cure, in a great measure, the great evil that now exists in this particular. Make the School-room a pleasant place, and the children will love it, and loving it, will exert themselves to be at School all the time. But make it unpleasant and they dislike it, and parents will too often listen to their entreaties, and allow them to remain at home.

General Remarks upon Education.—There are so many things to be said on the subject of education, that I am at a loss to know where to commence, or what to urge, as of the greatest importance. Our State is new, and our various systems of government and education, are new also. They are but just forming, and if neglected in their infancy, they will have but a withered growth, and fail, in a great measure, to accomplish the objects for which they were created. Our object should not be merely to have the name of having a School system, but of having one that has within it vital force and a continual influence. It is the continued effort that molds and fashions the idle and indifferent. The notions of the stable, active man, are the ones adopted by those among whom he may move. The universal adoption and influence of those notions, will depend very much upon the earnest sincerity of their promulgator. If one would have his principles take the lead, he must carefully cull them, and make them worthy of that position, and when the community is convinced of it, they will at once grant them that place. So with our School system. It should lead all others, for it has the most important work to accomplish. It takes the rough ashler from the quarry, and makes it ready for a place in the great temple of State. If our educational system is a good one, and does its work well, it will make our State prosperous and happy. The individual who is well mentally

and morally trained, instead of ever being a criminal or a pauper, he has within him the elements of usefulness to the State, whose influence may continue even after he has ceased to be. Communities are made up of individuals, and what is true of individuals in this respect, is true, also, of communities, and what is true of communities, is true, also, of the State and nation.

If we wish our State to take and hold a high position among our sisterhood of States, we must carefully perfect and foster that which will make her great. Individual or national greatness is out of the question without an education. The very foundation of our State government is our Schools, and their usefulness depends upon the system under which they exist, and the fostering care they have from that same government, at whose foundation they are employed to secure and strengthen it. We are now enjoying what our forefathers did for us, and for the institutions that made us what we are, and shall we do less than they? We profess to live in a more enlightened age, and shall we be less liberal in spreading abroad that which renders man useful and happy? I think not. We shall do, if we understand what is required to supply the existing deficiencies. Now, it may be asked, can we assist in making our Schools what they should be? I do not propose to speak of all that needs change in our School system, but I wish to call attention to one deficiency that has already been felt, and must, if not supplied, be very seriously felt in a few years; it is one that cannot be supplied in a day—it will take years—hence the necessity of looking to it at once. I refer to a Normal School, in which, those who are intending to teach, can be taught how to perform their various and complicated duties, to the best possible advantage. It is not an experiment; they have been thoroughly tried in many of the older States, and found to be of great utility. The good resulting from a School, in a town or district, depends very much on the Teacher's proficiency. A Teacher well trained, in a good Normal School, will understand how to meet all the difficulties in the way of his School. If there is not an interest on the part of the parents, he creates one. In short, he understands his profession, and can bring to his aid the experience of ages, though it be his first School. Any one who understands the subject, must admit, that a Teacher well fitted for his calling, can advance a School more in *six* months, than one of an ordinary class can in *ten*. Establish a Normal School, and the normal scholars, though not enough for all the Schools, will at once elevate the standard of Teachers, and hence the usefulness of our Schools. It would be better, even, to take the cost of the institution from our School Fund, than not to have one. If we do not, we must depend upon the Atlantic States for Teachers, for our Schools will not properly fit them. It is out of the nature of things to procure enough good Teachers to supply the demand, without a Normal School. Let the proper authorities, therefore, be strongly urged to establish one.

ROBERT THOMPSON,
Sup't of Public Schools of Calaveras County.

COLUSA COUNTY.

B. M. HANCE.....Superintendent.

Attendance at School, etc.—The great cause of non-attendance, appears to be, a want of interest on the part of Parents, in the education of their children—they but seldom visit the Schools. In some instances, the low qualifications of Teachers no doubt has the same bad effect. Examinations are very rare. I visited all of the schools in session last October, and was particular to examine the pupils, in the various branches that they were studying. I, also, endeavored to direct the attention of Teachers and pupils, to the importance of applying and communicating the knowledge acquired.

The Schools would seldom be kept open longer than the public money lasted, if the money could be got otherwise than by keeping a three months' school. I am of the opinion, that the School law should be so amended, as to require the maintenance of a school six months instead of three, in order to secure the school moneys: and that those six months, be the first six of the school year.

Teachers.—Not one, I believe, intends to make teaching a permanent profession. They teach, only as subsidiary to some other employment. There are but two first class Teachers in the County Schools—the others will come under the second class.

How Trustees Perform their Duties.—The Trustees have so much imposed on them by the present School Law, that it is difficult to get men to serve that are well qualified for the office. None of them will make any charge for their services, so that too often, their business is but poorly attended to by those that know how. It has occurred to me, that one of the most efficient means for spurring the negligent and indifferent to exertion, would be, (if possible,) for the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to visit each County—having given previous notice to the County Superintendent—for the purpose of conferring with the Trustees of the several districts of the County.

Improvements Needed.—One of the greatest defects in the School Law appears to me, to be, in giving the power of examining Teachers, to the Trustees, who, almost to a man, are not at all qualified to do it. I do not believe, that one-half of the Teachers of this County, are regularly examined. The Trustees often accept a Teacher on the mere statement of a friend, so that the public fund is often paid out to a poor, trifling, lazy creature. I am of the opinion, that no better method could be adopted, for the issuing of certificates of qualification to teach, than that the State and County Superintendents alone, possess the power. The State Superintendent, for the State, and each County Superintendent for his County. I believe it would be very good to the Schools of this County, if the Trustees were required by law, to open the Schools on the first Monday of November, and continue them for six months, in order to secure the public money.

B. M. HANCE,
Superintendent of Public Schools, of Colusa County.

EL DORADO COUNTY.

H. S. HERRICK.....Superintendent.

School Lands.—El Dorado County has no surveyed School Lands, or surveyed Government Lands of any kind, and in all probability will never receive any benefit from the sale of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, unless a general division is made of all the funds arising from the sale of School Lands.

School-Houses.—Our School-Houses are constructed of wood. Ten out of twenty-four might be styled suitable houses for School purposes, ten more possible, the remainder ill-constructed, and better prepared for anything else than accommodation of children in school.

Attendance at School.—From the reports of Teachers, the attendance shows an improvement over previous years; not as much as might be. In many districts, the population being scattered over a large extent of territory, prevents as regular attendance as would be, if more concentrated.

The City of Placerville has the only graded School in the County, which is divided into Grammar and Primary. The remainder of our Schools cannot be consistently graded until the pupils are more advanced. also increase in number, and we have a larger School Fund.

Teachers.—Our Teachers vary in age from eighteen to forty years; about one-half design making teaching a profession.

The Trustees have made it their business not to employ an applicant without passing a strict examination.

We have five who rank as first class, and twelve who rank as second class Teachers; the remainder ought to attend school three or four years, before attempting the business of instructing others.

It is a very erroneous idea, that any individual should be allowed to teach without a thorough knowledge of the English branches, and unless they design teaching as a permanent profession. Though we may not all at once reach this standard, we ought certainly to aim at it.

Duration of School Term.—Our Schools have been kept open on average, about five months during the year.

I would suggest, that each district should be obliged to keep its School open six instead of three months in the year, or forfeit the Public School funds. I believe this course would prove the most effectual means of increasing the duration of the School term.

How Trustees perform their Duties.—The Trustees of this county have performed their duty in most instances, as well as could be expected, under existing circumstances. They receive no remuneration, yet all have sent in their reports promptly.

One great difficulty arises in this county, as in all mining sections, from the frequent resignation of Trustees, who remove to some other locality.

I can propose no remedy, as long as our population continue so transient.

Improvements Needed.—I find a great deficiency in Text-Books, in at least one-half of our Schools.

I have found in some, as many different authors as pupils, rendering it impossible for the Teacher to classify them. I consider that this evil could be removed, if the County Superintendent was empowered to establish a uniform system of Text-Books in all of the Schools.

Another, is the frequent change of Teachers. There are but one or two Teachers who have been employed over a year in the same School.

In most districts, a change seems to be the motto, more for a variety than profit, either to parent, teacher, or pupil.

Remarks on the Finances of the Schools.—Our Schools, aside from the State and County School Fund, are wholly supported by weekly assessment, of twenty-five cents to one dollar on each pupil in attendance. The Teacher, at the close of his term, gives in the amount collected, the remainder of his salary is paid out of the State and County funds. This plan adopted in all of the Schools, thus far, has worked admirably, and proved more efficient than the old system of making out rate-bills at the close of the term; for the reason, that it is much easier to pay weekly than quarterly, or even monthly; and many, if they did not pay weekly, would never pay anything. I have observed, also, that this course has enabled the Trustees to keep their Schools in session much longer than formerly.

What we want, in reality, are Free Schools; a Property Tax sufficient to keep the Schools open at least three-fourths of the year, and then private Schools could be sustained when desirable. Our County Tax for Schools, is two thirty-ninths of fifty-six thousand dollars, while for the poor, five thirty-ninths of the same sum. Now, reverse this order, and pay five thirty-ninths for Schools, two thirty-ninths for the poor, and our taxes are not increased, while it would augment the School Fund and increase the interest of the county by educating her rising generation.

General Remarks upon Education.—I am satisfied that the common ideas of education are quite imperfect. It is natural that young children suppose the only purpose of their school-days and studies, is to give them a certain knowledge of grammar, arithmetic, geography, etc., but those who conduct their education, ought certainly to have higher and broader views. We educate for practical life. We seek to make good citizens. We propose to adjust the opening intellect to the great field of truth it will be required to explore; to those nice discriminations it should be able to make, between the true and the false, the right and the wrong. We aim to impart sound ideas of individual and social rights; to erect in the soul a high standard of justice; to suppress the vicious action of the passions, and call out the higher virtues of the heart. In short, we ought to be thoroughly employed in making true men and true women, well prepared for the mission of intelligent beings in this life, and immortal minds in the life to come.

To do this, in addition to all the ordinary means and processes of education, it is the profound conviction of the undersigned, that the children of our Public Schools be taught their true mission here; their relations to their fellow-men and to God, in this world and the next; by familiar talking lectures occurring regularly, at least once a week. They should be required to write notes of these lectures, and sustain often examinations upon them, and thus, by a gentle and thorough process, they should be led out into the great world of realities in which they must exist.

The Teacher should be competent to do this, and for this very purpose, he should have a clear mind and be a good man—a man of some just ideas of human nature and of the philosophy of teaching. Indeed, I am prepared to affirm, that the whole School is in the Teacher. If he is a thorough, lively, entertaining School in himself, something will be done for the development of the children, though assembled in a hovel; and if he be a simple rulesman, a stiff, mechanical, traditional agent, nothing of importance will be achieved, though he may be ever so highly learned, and though you should cover your School-House outside and in with gold. Say what you will, but *the Teacher is the School.*

It is, moreover, my humble opinion, founded on the nature of the case and some experience, that the high moral ends of education can never be reached, without a free and regular use of the Holy Bible, without note or comment. The Teacher whose mind is not imbued with its inspired principles, and whose views of responsible man do not include its masterly relations, is not qualified for his position. The children who are denied its invaluable lessons of piety and morality, and its pure and beautiful sciences, during the long and important period of their public School training, are the victims of a high injustice and an intolerant bigotry, which ought to have no place, and certainly no dominant influence in this free and happy land.

H. S. HERRICK,
Sup't of Public Schools of El Dorado County.

MONTEREY COUNTY.

T. S. ROBERT.....Superintendent.

General Remarks upon Education.—The great incentive to action is interest, and as long as the compensation to teachers remain so small, and Schools taught so little each year, there is no hope of reform. Raise the rate of School tax, and make it some inducement for men to exert themselves; then it is, you will see a change, and not till then. Let it be optional with the Supervisors, to levy the rate of County School tax, not to exceed so much, and fix the salary of the County Superintendent at a reasonable sum.

T. S. ROBERTS,
Superintendent of Public Schools,
Of Monterey County.

NAPA COUNTY.

J. M. HAMILTON.....Superintendent.

Examinations.—No extra means, as far as I can learn, have been used to create or keep alive an interest in the Schools. The Teachers, with but few exceptions, report a great deal of indifference on the part of Trustees and Parents. Examinations, exhibitions, and visits, few and far between.

How Trustees Perform their Duties.—Some of our Trustees perform their duties faithfully and well, others manifest a great deal of indifference, and take but little interest in anything pertaining to the Schools. The official visits recommended, are not as regular or general as they should be.

Improvements Needed.—In order to meet the wants of individuals, Schools of higher grade than any we have, are needed. At present, no one district in this County, is able to sustain a School of high grade, and as there is no provision of Law, by which the Trustees of several districts might unite and perform collectively, what they cannot accomplish singly, we are obliged to get along without them. It seems to me this might be remedied, and some way devised, by which three, four, or more districts, might unite to form and sustain one High School among them, for the

benefit of all, and to which none should be admitted but those found sufficiently qualified, after examination. Until something like this is done, our Common Schools cannot meet the wants of our community, and will not be able to compete with the Select Schools, established by private enterprise. It should be made the duty of the County Superintendents, to see that specific studies are taught in every School district—such as orthography, reading, writing, English grammar, geography, arithmetic, etc.

For many reasons, the examination and granting of certificates to Teachers, would be better in the hands of the Superintendents than in the Trustees. It might be made the duty of the Superintendent, to examine all candidates for the profession of Teacher, (in the presence of the Board of Trustees, should they desire it, to whom the application for a School is made,) and to give each person, found qualified, a certificate, setting forth the branches he or she is capable of teaching, and no Teacher be employed in any School to teach other branches than those set forth in their certificate. The Superintendents should have power to cancel any certificates given by themselves or predecessors in office, when they may have cause to do so, upon giving, say ten days' notice, to the Teacher and Trustees of the district where the withdrawal of the certificate is to be made. This plan, has been tried in some of the older States, and I think is now in successful operation in Oregon.

General Remarks upon Education.—I have visited most of the Schools now in operation within twenty-five miles of me—have spent part of a day in each—have conversed with Teachers and Trustees, and suggested such alterations or additions as I thought were needed. I have expressed a desire and intention on my part, to create a more general interest in the scholars, and have been assured by many of the Trustees, they would back up with their influence, my endeavors to make the reforms pointed out.

My first effort, will be to secure a uniformity of text-books and course of instruction throughout the county; next, to dispense with all Teachers about whose capacities there can be any question; then I will strive to keep alive a feeling of interest in the Parents and Trustees, and a spirit of emulation on the part of the children themselves, by regular visits and examinations.

These things I look upon as essential to the prosperity of the schools. I find, that heretofore, it has been the practice of almost every Teacher, to introduce new books when he took charge of a school. Some of the Parents of scholars would consent, others object; this happens sometimes in a school of twenty-five or thirty scholars, as many as four or five different kinds of text-books are in use, and scholars equally advanced, cannot be classified, because their books are dissimilar—the disadvantages of such a state of affairs are so obvious they need no comment. I think this can and will be rectified in this county. Observation, and information obtained from others, has led me to believe, that although common schools have gradually extended themselves throughout the State, and much good has been accomplished by them in some localities—and foundations have been laid broad and deep, in public opinion, on which we may securely build in years to come—still, the results are far short of public expectation, and out of proportion to the large sums of money and time expended. This is owing, I think, in a great measure, to *organic defects* in our common school system. For instance, there is at present, no *suitable* agency for the examination and improvement of Teachers of our public Schools, or for the proper supervision or grading of the schools. There is no sufficient accountability on the part of the officers of the

districts, no responsibility felt or manifested by any one—nothing to secure a uniformity of text-books, or course of instruction in specific branches—in fact, no efficient control anywhere, to promote health and guard against irregularities and abuses. The School Trustees are taken from the body of our people, (this is as it should be, and is one of the strongest and best features of the system,) and to them is intrusted the duties I have named—but how many of them, although in many respects among the best citizens and neighbors we have, are totally unfit by education, or devotion to other pursuits, to become critical judges of the acquirements and professional skill of Teachers. In too many cases, family interests, the disposition to minister to the pecuniary wants of a friend, or the offer to teach for low wages, has been the standard in the selection of Teachers—and men utterly unfitted for the position, from absolute want of the proper qualifications, have been intrusted with the mental and moral instruction of the youth of our land.

J. M. HAMILTON,
Superintendent of Public Schools of Napa County.

PLACER COUNTY.

S. S. GREENWOOD.....Superintendent.

As a general thing, there has been no means used to keep alive an interest in the Schools of this county.

Some of the Trustees perform their duty well; others very negligent. It was solely the fault of the Trustees, that Mount Pleasant and Illinois-town districts, lost their share of the Public Fund for the present year.

If Trustees and County Superintendents do their duty, as they should, no district in this county need go without having three months School in the year.

Improvements Needed.—Teachers should not be allowed to take charge of our Schools, until they undergo a rigid examination. To make sure of this, their certificates should have the signature of the County Superintendent. I say this, in view of the known negligence and indifference of some of the Trustees, and in some cases, of their incapacity to examine a Teacher, sufficiently rigid, to ascertain his qualifications to teach.

The School Fund should be increased by the sale of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections of land, donated by Congress, for School purposes. This fund should be consolidated for the benefit of all the Schools. There may be some opposition to this, but I think it would be the fairest way for the State to share alike the benefits to be derived from this fund. If the School sections were sold, and the proceeds properly managed, we might easily maintain our Public Schools eight months in the year, at least.

S. S. GREENWOOD,
Sup't of Public Schools of Placer County.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

F. W. HATCH, JR.....Superintendent.

Attendance at School.—The chief causes of non-attendance, so far as my own observation has enabled me to judge, has been the apathy of parents, the indulgence afforded their children, and the neglect to co-operate with the Teacher in enforcing the wholesome discipline of the School. In the country, there is a better ground of excuse; many of the pupils live at a considerable distance from the school-house.

Outside of the city, it is impossible to grade the Schools, owing to the paucity of children, and the poverty of the fund, and a beginning has just been made, to perfect a system of grades in Folsom.

Examinations, etc.—Quarterly examinations and exhibitions are had in some districts. Complaint has always been heard from Trustees and Teachers, upon the subject of visits from parents and others. The duty is too slightly appreciated generally. They send their children to School, pay their assessments regularly, but, beyond this, they exhibit no solicitude upon the subject. It is a serious discouragement to the Teacher, deadens his energy, and chills his most enthusiastic aspirations for the success of his labors.

I am unable to suggest a remedy. Personal and public appeals have been made in vain.

The best means for increasing the duration of School-term, would be a provision in the law, requiring each district, exclusive of incorporated cities, to raise, within itself, at least one-half the amount paid for Teachers' salary, or a sum equal to that drawn from the State and county funds for this purpose. In this way, even without increase in the public revenue, the duration of the School-term in each district now organized, might be doubled.

Remarks on the Finances of the Schools.—In the city of Sacramento, by a city tax, distinct from the county and State tax, which it shares alike with the rest of the county; in the country, in a few districts, by private enterprise, when the public fund is exhausted. In many of the districts, no School is kept longer than the School Fund will permit. The means of improving the finances, and specially of correcting this custom, have been suggested under a previous head, and also in my own Supplement—*vide* "Rate Bill;" also "District Support of Schools."

How Trustees perform their Duties.—I have heard but little complaint against the Trustees generally, so far as concerns the discharge of their official duties in their respective districts. A few have been behindhand with their reports, and one or two have failed to make the necessary returns to this office. This can only be accounted for on the supposition of inadvertence, and not of any intentional neglect, or disregard of the subject. In most instances, a laudable energy and promptness have been exhibited in this matter. Especially in this case, since none of them are, I believe, remunerated for their labors, beyond the consciousness of doing good.

Improvements Needed.—I beg leave to refer to the supplement to my report.

If it were possible, or a proper subject for Legislation, the abolition of the rod from all our Public Schools would be a most desirable improvement. It is a custom, which severe and determined measures on the part of the Board of Education in this city, three years ago, banished

from our Schools here, but by degrees, and under the lenient, if not approbatory action of future Boards, it has become to some extent re-established. I was pleased to notice the observations of the Superintendent of Public Instruction upon this subject. I have alone fought against the practice alluded to, here, for years.

F. W. HATCH, JR.,
Sup't of Public Schools of Sacramento County.

[SUPPLEMENT.]

Hon. A. J. MOULDER,
Superintendent of Public Instruction:

I herewith send my annual report for the county of Sacramento. Having so recently taken possession of the office of County Superintendent of Public Schools, I have labored under some disadvantages, arising from a want of perfect familiarity with the condition of the Schools, and the interests of education within my jurisdiction. The reports of the Trustees and Teachers, just received, have formed the most reliable source of information touching the subject, within my reach. They reveal the more prominent features, and furnish ample ground for reflection and comment.

It is profitable and not uninteresting, to look back a few years in the history of our Schools, and trace their progress and improvement from their earlier days at the present time. This is especially gratifying, where, as in the present instance, the retrospect discloses a steady, though gradual advance, concurrent with the general prosperity of the country.

Four years ago, it was my duty, as the incumbent of the same position that I now hold, and the first in this county elected under the present law, to present to the Department of Instruction a brief statement of the condition of our Public Schools. At that time, November 1855, there were in the county, outside the city limits, eight districts in which School organizations were maintained. In three localities, private Schools had been kept for a varying period, and with but little success. In the city of Sacramento itself, there were five Grammar and four Primary Schools, numbering nearly five hundred and seventy pupils, with an average attendance of one hundred and twenty, nearly; giving in the entire county, including the city of Sacramento, an average School attendance of about six hundred and twenty-four pupils, or, as compared with the estimate then made of the juvenile population, one in three and one-quarters. The census returns of that year gave an aggregate of two thousand and seventy-seven children.

Many causes, not now existing, concurred at that time, in thwarting the best directed efforts to disseminate in every township, the advantages of a Common School education. The population was unsettled, scattered, fluctuating; the permanence of the locations made was uncertain; dependent, mainly, upon precarious fortune; the districts organized were too large in extent, yet too sparsely peopled; and the characteristics of climate were such, that for many of the pupils, communication with the School-House was interrupted, as well by the rains of winter, as by the oppressive heat of summer. There was a want of earnest, working interest in the subject of education—an absence of that spirit of determination and resolute enterprise, which, in other matters, is so characteristic of our people, and which spurns the obstacles which seem to oppose their

wishes. Many of the inhabitants were unable to incur a very large expenditure out of their private resources for the support of Schools, and the Public Fund was entirely inadequate. There was, besides, a want of *system*, of regularity in maintaining a School, even in regularly organized districts, and sometimes a melancholy indifference in the selection of a Teacher.

During the year ending November 1st, 1856, fifteen Schools had been in operation, for a greater or less period, in the County Districts, and twelve in the city—an aggregate of twenty-seven. The census returns exhibit a total of two thousand two hundred and seventy-four children, between the ages of four and eighteen years, of whom one thousand two hundred and forty-two were registered on the School books. The daily average attendance was reported to me at eight hundred and fifty-three, or one in two and two-sixths of the juvenile population. The average duration of the Country Schools was a little over five and one-half months. The progress exhibited by the reports of that year was the subject of congratulation, and gave evidence of an increasing zeal, and a more healthful tone in popular sentiment upon the important subject of Common School education.

Several serious obstacles still existed, calculated to retard the operations of the Schools, and lessen their efficiency. The grade of the Country Schools was low. They were adapted, generally, to those seeking instruction in the simple rudiments of education; and the qualification of the Teachers, was not, in all cases, such as to commend them, even for these simple duties. There was, besides, a want of uniformity in the system of books adopted, and a lamentable absence, in some instances, of regularity on the part of the pupils in attending upon the exercises of the Schools.

An impulse had, however, been given to the cause, which could not retrograde. The importance of an early education of the youth of the State was becoming deeply implanted in the public mind, and the interest then awakened made itself manifest in the succeeding years, by the gradual extension of the facilities for instruction, and the augmentation of the Schools. In November, 1857, my immediate predecessor reported twenty-five Public Schools in the country, and eleven within the city. The number of pupils in attendance was about one thousand and three hundred, and the daily average attendance nearly nine hundred and fifty, or one in a little over two-ninths of the juvenile population.

Two additional Public Schools were reported in November, 1858, and a daily average attendance of pupils in the entire county of one thousand and ninety-seven. The average duration of the Country Schools was about the same as it had been two years previously, viz: five to six months.

The amount of money raised in the county (exclusive of the city) and paid Teachers, during these four years, appears to have been as follows, to wit: in 1855, seven hundred and twenty-one dollars, or eighty dollars and eleven cents for each district; in 1856, two thousand six hundred and forty-two dollars, or one hundred and seventy-six dollars and thirteen cents for each district; in 1857, two thousand five hundred and forty-one dollars and twenty-two cents, or one hundred and one dollars and twenty-five cents for each district; and in 1858, three thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars and forty-two cents, or one hundred and forty-three dollars and sixty-three cents for each district.

At the present time, I have information of the organization of thirty-one School Districts, exclusive of the city; in twenty-seven of these,

School has been maintained at least a portion of the year. The daily average attendance of pupils, has been (for the county, excluding the city of Sacramento,) one thousand and seventy-nine; the proportion to the population of children, one in two and ninety-three hundredths. The census exhibits a population, between four and eighteen years, of three thousand one hundred and sixty-four. The average duration of the county Schools has been six and four-twelfths months.

The interest manifested upon the subject of Education now, as compared with the past, and of which the above brief review affords some evidence, is highly gratifying, and measures are even now in progress of perfection, by which some districts which had lost their association with the system, and in which no School has been maintained during the past year or two, will be enabled to unite their energies in extending the advantages of Common School instruction. But while those indications of progress are calculated to inspire the friend of the cause of education with lively satisfaction, there are yet existing, pressing obstacles to success, and serious evils to be corrected. To some of these, allusion was made in my annual report in 1856. They continue in force at the present day. I refer, especially, to the following considerations, which can only be fully corrected by a modification of the School law.

Examinations of Teachers.—This should be done, in all practicable cases, by the Superintendent, or at least so observed by him, as to enable him to determine upon the qualification of the applicant. In the law, as it now stands, there seems to be nothing obligatory on this subject, though latterly, the custom of requiring an examination by the Superintendent has been usually practised. The rule should be uniform and essential. The following is one instance in which a different result would probably have followed the examination of the applicant, preliminary to his appointment; in one of the Teachers' reports, embodied in my own to your department, I find these instances of choice orthography, to wit: "Columbus," for *Columbus*; "yused," for *used*; "orphography," for *orthography*; "attendance," for *attendance*.

Reports of Teachers.—It should not be allowable for any warrant to be drawn in favor of a Teacher who is about to give up his School, until such Teacher shall have filed in the office of the County Superintendent, a full report of his School, up to the expiration of his term of service. Hitherto, in the absence of any express obligatory requirement, this has been sometimes neglected, and the record of the School lost. Serious inconvenience has arisen from the want of such a provision of the law, in making up the annual report, herewith submitted. I know that in times past, it was even much more embarrassing than at present.

Removal of Teachers.—It is not probable, that any difficulty would often arise in the matter under consideration. The mutual amicable and confidential relations which should exist between the Superintendent and Trustees, and the desire on the part of both, to promote the interests of the charge confided to their keeping, may be expected to prevent any serious collision of sentiment between the county and district officers. Working together for the advancement of education, and the mutual and moral improvement of the rising generation, it is gratifying to state, that, in general, a spirit of harmony and conciliation exists among all parties, which has not frequently been disturbed by conflicting views. The necessity, however, of some legal provision upon the subject, has been forced upon me in more than one instance, during my connection with the Common Schools of California. Reference is made, now, not so much to educational, as to moral qualifications. The voluntary observance of

the rule previously referred to, has generally prevented, as its binding enforcement would always do, any disagreement or conflict as to the former of these. The latter are not always so easily ascertained until after trial. To meet an emergency, however, statutory provision ought to be made, pointing out a mode of getting rid of a Teacher, *morally*, or otherwise objectionable, when the Trustees will not, upon solicitation, and after the delinquencies have been fully shown, exercise their prerogative of removing him. Under the present law, this duty is theirs only, and though the good sense and prudent discrimination of Trustees will generally obviate the necessity of interference, yet instances have occurred, when a power vested in other departments—in the State Superintendent, for example, or the State Board of Education—might have proved advantageous to the interests of the Schools. It is unnecessary to discuss the importance of moral deportment in the Teacher, nor the evils likely to arise from examples of intemperance and profanity, on the part of those holding that sacred and influential relation to young children. They are too manifest to require comment, and should not be tolerated in a Teacher, whether in the school-room, or during the hours of relaxation. Having become convinced that there has been, and is now, just ground for solicitude on this subject, I have felt it to be my duty to make these suggestions.

School Districts—Boundaries.—My attention has been called by the Trustees of Michigan Bar District, and information desired as to the means proper to be pursued, in order to obtain a union of School Districts in two counties, whose boundaries are contiguous. It has happened, in several instances within my personal knowledge, that a flourishing School District might have been maintained, by permitting the crossing of county boundaries, and taking advantage of the united strength and resources of both. Another application, of a similar character, has just been made to me, from the northern portion of the county, adjoining Sutter County. In the latter, the citizens of either section are too weak, singly, to sustain a School. In the case of Michigan Bar, concession, and united action on the part of parents in both counties, has accomplished what the law did not contemplate or provide for. The course to be pursued in such cases should, however, be defined by the statute.

Rate Bill.—Complaint has reached me from several quarters, of an inability to enforce the Rate Bill, authorized to be assessed in certain cases. The defectiveness of the statute was early felt in this city, when an attempt was made by the Commissioners to collect under its authority. However much it is to be regretted that compulsory measures should be needed in a matter of such vital importance to the community, involving only a few dollars expenditure, experience has demonstrated the fallacy of all expectations founded upon a more liberal and charitable estimate of human sympathies and patriotism. So long as the measure contemplated in the school law is allowed and directed, there should be a provision defining the manner of its enforcement in extreme cases. Especially is this needed, if, as under the apparent intent of other sections of the law, seems to be the case, none of the funds received after the commencement of a new School year can be legally appropriated to defray the expenses of the previous year. If this is to be considered the meaning of the law, as it certainly is the dictate of wisdom, what recourse can the Trustees have for the means necessary to defray the expenses incurred for the common benefit and by common consent? How, especially, shall the schools in our cities be permanently maintained, if, when the Public Fund is exhausted, no certain recourse can be had to

the only provision offered by the law to meet just such an emergency? It may, and frequently does happen, that the expenditures incidental to the support of schools in any given year—the erection of buildings, the purchase of furniture, apparatus, etc.—may absorb a large portion of the fund available during the year, leaving a deficiency on the first November following, due the Teachers or other creditors of the districts. These, not being regular annual expenses, may be fully canceled by the funds of the next School year. They are incidental and temporary, affecting the present only. Shall the officers, in these instances, be left to the thankless refuge of private liberality, or shall they, anticipatory of the emergency, dismiss the schools, and send the pupils adrift to acquire habits of idleness, and in too many cases, its associate evil, vice? In the city of Sacramento, as I have been informed, the indebtedness exceeded on the first November, the fund applicable to its payment, about eight hundred dollars. The cause of this deficiency is said to be the extra and *unusual* expenditures required for re-furnishing the schools, repairing, etc. Another year, by economy, and *retrenchment* in management, it is anticipated that the revenue will afford a surplus over the current expenses, sufficient to cancel all obligations. What, in this case, shall be done, since previous experience, and a fair and thorough trial of the rate-bill system, teaches them that, under its present construction, it cannot be enforced? This is, doubtless, one of many similar instances, in which the school system is liable to serious interruption, in consequence of the insufficiency of this portion of the law; unless, indeed, it be permitted to draw upon the revenue of one year to meet the deficiencies of its predecessor. This system, formerly adopted, was found to be attended with pernicious consequences.

Uniform System of Books.—We have here a proposition, difficult, under present circumstances, to carry out practically; yet it is urgently needed for the full and systematic development of the advantages capable of being derived from the Common School system. The reports received from Teachers, strikingly exhibit the diversity of sentiment and practice existing in the selection of school books. Nor is the discrepancy confined to different schools, but even in the same school, and in classes of equal grade, it would appear that different text books upon the same subject, are in use. Such a practice can only result in permanent injury, and is entirely inconsistent with efficiency in instruction. It is urged against a rule on this subject, compulsory in its character, that it will operate severely upon many unable to purchase the required selection; while others object to the frequent changes of books called for, and with less reason, to the attendant expense. For the former of these classes—the poor—the School Fund should provide; for the latter, the plan recommended affords the best possible security against frequent and unnecessary changes. Once fixed, though the Teachers may change, the text books will remain the same—only such modifications being made as will, in the judgment of the State Superintendent or Board of Education, keep pace with the progress of improvement.

District Support of Schools.—It has been previously stated, that the average duration of the Schools in the country districts was six and four-twelfths months. Of these, one was kept in existence during the entire year; five, for less than nine and over six months; eleven, less than six and over three months; and three, for three months. The exhibit is, in some respects, an improvement on former years, and affords ground for hope in the future. It cannot be denied, however, that the habit of closing the School for so large a portion of the year, as most of the dis-

tricts have hitherto done, and the consequent interruption to which children are subjected in their studies, is a real impediment to their progress, destructive of the interest in study so necessary to success, and promotive of habits which the restrictions of the next School-term can scarcely correct. Some of the causes of this unfortunate condition of things have been alluded to. The characteristics of climate—the rainy season, specially—prevent the attendance of many who live at a distance from the school-house, and thus subtract from the support vital to the maintenance of the School. But this is only one, of many more easily corrected. The determination is wanting; a sense of the necessity of drawing upon private resources for what the public professes to do for us. I do not believe, that there is any decided unwillingness on the part of our people in the country, to lend their aid substantially in promotion of the education of their children; nor can I think, that any permanent hostility would be manifested to an amendment of the School Law, requiring at least one-half the amount paid for Teachers' salaries, annually, to be raised in the districts. Many do this now, voluntarily, reaping an advantage of more value than can be estimated by the inconveniences to which they are in consequence subjected. By the reports of Trustees, it may be seen, that two thousand nine hundred and fifty-one dollars and fifty-five cents have been raised in fourteen country districts, for the support of Schools in their neighborhood, during the past year, while the amount drawn from the County Treasury, for the current expenses of the year, in these same districts, is given at six thousand two hundred and nineteen dollars and eighty-six cents. The ratio of money subscribed in the above districts, to the juvenile population, in the same, is three dollars and forty-seven cents to each. In the city of Sacramento, twelve thousand two hundred and twenty dollars and thirty-nine cents were raised, by assessment, to meet the expenses of the Schools, and this sum, or something near it, is contributed annually, for that purpose, additional to the general County and State Tax, for School purposes, to which the whole county is subject; or seven dollars, nearly, to each child between four and eighteen years of age, in the city. This is done by the force of legal authority, it is true, but it is done cheerfully. Why should not some such course be pursued in the country districts? Its adoption and general observance, would be productive of the most happy consequences. Let us take the fourteen districts to which reference has been made. We have seen, that two thousand nine hundred and fifty-one dollars and fifty-five cents were raised within their borders, for the payment of Teachers' salaries, and six thousand two hundred and nineteen dollars and eighty-six cents, drawn from the county for these and other expenses, incidental to the Schools. The average duration of the school-term in these districts, was eight and four-twelfths months, and the average monthly salary paid, seventy-four dollars and eighty-seven cents. If, instead of two thousand nine hundred and fifty-one dollars per annum, it had been agreed to raise a sum equal to one-half the total expenditure of the Schools, viz—four thousand four hundred and eighty-five dollars, the mean duration of the school-term might have been raised to twelve months, while the additional cost for each child, between four and eighteen years of age, would have been only three dollars and ninety cents, or a total, for twelve months, of five dollars and twenty-five cents. This is one dollar and seventy-five cents less than the people of the city of Sacramento have voluntarily consented to raise by taxation, for a similar purpose. In the idea of a perfectly free system of Common School Education, there is something delightful to contemplate. In Massachu-

setts, and, perhaps, in other old States, a proposition to collect money from individuals for the support of the Public Schools, would, probably, be startling, and the signal for an outburst of indignation. But there, the School Fund is ample; private enterprise is not needed; the system is as comprehensive and perfect, as years of intelligent labor and devotion to the subject are capable of making it. With us, on the contrary, it is yet in its infancy, and its tender years and feeble struggles need the fostering care and sustaining arm of a liberal public. I do not think that this support would be grudgingly bestowed, even though compelled by the stern sanction of law.

Selection of Trustees.—The policy of choosing Trustees of School, at the time of holding a political convention, is one from which much evil is capable of resulting. Happily, by the present School Law, this is no longer the case in the country districts. It prevails, however, in some of the cities, where, of all the localities, it is most likely to lead to mischief. It is impossible, that party preferences and associations should not, more or less, influence the mind of the convention nominating, in its selection, and though the choice may fall on good and worthy men, such is not so likely to be the case, as when party ties are ignored, and the only qualifications demanded, is a moral and intellectual fitness for the position. Though it is not one of pecuniary value, it is not without its influence and patronage. Hence, it is liable to be sought by those having private ends to secure, in entire disregard of the sacred interests involved. The responsibilities of School Trustees are but too lightly estimated generally. Parents and guardians of youth, are especially culpable for the slight regard manifested for the subject. Unless these officers are faithful to their trusts, the School system must decline, its efficiency for good be impaired, and its important and benevolent purposes be perverted into sources of private gain, or individual favoritism.

The selection of School officers in the cities, should be made at a time when no other election is held. In this way many evils, which now are liable to creep into School system, may be avoided.

The practice now, and hitherto adopted, of electing a full Board of School Trustees, annually, in the cities, is one which, in my judgment, might be profitably amended. Very often, at such annual election, an entirely new Board is chosen—strangers to the duties devolving upon them, and unfamiliar with the oftentime complicated condition in which the affairs pertaining to the Schools are involved. Under such circumstances, it is not strange that confusion and irregularity should characterize the proceedings of every new Board, and exhibit itself in the management of the Schools. Were the law so amended, as to require one-half of the new Board to remain in office for two years, and the other half to be relieved at each annual election, many of the difficulties and embarrassments which now exist, would be avoided.

These cursory remarks, considered to have been called for by the condition of the Schools in this county, are respectfully submitted to your department. The correction of the evils spoken of, and the introduction of the measures alluded to, it is believed, will add materially to the benefits reaped from our Schools, promote their efficiency, and administer to the success of the system.

Respectfully submitted.

F. W. HATCH, Jr.
Sup't Public Schools of Sacramento County.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

E. ROBBINS.....Superintendent.

Attendance at School.—Many causes combine to make the attendance in most cases quite irregular, and still other, or the same causes, produce non-attendance altogether on the part of some. Among these may be enumerated, remoteness from the School-House, poverty, stinginess, bad accommodations, worse Teachers, indifference of parents, requirement of services at home, of prejudices and disunions, a legion, and a want of tact in the Teacher. Many children, too, instead of being governed by parents, are governed by their likes and dislikes, and when a Teacher is thorough in governing and instructing, they stay at home.

My plans for improvement are, a more liberal provision on the part of the State, and some sort of compulsory attendance.

Teachers.—I think there are not more than two or three Teachers in the county who entertain any settled design of making teaching a permanent profession. In justice, however, I will say, there are several others who would be numbered among this class but for the starvation prices to which we are tending in regard to Teachers' compensation, and the low estimate put upon the services of a really valuable and competent Teacher by the people of the county generally. The chief end to be attained in the employment of a Teacher—the *sine qua non*, so to speak, seems to be a cheap Teacher. True, this is the result of "hard times," but how often is it found to be true in this thing as in many others, that the "cheapest is the dearest." This consideration, however, is practically lost sight of by the many with whom a School is a School. In this respect they are much like the one we read of in the story, of whom it is said:

"A primrose by the river's brim,
A yellow primrose was to him,
And it was nothing more."

Teaching is thus degraded to the level of common labor, and by some, placed below that even—it is "such easy work"—"it requires no labor." Peripatetic quacks, broken-down politicians, white-gloved gents, mountebanks, shoulder-strikers, horse-thieves, whitewashed blacklegs, gamblers, *et id omne genus*, often seize upon the idea of teaching a quarter, as a make-shift, to replenish their empty purses, and offer to teach for what they can get. Against these dolts and scapegraces must the honest deserving Teacher bid, and come down or fail of employment.

This is not a fancy sketch. Some of these worst epithets have applied to persons who have palmed themselves upon people and Trustees in this county as Teachers.

This nuisance could be greatly abated by requiring persons proposing to teach to hold a certificate from the County Superintendent or a "Board of Examination."

How Trustees perform their duties.—In most cases the Trustees are somewhat negligent. Generally very little provision is made for the comfort and convenience of Teachers and scholars. They employ a Teacher at the lowest possible rate, and leave him to take care of himself as well as he can, on the "it-will-do" and "can-get-along" principle; and it has sometimes happened that he has had to "get along" with one little table, and two or three little benches without backs, and other things in proportion. This negligence arises in part from lack of means to do with,

and in part also from a general indifference of the people to the interests of education, who do not rally around the Trustees, as they should come out when a School-meeting is called, etc., but yet, sometimes at least, in a great measure, from a want of zeal and devotion in the Trustees themselves.

There are honorable exceptions, and a marked improvement in some respects is manifest.

To be a little more systematic and specific—first, what they do:

First—They employ a Teacher at as low a rate as possible. This they are almost obliged to do to suit public opinion.

Second—They give him a certificate, generally, after a loose examination, or none at all; but there are exceptions.

Third—They sign the order of the Teacher on the Superintendent, when he gets them together, or takes the order around from one to another.

Fourth—Some make out their annual report, and others are induced to sign them, when they have been made out by the Teacher.

Fifth—They are quite punctual in appointing the School Marshal and reporting the same to this office.

Sixth—They permit the Teacher to make out a rate-bill for balance of his wages, and collect it, if he can.

Second, what they do not:

First—They do not always notify the County Superintendent, of the examination of Teachers, and invite his co-operation.

Second—They do not always provide for incidentals, such as brooms, buckets, etc.

Third—They do not generally keep a record of their official acts, nor preserve Teachers' reports, etc., as a basis for their annual report.

As a means of spurring both Trustees and Teachers, and infusing them and the people generally with life and spirit, I would suggest that the County Superintendent be authorized to hold a semi-annual County Convention of Trustees and Teachers, to be organized under a specific name, with officers, the County Superintendent to be the president *ex officio*; exercises, etc., (except purely business sessions,) to be public, and to consist of such addresses, essays, lectures, and discussions, as may be previously arranged by Committee, or otherwise. I believe this, in course of time, would have a telling effect upon the educational spirit of the State.

Finances of the Schools.—In nearly every instance a portion of the Teacher's salary has been nominally raised by rate-bills.

As a means of improving the financial condition of the schools, I would suggest:

First—A direct appropriation from the State, or a large increase of the State School Tax.

Second—That each County be required to raise by taxation, an amount of School money equal to its share of the proceeds of the State School Fund, as a condition of receiving the same.

Third—That the poll tax be reduced to one dollar, and be all devoted to the support of the Schools of the County. Then it would be readily collected, whereas now the payment of it is extensively resisted.

School Lands.—I am convinced the act of April, 1858 is as baseless as a vision; and even if it were not so, that the machinery there devised for the management of this vast interest, is not only cumbrous and unwieldly, and quite unsuited to the requirements of the case, but entirely impracticable. To me it is evident that some central power must be exerted—some guiding hand put forth to save and to husband this mag-

nificent endowment, and if it can consist with the terms of the grant, the proceeds should by all means inure to the General School Fund, not only on the score of equity but also of simplicity. It is a matter of deep regret that the Legislature should allow the earnest and timely appeals of the State Superintendent on this as well as other topics of vital interest to the cause of popular education thus to pass unheeded. May we not hope, that at the approaching session of our General Assembly this matter will receive the attention its paramount importance claims.

Amendments to the School Law.—I would respectfully suggest the following amendments:

First—That County Superintendents be authorized to administer the oath of office to Trustees, and the latter to be required to qualify before the former.

Second.—That Teachers be required to take the oath of office in like manner.

Third—That no Teacher, not a citizen of the United States, be permitted in any of the Public Schools of this State. This would seem to be demanded in justice to American Teachers and for the sake of consistency and integrity to our Government. We want Teachers who will inculcate Republican sentiments and ideas, and no one not identified with us, in fact, will be in sympathy with our institutions, nor can such one be of that kind of spirit necessary in order that he may inspire his pupils with American views and sentiments.

Fourth—That Marshals be required to report by the *first* of November, and Trustees by the *tenth*, instead of *vice versa*.

Fifth—That Trustees be required to file with the County Superintendent certificate of employment of Teacher, stating for what length of time, at what salary, when to begin and how to be paid.

Sixth—That a Rate Bill once made out and indorsed by the Trustees, shall operate as a judgment in favor of the Teacher, and against the persons to whom it is assessed, according to each one's several amount, the same to be collectable by Constable or Teacher.

There are of course some points here which should be well guarded. It should be made an imperative duty of the Trustees to weigh well the claims of the poor to exemption from the Rate-Bill, and to exempt such as they shall find in their best judgment to be justly entitled to such exemption. For this purpose they might appoint a Special Meeting, giving due notice of the time, place, and object, of such meeting, that those claiming exemption might appear and establish by oath, or otherwise, their inability to pay. Yet, should such persons not appear, it should still be the duty of the Trustees to exempt those of whose inability they shall be fully satisfied. Again, ample time and notice should be given, after a rate-bill is made out, before a levy could be made. I believe some such measure to be due Teachers in many portions of the State, where great negligence and indifference prevail in regard to the claims of the Teacher, over and above the public funds, so much so that the half or third, as the case may be, to be raised by rate-bill, is as worthless as so much "Shin-plaster." One case has come under my own observation, where a man refused to pay his school bill, on the very ground of that unfortunate statement in the "Commentaries," that a school bill cannot be collected by law. I think a mere legalizing of the rate-bill in such way that patrons must be sued and judgment obtained in Court, though that might have a good influence, would not fully supply the wants of the case, but that the rate-bill itself should constitute the judgment.

Seventh—That all persons seeking employment as Teachers, shall be

required to obtain a certificate of qualification from the County Superintendent of the county in which he seeks employment, or from a Board of Examination, headed by the Superintendent. This change I consider to be imperatively demanded by unity, uniformity, and symmetry, in justice to worthy Teachers, and in order to elevate the standard of teachers' qualifications, and put up a bar against presumptuous pretenders, imposters, and empirics. I, however, respectfully, yet most earnestly, dissent from the opinion that the Examining Committee should consist of the Teachers of the County in conjunction with the Superintendent; for this arrangement would seem to me somewhat complex, and present the anomaly of Teachers examining themselves, or at best, examining one another. I think a Board, consisting of two beside the Superintendent, would possess more weight, impartiality, and efficiency, and command more deference than the Superintendent alone, and that that number would be amply sufficient. I would suggest that the Superintendent be permitted to select his associates, two in number, from among the Teachers of the County, or, which would be preferable, if the right men can be found, from among the citizens.

Eighth—That the County Superintendents, in all, or a portion of the counties, receive a salary to be fixed by law.

This I believe to be demanded by the interests of public education, and I will give some of my reasons.

In some of the most wealthy and populous counties, the Superintendent probably receives a fair compensation under the present arrangements, but in other counties, this service might as well be gratuitous. It is a proposition, the truth of which will at once seize on the reflecting mind, that an active, earnest, enthusiastic, stirring, energetic Superintendent, as compared with one of an opposite character, will greatly multiply the usefulness of the School Fund, and thus virtually cause a saving to the county, of some thousands of dollars annually; since the efficiency of the Schools is, in a great measure committed to him. If he lets Schools and Teachers just wag along, and take care of themselves, but little good can result from his administration. It will not often happen, that a qualified person will undertake this duty, and prosecute it with vigor and devotion for a mere nominal compensation — thirty, fifty, or one hundred dollars a year. If he does it at all, it will be from pure love of education and from force of character. Besides, it will hold good as a rule, that a man of the right stamp, chosen to this office will need pay for his services, for the support of himself and family. He needs, too, the stimulus of mind, strength of purpose, and courage of heart, inseparable from the thought that one is to receive a just compensation for his labor; otherwise, ninety-nine times in one hundred, he becomes dispirited, and gives his attention to something that will procure bread. Above all, the laborer is worthy of his hire, and if it is right he should have it,—it is not right it should be denied him. Last year, the Supervisors of this county, allowed the Superintendent, twenty-five dollars a quarter, in scrip, worth from thirty to forty cents, on the dollar; and though I shall probably do three times the work he did, I am not likely to be allowed any more, for they seem to consider that established as a precedent. When I entered upon the duties of the office, I determined "Excelsior" should be my motto, acted accordingly, and was allowed eight dollars and thirty-three cents for the first month; I give this as an example. For these and other reasons, I am persuaded it would greatly facilitate the progress, and enhance the usefulness, of the Schools in the several counties, as well as save thousands of dollars, to regulate by law at a reasonable standard, the salary of the Superintendents. Of course, it should not be alike in all the coun-

ties, but a graduated scale could easily be arranged, and counties where only one or two districts have been organized could be omitted; and this could all be done in a supplementary act, without encumbering the School law proper, or, instead of this, a rule of prices might be fixed upon as fees; say, for filing and making an entry of each paper; issuing warrant, and making entry thereof; appointment of Trustees; examining Teachers; visiting Schools; mileage; apportioning money; giving Trustees notice; making each entry; making annual report; writing per folio, etc. to the end of the chapter.

Ninth—That the appointment of Trustees be revokable, at the pleasure of the County Superintendent, and that the latter have power to remove from office, for cause, an elected Trustee.

Tenth—That no school books shall be used in the Public Schools of this State, except such as shall be recommended, or, in special cases, permitted by the State Superintendent. To insure a supply, the County Superintendent might be authorized to act as a kind of agent between the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and bookseller, on the one hand, and the districts of his county on the other. This I consider to be a most essential policy, in order to avoid the "confusion worse confounded," of an endless variety of books. Perhaps it would be well, first to revise the list heretofore recommended.

Eleventh—That an examination, exhibition, or some kind of celebration, be required in every School, at least once a year, and twice where there is more than six months School.

This would awaken an interest among the Scholars.

Twelfth—That County Superintendents be required to visit the Schools once a month, instead of once a year as now.

Twice a quarter would do.

Thirteenth—That each Board of Trustees be required to elect a District Clerk, outside of their number, to record the doings of the Board, do all writing required to be done, and to file and preserve all papers, accounts, reports, records, etc.

I think the Trustees might generally find a young man of some ambition who would take a pride in doing the business which is now but poorly done at best, and in many cases not done at all.

Where there is a Teacher permanently resident in a district, he might be selected for this purpose.

Fourteenth—That County Superintendents be required to call and to hold a semi-annual County Convention of School Trustees and Teachers, for mutual consultation, deliberation, and discussion, addresses, lectures, essays, and such other exercises as are calculated to awaken an interest in the public mind in the cause of education, and to impress it with the importance of using all laudable means to secure the highest ends contemplated by the State in the establishment of Common Schools, and thus contribute to the propagation of enlightened and liberal views in educational matters, put to rout narrowmindedness, and secure public co-operation with the measures and efforts of School officers and Teachers.

In conclusion of this part of my work, I would recommend a partial revision of the School law the coming winter. A judicious revision in accordance with the suggestions of experience and reflection, I hold to be a desideratum.

I indulge the hope, that you will think fit to undertake this task, and get a revised law carried through this winter. Any amendments you might simply suggest to the Legislature would pass unheeded, as did your wholesome recommendations last winter. "What is everybody's

business is nobody's." I think your position in the State, and your relation to the School system, require you to take the lead in bringing before, and carrying through, the Legislature any measure demanded by the Public School interest of the State; and, surely, no one uninvested with the experience, interest, and authority, inseparable from your position, could be equally competent for the undertaking.

By the way, I am entirely opposed to applying any portion of the School Fund to the support of a Military School, at least till a *free* Common School education shall be afforded to every child in the State; but a *Normal School* we are much in need of.

Free Schools.—It is evidently the design of the State, supporting Public Schools, to afford the means of education to all—to bring it within the reach of the most humble, that neither poverty, nor *seeming* poverty, nor "hard times," nor miserly dispositions, may defraud the children of the commonwealth of their rightful patrimony—an education.

It is no less evident, that this object cannot be fully attained short of the *free* School system, and the means of doing this should come from the wealth of the State, for the intelligence of the people is the security of that wealth. Hence, I would strongly recommend an effort to secure an annual appropriation for five years of a pretty "round sum," to be added to the proceeds of the School Fund, that each county be required to raise an amount equal to its annual apportionment, and that the Schools shall all be free as long as the money holds out. Teachers will then know the what, the how, the when, and the where, of their pay, and can afford to teach for less, as they will be sure of what they *do* get, and that without spending time in vain attempts at collecting.

General Remarks upon Education.—We will briefly consider this subject in a fourfold point of view, corresponding to the fourfold nature of man—physical, moral, intellectual, and spiritual, or religious. As to the relation of the State to this compound education, the moral and the spiritual are so blended, they may be considered as one. In the "rough and tumble" of California life, the *physical* education of the child is well begun; but to carry out and perfect this, gymnasiums should be established in all our schools. The importance of an intellectual education is *confessed*, if not *felt*, by every one; though *even that* is too often made a question of dollars, and is not, after all, so highly prized as the gold that perisheth. Yet it is cheering to know that the people in many places entertain liberal views, and practice liberal things. But moral education—what shall I say of that—most neglected of all, most forlorn, most poverty-stricken, in tatters and in rags, thrust out by parents and Teachers, an outcast, ignored, disowned, with but here and there a hand put forth to rescue and protect, to shelter and save—bleeding, stripped, and wounded nigh to death, with only an occasional Samaritan to afford relief? Fearfully large is the number of those parents, who not only quite neglect the moral education of their children at home, but also have no conception that the Teacher has to do with ought but the intellectual culture of those same children. How large, too, the number of those Teachers who seem to think the measure of their duty filled up when they have gone through a certain round of books and intellectual exercises, never for once so much as dreaming that the child has a moral nature to be cultured, moral faculties to be developed and guided. Or if, perchance, a gleam of this truth once breaks upon his mind, he shifts the responsibility on the parent, persuading himself that *he* has no part in this matter. In many of our schools profanity and blackguardism constitute no small portion of out-door exercises, while lying is universal, and theft not unfrequent.

Go into almost any School in the State, and ask the Teacher, "How many of your pupils can you believe implicitly under all circumstances?" What will the reply be? In some cases, if the Teacher will be frank—"not one." In others, one truthful one in five, ten, or twenty, may be found. This, I am free to confess, argues a degree of remissness in the parent for which no amount of moral teaching in School can fully compensate. The Teacher, however, may do something toward staying this wave of vice, and something may be done by lectures and personal appeals to parents to arouse them to a sense of danger, duty, and responsibility. Let the alarm be sounded, the note of warning given, till parents and Teachers *appreciate* their position.

Somewhat allied to moral, is social education. The Teacher possesses a power, beyond estimate, for molding the manner, guiding the affections, elevating the aims, developing politeness, gentleness, good-nature, generosity, propriety, charity, friendship—in fact, for imparting a finish to the individual, in his progress from a child to a man, well fitted to enable him to glide smoothly among the rough elements of society, and win him honor and respect everywhere.

E. ROBBINS,
Sup't of Public Schools of San Bernardino County.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY.

JAMES DENMAN.....Superintendent.

Attendance at School.—The attendance at our Schools has generally averaged higher than in many of the Eastern Cities, as will be observed by comparing my yearly report with those of New York and other Cities. We have a few truants in our Schools, but are troubled much more with a class of indolent and irregular scholars, whose parents take little or no interest in their education, and they therefore do just as they please. These evils can best be remedied by constantly impressing upon parents the necessity of punctual attendance at School, and exciting a more healthy public sentiment in regard to the importance of the education of our youth. Great good would result from strict laws, properly enforced, against a large class of depraved and abandoned boys that prowl around our streets and Schools, to corrupt the scholars and to entice them to vagrancy.

Teachers.—About twenty-five, or one-third of the department, design to make teaching a permanent profession. Many of the ladies and gentlemen connected with our Schools are Normal graduates of the best institutions of the East, and have devoted most of their lives to the cause of Education. They have been pioneers in building up on the Pacific Coast our Public Schools, and establishing them upon a foundation that will ever be a monument to their self-sacrificing zeal and devoted labors.

Examinations.—Reviews are held in the Schools on Friday of every week, at which parents are invited and urged to attend. Examinations are also held in our Public Schools by the Board of Education, when the scholars are thoroughly examined in all the studies they have pursued during the year. The Public and Parents are specially invited to attend and witness the proficiency and progress of their children. These examinations have resulted in great good, by securing the influence of many parents who could not be induced to visit the Schools at any other time. These exercises have reflected great credit upon both Teachers and pupils,

and have done much towards inciting a deep interest in the public, in favor of the success and permanency of Public Schools. Exhibitions and May-Day Festivals are yearly held in our Schools during May vacation. These social reunions among Scholars, Parents and Teachers, are occasions of great interest and pleasure, and are peculiarly adapted to the childish nature and wants of our youth. They are regarded and looked forward to as the reward of their long toil and success in study and good deportment. Here, both Scholars and Teachers lay aside all thoughts of the stern duties and discipline of the school room, and all join in celebrating the return of Spring, with her renewed life and vegetation. They are refreshing vases in the toilsom path of school life, that all can look back to with pleasant reminiscences.

Remarks on the Finances of the Schools.—Our Schools are supported entirely by Public Funds. As soon as the Legislature shall enable the department to raise an available building fund, sufficient to accommodate all the children in the city, with commodious buildings, well supplied with the most approved modern furniture, the present income will be ample to defray all the current expenses, and enable the department to supply the Schools with libraries and laboratories, well supplied with apparatus.

The interests of our Schools are intrusted to the care of a Board of Education, consisting of twelve members, elected from the different districts of the city. The most of them are gentlemen of ability, who have gratuitously devoted much of their time, from pressing business, in furthering the interests of education. In a young city like San Francisco, which is composed of representatives of almost every nation, it is no sinecure position to establish a system of Public Schools worthy of this great Metropolis of the West.

Although the Board has labored under many financial embarrassments and met with much difficulty and opposition, like all pioneers in a great public cause, yet they have generally performed their labors with zeal and ability, and deserve the thanks of every friend of education.

Improvements Needed.—The great defects in our system of education in California are a lack of interest on the part of parents, and that zealous energy and *esprit de corps* among the Teachers that should characterize the members of one of the most important professions in which the mind can be employed. To remedy these evils, Educational Conventions and Teachers' Institutes should often be held in different parts of the State, to discuss the best method of teaching, and to excite the interest and enlist the sympathy of parents and friends of education. To encourage and foster these institutions in their struggles of infancy, the State should liberally endow them with funds, so that the Superintendent of Public Instruction could employ the best talent of the land to interest, by lectures and essays, instruction in the art of teaching. These Institutes have resulted in much good among the best educated Teachers in the East; in awakening a deep interest in both Parents and Teachers, and inciting all to renewed energy. I see no reason why these social gatherings should not prove equally successful and beneficial in this State, especially as the Teachers are pioneers, scattered over an extensive territory, with but little facility of communication and means of obtaining a knowledge of the great and rapid improvements in the art of teaching that have marked the progressive spirit of the nineteenth century.

General Remarks upon Education.—Although our Schools are far from being perfect, yet, on reviewing their past history, there is much to encourage and gladden the heart of every friend of education. Their rise

and progress are unequaled in the annals of any city in the Union. From a beginning of only one School, with two Teachers and eighty scholars, in 1851, our present system of Public Schools has increased with such rapidity that there are now employed in the department over seventy Teachers, with an attendance of six thousand two hundred and one scholars, all of which has been accomplished in less than nine years. Through all the struggles and revolutions that San Francisco has suffered in its transition from the confusion and disorder consequent to the mingling together of so many discordant elements, to its present orderly and flourishing condition, our Public Schools have ever been the beacon-light on which rested the hope of our future greatness and prosperity. To effect results as glorious and promising in the future from a beginning so dark and feeble, has required a devotion and sacrifice that should entitle those early pioneers in the cause of education to a fame equal with the greatest benefactors of our race. Our Public Schools will ever stand, a monument to show to the world that, while the great mass of our population may have been lured to our shores by the greedy thirst and glitter of gold, yet there were a few actuated by higher motives and duties than the mere acquisition of wealth.

But while the friends of education, have much cause for congratulation at the promising results obtained during so short a career of action, yet all should remember, that much yet remains to be accomplished, to keep up with the progressive spirit of the age. Teachers should be more liberally rewarded for their arduous services, and School edifices should be erected, and well supplied with the most approved furniture, and School apparatuses; Libraries well stored with the best works on history, literature, and science, should be furnished every district in the State, so that our youth could be enabled to store their minds with the choicest thoughts of the most gifted authors of the past and present. A State Normal School should be established as soon as practicable, from which, we could supply our Schools with professionally educated and practical Teachers, without being compelled to depend upon the uncertainty of a supply from the Eastern States. The great danger to be apprehended, in the success of our Public Schools, in California, is the want of a public spirit and energy on the part of the Teachers, to elevate the standard of their profession, and keep pace with the rapid march of improvement. We are separated many thousand miles, from the old established seats of literature and learning, from which have emanated, that progressive spirit of improvement in the art of teaching, which has revolutionized all the old theories and systems of instruction. Our Teachers, scattered over an extensive territory, sparsely settled, should strive with redoubled energy, to improve themselves in everything that could elevate their profession, and make their high calling, honored and respected. They should exert themselves, to encourage a lively interest in Educational Conventions, and Teachers' Institutes, as a means of inciting a hearty co-operation of parents and friends of education, in behalf of the condition and wants of our Public Schools.

As the best means of keeping up with the literature and progress of the day, in every part of the world, Teachers should liberally supply themselves with the many valuable journals of education, published in every section of the country. But in this great work of education, the State has a responsibility devolving upon it, which should command the profound attention and careful consideration of every member of our government; they should be urged on, in this glorious work, by every consideration of virtue, religion, and patriotism. In the forcible language

of Mr. Bulkley, "we are fairly committed to the establishment of a Free Government, and Free Institutions, and as the basis of all, we must not forget that *Free Schools, are the chief corner stone.*"

In this work, we cannot stand still; it was a sage remark of Goethe, the German Poet and Philosopher, that "nature knows no pause in unceasing movement, development, and production. Whether we speak of the earth on which we tread, or of the intellect on its surface, *there is a curse attached to standing still.*"

But we cannot stand still; the spirit which has been awakened, knows no rest. In this State, knowledge cannot be degraded and dishonored, if we pursue the same onward course which we have entered, in erecting temples, where she shall hold her seat, and with open doors, invite all to come and drink at her fountains, without money, and without price.

JAMES DENMAN,
Sup't of Public Schools, of San Francisco County.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

L. C. VAN ALLEN.....Superintendent.

Attendance at School.—The regular attendance at School, is comparatively small, owing in a great measure to a want of interest on the part of the parents, and the remoteness from the School-Houses, many living from four to six miles distant.

The census returns from the county, show an aggregate of one thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine, between the ages of four and eighteen; of this number, one thousand two hundred and seventy-one have attended School, from six to two hundred and fourteen days, during the year.

I would suggest, that the Trustees be required to report to the County Superintendents, and the County Superintendents to the State Superintendent, the number that attended School less than two months; two months, and less than four; four months, and less than six; six months, and less than eight; eight months, and less than ten; ten months, and less than twelve, and twelve months. In this way, a much better estimate of the condition of the Schools could be formed. But from what we have before us, we learn that the continuation of each scholar, is very small.

The only way to remedy this evil of non-attendance is to increase the School Fund by the sale of the School Lands, so as to enable the inhabitants to form more districts without it being too heavy a tax on them. In the present condition only about one-half of the eligible children receive any schooling, and a portion of them only six days during the year.

We have no graded Schools, except in the city of Stockton, where we have two Grammar and two Primary Schools. The County Schools cannot be graded, for the reason that they have not scholars enough in attendance to make it an object, and furthermore, they have not funds to employ Teachers.

Teachers.—We have Teachers from eighteen to fifty years of age—most of them are between twenty and thirty years of age.

There are not any (to my knowledge) who intend to make teaching a permanent profession.

With few exceptions, our Teachers throughout the county are very good and well educated, although very few classical scholars among them.

Most of them have had some experience in teaching before coming to this country, and the greater portion of them may be styled first class Teachers.

Examinations, etc.—Examinations, exhibitions, and visits, by parents, as shown by the Teachers' Reports, have been very meager during the past year, the great majority not having been visited at all.

The few districts which have been visited by parents and have had exhibitions, etc., are far in advance of those districts where this interest is not manifested.

Remarks on the Finances of the Schools.—The finances are not in a very good condition, many of the districts not having money enough to keep their Schools open more than three months, although the greater portion have sustained their Schools a much longer period by subscriptions and rate-bills.

How Trustees perform their Duties.—The Trustees, with few exceptions, have performed their official duties very well; little complaint can be made of them.

Improvements Needed.—It is unnecessary to state that there are defects in the School Law, and that improvements are needed. In my opinion, districts containing few children between the ages of four and eighteen, ought to be brought on as near an equal financial basis as possible to the larger ones, in order to enable them to sustain their Schools as long as possible without it becoming too burdensome. To do this, I would suggest that one-third of the State funds, be divided annually among all the Districts of the State, and the remaining two-thirds, according to the number between the ages of four and eighteen in each district.

L. C. VAN ALLEN,
Sup't Public Instruction
of San Joaquin County.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.

P. A. FORRESTER.....Superintendent.

SAN LUIS OBISPO,
November 8th, 1859. }

Hon. ANDREW J. MOULDER,
Superintendent of Public Instruction :

DEAR SIR :—Agreeably to instructions received from you, I have the honor to submit my Annual Report of the condition of the Common Schools in this county.

The School Lands in this county are either covered by Mexican grants, or of little or no value, and our Schools will receive but little benefit from the sale of them.

School-Houses.—There are no School-Houses as yet belonging to the county. A very fine adobe building is rented in Mission District, and is

well adapted for the purposes of a School-House, being, large, airy, convenient, and comfortable.

Attendance at School.—The attendance at School is small, owing to the negligence of parents and guardians, and the distance of families from the Schools; some ranches or farms contain from five to forty miles of land, and, unless the parents engage the services of Teachers at home, the education of the children is neglected, and they are cast upon the world a miserable and useless lot of wealthy, ignorant beings.

The Mission District School has been kept open since last January without any intermission, and has been well attended, and I think our School Fund will enable us to keep the School open for another year. Our County tax is a small one (five cents on the hundred dollars) and scarcely adequate to pay the rent of school houses, and I believe if it was increased to one-fourth of one per cent. it would be cheerfully paid. Why not appropriate more to the support of Common Schools, and less to the maintenance of a Penitentiary?

School Trustees.—The Trustees have been very attentive the past year in the performance of their duties. They have visited the Schools often, held regular meetings, and used all means in their power for the benefit of the Schools. Through their exertions we can boast of having as fine a School in the Mission District as any in the State.

I am opposed to the election of School Trustees; they should be appointed by the County Superintendent, to hold office during his pleasure. By these means the Superintendent can have attentive and capable men to act as such, relieving him of considerable anxiety and trouble, and beneficial to the cause of education. As the Superintendent, from his position, is the best judge, the power of appointing Trustees should, of right, be vested in him. Great care should be taken in the choice of Teachers, and the proper control and conduction of Schools, and as these duties devolve on Trustees, none but competent and qualified persons should be chosen.

Yours most respectfully,

P. A. FORRESTER,
Sup't of Public Schools.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

MATTHEW MITCHELL.....Superintendent.

Attendance at Schools.—The principal causes of non-attendance at School in our County are, first, the great distance between each School, which prevent the young children from walking so far, so if it were possible to have more School-Houses our children would be better cared.

There are twenty School-Houses in the County, some of which are not of the most commodious kind, but cannot be bettered at present, owing to the poverty of some districts which are not very thickly settled, but have improved during the last twelve months.

More than half of our Schools are of the mixed grade, caused chiefly by the number of scholars of different degrees of advancement, who have to attend the same School. The remainder are primary, and seem to be the best suited to our country districts, as they are all well attended.

All the Schools in the towns through the County are maintained ten

months every year, which is principally caused by the regular attendance of the children, who are not required to walk a great distance, like the majority of our children in the country.

The Schools all through the country districts do not average more than six months, in consequence of the want of funds, as the patrons are in many instances very poor, and are thereby compelled to keep their children at home to assist them at labor.

Examinations.—In every School in the County an examination takes place at least once every year, and many of our Teachers distribute premiums at the end of each term, in presence of the parents of the children, which is well calculated to encourage emulation among the children. Many of the parents are careless in visiting the Schools, unless during exhibitions, and seldom manifest that interest they ought for the success of the Schools.

Teachers.—There are not more than ten of our Teachers who are disposed to make the business a fixed profession. The remainder invariably change at the first favorable opportunity, as they do not consider themselves fairly compensated for their labor. Not more than five of our Teachers may be classed as first rate, the others are employed through necessity, but do not well understand their profession. Eight of the present incumbents have had nearly ten years' experience, but some of them do not seem to profit much by the lapse of time.

How Trustees perform their Duties.—Some of the Trustees are very lukewarm in visiting the schools at the stated times, (particularly in the country districts,) where many of them do not consider themselves capable of examining the children, while others take the greatest interest in the success of the undertaking. I think that the law should compel the Trustees of every district, to visit the school at least once every month, which would certainly stimulate the Teachers.

Remarks on the Finances of the Schools.—The schools are supported by a rate bill, when the Public Funds are insufficient to defray the current expenses. In many instances, the poor people pay very cheerfully, when they have it in their power.

I think that our schools could be kept open much longer every year, if the patrons would agree to pay a small contribution regularly each year; by this means, the Teacher would be sure of his wages, and would consequently work with more spirit, if he had not to depend on the doubtful generosity of many who think that the Public Funds ought to defray all expenses.

The Trustees should enforce a regular contribution from all the parents who are considered able to pay.

MATTHEW MITCHELL,
Sup't of Public Schools of Santa Clara County.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

DAVID I. HASLAM.....Superintendent.

The public funds are not sufficient to keep the Schools open for more than three or four months in a year, and for the remainder of the time that they are open the money is raised by subscription. There has been no instance, to my knowledge, in this county, where the Trustees have made any move to collect money by special tax, and I am not aware of

any other means that can be used by which the finances can be improved.

In some of the School Districts the Trustees attend well to their duties, in others, complaints are made that it is almost impossible to get them to visit the Schools.

I know of no means that can be used to spur up the negligent. It is too often the case that Trustees are single men, who have no interest in the matter, who are appointed when no others will qualify.

The Schools are seldom visited by the parents or the public. The whole interest of keeping up an interest in Schools devolves on the Trustees.

Schools in this county depend, in a great measure, upon the public money for support, and as that is not sufficient to keep the Schools open for more than three or four months in the year, it is often the case that, when they wish to open the Schools, no person can be found fully competent to take charge. It is essentially necessary, for the purpose of having good Schools in this county, that they should be kept open for two terms, of five months each, in the year, then they can depend upon having Teachers with whom they are acquainted. As it is now, the children do not attend School sufficiently; they, in a measure, forget what they learn from the time School closes until it opens again.

DAVID I. HASLAM,
Sup't of Public Schools
of Santa Cruz County.

SHASTA COUNTY.

GROVE K. GODFREY.....Superintendent.

SHASTA, Nov. 20, 1859.

Hon. ANDREW J. MOULDER,

State Superintendent of Public Instruction:

DEAR SIR:—The undersigned has the honor to submit, in accordance with the requirements of the law, his Annual Report of the condition of the Public Schools of Shasta County, for the School year ending on the thirty-first October, 1859, presenting therein such statements, suggestions, and recommendations, as he deems of importance to the welfare of this county.

The number of children reported by the census returns is as follows: Whole number of children between the ages of four and eighteen years, five hundred and thirty-eight; under four years, three hundred and sixty-seven; born in California, four hundred and one; total number under eighteen years, nine hundred and five. Of these, three are deaf and dumb, and sixteen orphans. Number of pupils attending School, two hundred and twenty; daily average attendance, one hundred and sixty-four.

The amount raised by rate-bills and subscription in the county, and paid Teachers, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one dollars and twenty-nine cents, which, being added to the public money, makes three thousand six hundred and eighty-one dollars and fifty-nine cents. Total average to each Teacher, three hundred and six dollars and seventy-nine cents. The amount of expenditure for erection, rents, and repairs of School-Houses, five hundred and fifteen dollars and eighty-nine cents. To-

tal amount of all expenditures in the entire county for School purposes during the year, four thousand one hundred and ninety-seven dollars and ninety-eight cents.

Teachers.—We have a better set of Teachers this year than we had last. We have five that can rank as first class, and have given general satisfaction; four as second class, and who have done only tolerably well; and one who has not even attained this low standard, and employed by the old bachelor Trustees because of the sex differing from theirs.

No person should be allowed to teach School without a thorough education, and who designs to make teaching a permanent profession. Much depends upon the capacity of Teachers to commence the early training of children on the right principles, and mold and fashion their tender minds with impressions which will be beneficial to them in after life and prepare them for future usefulness.

Shasta County can boast of only one who intends to make teaching a permanent profession.

Every Teacher should be required to hold a certificate from the County Superintendent before they are allowed to teach School. This will keep out all unworthy Teachers, and induce the Trustees to select persons for this office who are qualified to impart knowledge. In many instances the Trustees are not proper judges of those qualifications which a modern Teacher should possess in this enlightened day of enterprise and improvement. There appears to be no standard by which Trustees judge Teachers' qualifications. I know of many who have taught School without a certificate of examination.

Teachers should be thoroughly educated. Cheap Teachers are dear at any price. Better let the School Fund remain in the Treasury than to employ poor Teachers, who have no ability to govern a School, nor faculty to impart knowledge.

California is well supplied with Teachers, and my opinion is, to give no one a certificate without he is well qualified, then this process of trying would be put an end to, and, in many cases, the unprincipled, who labor to be popular, would be rejected, and the moral and conscientious employed.

Applications are frequently made to Trustees by quack Teachers, whose qualifications are merely literary, without any mental training, and with no faculty for teaching, and in many instances they are employed, and the scholars at the end of the term are not so wise as when they commenced.

Teaching is a profession which calls for the exercise of the finest intellect, and the highest grade of genius. Encouragement should only be given to those who design pursuing this business to the exclusion of all other employment.

Attendance at School.—From the reports submitted by the Teachers, the attendance shows an improvement over last year. Many of the country districts are large, and the population being scattered, prevents as large an attendance as would if the families were more concentrated. The small amount of money received by us from the State and County funds, prevents the establishing of new districts.

It is hoped that the disposal of the School lands will materially assist in removing this obstacle.

Apathetic indifference, ignorance, and a want of interest on the part of parents, keep many at home.

Children are too frequently allowed to judge of a Teacher's capacity,

and if they do not like them, are permitted to play the truant. The right to dispose of their own actions, renders it difficult for the Teacher to draw all the children from the streets, unless, indeed, he study the more to please the whims and fancies of the child, than his moral and mental culture.

In visiting the different Schools in the County, it is truly wonderful to witness the little interest manifested on the part of some of the parents in educating their children, while others are beginning to see the necessity of keeping their children at School in regular attendance, and not let them grow up in ignorance.

We need some compulsory law, that will compel the careless and indifferent parents to avail themselves of the advantages of the Public School for their children.

Stirring Teachers would do much, if they would see the parents often, and impress upon them the value and importance of education, and the duty which they owe to their children in keeping them in regular attendance at School; for without regularity and punctuality of attendance, it cannot be expected that scholars can progress and make any advancement.

The per centage of attendance is the measure of character of a scholar, and of the estimate in which education is held by parents. The only way they can give character to their children as scholars is to make them feel that School must not be neglected for any excuse, save sickness, or absolute necessity.

There are no grades established in our County Schools—they all rank as primary.

There is no way of increasing the duration of School terms, except by taxation and sales of the School lands.

Educating the youth is a matter of public concern, and such being the case the public ought to interest themselves in the District Schools.

It is of far more importance than any one thing to which we, as a people, can turn our attention. As a matter of economy in money matters we think it for the interest of any State to educate all the rising generation at the public expense. It is the only certain way of educating the great mass of children. My plan to arrive at this result is simply to clothe the Trustees with power to employ Teachers for one year, to agree with them at such rate per month, and then assess each person in the district, liable to poll tax, to such an amount as will, with the State and County fund, defray the expenses of such School for the year.

It is time to do away with the three months' system. There was a time in the history of California when it was a virtue; to continue it longer would not be making any advancement in education.

I am well satisfied that the new system recommended, will not only be popular with men of every creed, but will also impart vigor, tone, and vitality, to the Common School system.

The California Legislature should provide for a Free School system, and fine the parents if they do not send their children, unless they can render a reasonable excuse for non-attendance.

Then we should have a thorough system of Schools, wherein it would engender thought, animate virtue and good resolution, and soothe and allay the passions, and give employment to all the idle hours of life in storing the mind with useful information.

It would lessen fifty per cent. of all crimes and troubles with which this country is afflicted, and as our scholars graduated from the Free Schools they would be prepared for the great battle of life, choosing their own course thereafter.

Examinations.—Examinations of Schools, and visits by parents have been too much neglected in this County. Though the Trustees' reports show that parents have visited more frequently, especially in country districts. Shasta District embraces a thriving village, and yet has exhibited less interest in this respect than any within the County.

The Schools are required to hold an impartial examination at the close of each term, to which parents are invited. I regret exceedingly that there is so much apparent indifference among our citizens in visiting Schools, and being present on the last day to witness the examination.

Although there has been more interest taken in the examinations of Schools during the last year than at any time previous, yet it is hoped that parents will exhibit still more interest.

Many of our Schools had no examinations at the close of the term. They did not deem it practical on account of the scholars being so backward in their studies. Scholars did not wish to make a public exhibition of their ignorance. Trustees in each district should see that their Schools at the close of each term should have an examination and an exhibition when practicable. It is highly beneficial to the Schools, it pleases the Teachers, and they feel that their labors are appreciated. It also excites and stimulates the pupils to be perfect in their lessons in order to receive praise from visitors when they pass examinations.

No children are so dull and stupid, under such circumstances, that would not wish to evince a knowledge of their studies, and show that they are gaining in knowledge. When they are making great proficiency in their studies parents are pleased, and become more interested in the free system of education.

Remarks on the Finances of the Schools.—Our School Districts are out of debt. All our districts, except Sierra District, No. 7, have used the money to their credit in addition to the amount raised by subscription. Whenever the funds belonging to a district is exhausted, I have drawn no warrants in their favor, and I should continue to enforce this rule until forbidden by higher authority. Our Schools are supported by rate-bills, after the public funds are exhausted, and I do not see why they should not be collected as any other debt.

If the law is such that they cannot be, it should be amended, though in many instances parents are too poor to pay. What we want is a free School system—the times demand it—this is the only true way to educate the mass of children who are growing up in ignorance, and this can only be done by a tax levied upon property holders the same as in Massachusetts. It is for the interest of the State to make ample provision for the education of the children at the public expense.

Improvements needed.—A Teachers' Institute, in my opinion, is the first thing we require. The influence of such an institution would have a wonderful effect in elevating the standard of Teachers.

A want of uniformity in the Text-Books is a great deficiency. Scholars have so many different kinds that it is impossible for the Teacher to classify them. Another is a frequent change of Teachers—each having his own way of imparting knowledge.

Teachers should be required to undergo an examination every year—he should keep up with the modern improvements in the art of teaching.

Trustees, as a general thing, are incompetent to examine Teachers. People should choose such men for this office as are qualified to fill it, and will take a deep interest in the cause of education.

I think it is of vital importance that the law should require each Teacher to be examined by the County Superintendent.

We have the elements of an excellent system of Common Schools, and with proper effort and a zealous discharge of duty by the School officers, it can be made to work admirably.

The volume containing the "Commentaries on the School Law," setting forth in detail the powers and duties of School officers and the true principles of education, has produced a beneficial effect upon School officers as well as patrons generally, and a very marked improvement has already been exhibited in the performance of their duties. Their reports have been in consequence, prompt, full, and interesting, with remarks of suggestions and recommendations.

How Trustees perform their Duties.—Judging from their reports, I should suppose that they were generally remiss in complying with the law concerning visits, though they have taken a livelier interest this year than last in the discharge of their duties, and have frequently exhibited their zeal by corresponding with this office in relation to School business.

Trustees of various districts have employed Teachers without requiring them to stand a strict examination. California is well supplied with first class Teachers, and they could be obtained for all our Schools, but in nearly every district Trustees have a favorite who must be accommodated.

Many evils originate from Schools being poorly governed, and from Trustees retaining poor and indifferent Teachers—in many instances, parents blame the County Superintendent.

General remarks upon Education.—During the past year, I have traveled over the country, and lectured in every School District, on the subject of education, to arouse the people to action.

The County Superintendent's salary, should be so far increased, as to enable him to visit all the Schools twice a year. A few dollars in this way, would do much for our Common Schools; their success depends, in a great measure, upon the energy and personal appeals of the County Superintendent.

Although our Schools have steadily improved in numbers, in time of service, and in efficiency, yet, much remains undone, for which we have cause to lament.

The improvement that has been made in this county, has not yet entirely removed the obstacles that have impeded the cause of education. Under the circumstances, perhaps it would be unjust to complain of indifference; but as one who has been a zealous advocate of the rights and interests of the rising generation, I must urge a more universal interest, and a more harmonious action in this particular. Every motive that can move a generous spirit, bids us act in this noble enterprise. Religion, patriotism, and philanthropy, calls upon us not to neglect to provide means for the education of our children. But due allowance must be made for the adverse circumstances, by which we have been surrounded; our emigration and settlement here, have been peculiar, and unexampled, differing essentially from the settlements of other new States.

Teachers' reports, show two hundred and twenty pupils attending Public Schools, which is less than half of the county census, and the daily average attendance is one hundred and sixty-four, which is considerably less than one-third of the county census; it follows, that three hundred and eighteen children have not availed themselves of the benefit of the Public Schools, and that fifty-six, have in effect, spent their time at School, in idleness, without receiving any instruction. The returns further show, that out of the twelve Schools maintained during the year, they were kept open for an average term of five months only. To have efficient

Schools, wherein scholars can make proficiency in their studies, they should be kept open ten months in the year.

With these facts and views before us, I think, no person acquainted with the subject, will deny that our School system of education, is not yet equal to the progress, wealth, and population, of California. What we need are Free Schools, for under our present system, there is a very large number of children in our county, who will of necessity, be dependent altogether for the benefits and advantages of an education. Widows and others, who strive from day to day, to keep hunger from their door; those who by the most untiring efforts, can scarcely supply the physical wants of their families; to such, the avenues to learning must be entirely closed, except three months in the year, for it is utterly impossible for them to pay the fees of tuition.

The education of the youth, is a matter of public concern, and the people ought to interest themselves in the District Schools.

If we desire to elevate the character of society, improve public morals, lessen the number of juvenile offenders, diminish the expenses of our courts and prisons, we must make ample provision for the education of all our children.

It is seldom that we find an educated man in the poor-house; the records of every prison, in the civilized world, will show that a very large majority of those who have been incarcerated, are uneducated. Ignorance and crime, are closely connected, and always go hand in hand. Hence the necessity of education to the rising generation, as a security to society, against vice and crime.

As a question of economy, it is better and cheaper for the State to pay for the education of a youth, than to defray the expense of his conviction in courts, and of supporting him in prison, for a series of years afterwards.

California, with all her enlightened and educated people, is far behind some of the despotic and monarchical governments, in her system of education. In Saxony, Prussia, Austria, and some other of the European States, every parent and guardian is required by law, to send his child to School. Massachusetts has tried the working of this new system, and it has proved effectual; shall our State be behind her?

California is a progressive State, and her citizens have no right to do wrong, and perpetuate ignorance.

The public health is the supreme law, and will not our Legislature make such enactments, as shall compel parents and guardians to send their children to School? economically, socially, and morally, the State has a very great interest in the education of the youth, and to my mind, it is far more important than any other one thing, to which we, as a people, can turn our attention. Education is the goddess of art and science, the key to all knowledge and understanding, and upon a practical free system of education, it is believed, depends the perpetuity of our institutions, and our character among the States of this confederacy.

Respectfully submitted,

GROVE K. GODFREY,
Sup't of Public Schools of Shasta County.

SIERRA COUNTY.

JOSEPH R. PLUNKETT.....Superintendent.

Attendance at School.—The number of children entitled to attend, is four hundred and fifty-nine; whole number attending, one hundred and seventy-seven; average attendance, one hundred and twenty-nine. Notwithstanding this disparity, I know of none in the county, having the guardianship of children, and access, who do not send their children to some School. The desire to do so is universal; but families situated scarcely five hundred yards from the School-House, may be as practically isolated from it, as if they dwelt twenty miles off; swollen streams, precipitous mountains, impassable snows, and distance from the School-House, are the principal causes of non-attendance; (the other, the supervision of the Superintendent will remedy,) added to which, the population of the mining regions is largely migratory; "prospects" fail—the "lead" gives out—or belief in the better "paying" qualities of another locality, and the family moves. Considerations of educational advantages, strong though they may be, give way to the desire of wealth, or the necessity for bread. Whatever of evil the search for gold entails, falls heavily upon the young in the mountains. But the remedy is being found, in the gradually increasing permanency of our population; and one of the principal causes of the permanent aggregation of families into communities, is, assuredly, the strong desire of the people to live where an opportunity may be offered them of educating their children—even at the sacrifice of alluring prospects elsewhere.

Examinations, etc.—In these particulars, the Public Schools have been sadly neglected. Chips' Flat District, reports that parents visit frequently, but the reverse is the reply from all the others.

How Trustees perform their Duties.—Generally with great laxity; though I might mention some notable exceptions, in a few of them, whose "reports" and official letters, betray sad illiteracy, yet, whose native good sense, energy, and promptitude, in the discharge of their duties, place them high in point of usefulness, and far in advance of those from whom much might be expected. *It is my impression*, which, however, remains to be tested by coming time, that the fault lies principally in the *County Superintendent*; that, if he courteously, yet clearly and succinctly points out to the Trustees their duties, and the necessity for their performance, there will be but little cause for complaint.

I am but recently elected to the office of Superintendent; the "suggestions" asked for, must, I submit, to be serviceable to the cause of education, be deduced from experience in the practical working of the School system; that experience, it is scarcely possible, a new incumbent of the office can possess.

JOSEPH R. PLUNKETT,
Sup't of Public Schools of Sierra County.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

W. L. BRADLEY.....Superintendent.

The great disinterestedness generally felt by every body in School matters, is to be attributed to the great want of means, whereby to support our Schools. They should be self-supporting.

Money is *power*, and without it no public institution can flourish. Our Trustees are cramped, and cannot act; therefore it would be right to have a law passed in behalf of the Schools, to raise sufficient revenue for the support of the same throughout the year. Let it be raised by the State, and not by districts, or neighborhoods, or the counties.

When that is done, we will have something to stimulate us to action.

Examinations, etc.—No examinations, no appliances used in this county. The people are too negligent, especially the parents of children; visits are seldom made. I am persuaded to believe, that a re-action will take place on this subject during the coming year, for I can begin to see more interest felt on the part of the people, generally, during the last month. I am in hopes it will continue, so that the material for my next annual report, will be ample and sufficient to make it interesting.

When we have ways and means provided to raise a sufficient amount of revenue to sustain us in the prolongation of our School-term, they will be kept open for a longer period—but not until then. It is almost impossible to do anything by private subscription, towards maintaining a School, consequently our School-term is short.

Remarks on the Finances of the Schools.—The ten cents tax has been levied in this county, as authorized by section twenty-eight of the School law, but is entirely inadequate to the support of our Public Schools in the county.

Twenty cents on the hundred dollars, would not be too much—forty would do better. We pay two dollars and eighty cents on each one hundred dollars of valuation, for support of State and county affairs, and why not forty cents for School purposes. It would place the education of the rising generation on a sure, firm, and permanent basis; it would redound to the advantage of society, and to our individual interests in the future.

How Trustees perform their Duties.—The Trustees of Red Bluff District, have done tolerably well this year, with the exception of retaining an incompetent Teacher too long. The children have not progressed as fast as they might have done, under other circumstances.

Two of the Trustees of Tehama District have done nothing. All the business has been done by only one of them, and which has been very arduous, the superintendence of building a brick School House has occupied a great deal of his time. The building was put up by private subscription, received from the praiseworthy liberality shown by the citizens of Tehama village.

The Trustees of Antelope District have not reported, nor done anything towards the establishment of a School. Matters of seemingly more importance attract their attention; they have not made any preparation towards erecting a School-House, and I am fearful they do not intend to. Penal fines might have more influence in spurring them to action.

Improvements Needed.—Two-thirds of the Trustees in all the interior districts, (in the country Schools,) are incapable of examining Teachers. They have mostly been educated under the *Old Field School System*, and do not comprehend the enlightened plans and improvements of the present

day, and by their ignorance and incompetency, thrust upon the community unworthy individuals, calling themselves Teachers.

I would therefore recommend that County Superintendents be authorized to conduct all examinations of Teachers, with the assistance of the Trustees, and other persons, if deemed proper or expedient, and that he issue the certificate for the Teachers.

General Remarks upon Education.—The progress of education in this County is not, I am very sorry to report, in a very flattering condition. We are considerably behind many of our more fortunate sister Counties in the education of our children.

It is indeed deplorable to contemplate our backward march, our retrograde condition. Our children are growing up in ignorance, and our youths who are now verging into manhood, without anything to recommend them to the attention of enlightened society, but an untutored mind, will undoubtedly see the great error committed by their so-called benefactors of this generation. They will indeed reflect indignantly upon the Common School system of the present day. Compulsory laws should be enacted, whereby parents and guardians of children would be compelled to send them to school five months in the year at least, wherever there is a Public School in operation in the District wherein they reside. Parents and guardians are too closely occupied in making money, to pay much attention to the education and enlightenment of those under their care; the children labor like slaves, and cannot be spared the time to go to school five hours in the day.

Trustees have grossly neglected their duties in several instances in this county, and if the children of whole districts are to suffer on account of the disregard of Trustees to their education, we will have to establish private Schools.

Antelope District, in this county, has made no report, but the Marshal's returns show an increase of fifty per cent. of the children between the ages of four and eighteen years, and it shows seventy children between those ages who should be at School. Consequently, they will receive no benefit from the School Fund for the next twelve months.

Why should these seventy children be debarred this privilege—one of so much importance to them now, and in their future progress through life? Simply because the Trustees have disregarded their most solemn duty—a duty of the utmost importance—that should be remedied by some means, if possible.

W. L. BRADLEY,

Superintendent of Public Schools of Tehama County.

TRINITY COUNTY.

M. RUCH.....Superintendent.

Remarks on the Finances of the Schools.—The finances of the Schools have been sufficient to keep them open as long as interest was shown sufficient to warrant a session, but hereafter the necessity for more Schools in this county will increase, and the finances will prove insufficient, unless some additional fund be raised. In all cases to secure efficiency in the Public School Department—a proper independence in the Teacher and a sufficient authority in the Trustees and Superintendent—the Schools should be made entirely independent of the parents, and this desirable

object can only be attained by making the Schools free—financially as well as otherwise.

How Trustees perform their Duties.—The Trustees of the two Schools in this county have shown a praiseworthy degree of diligence and attention to the interests of their Schools, and have visited them in their official capacity, seeming to take all due and proper interest in the welfare of their charge.

Examinations, etc.—Parents have very much neglected the better interests of their children in this regard—no visits in a parental capacity have transpired during the year just passed. There seems to be a strange apathy here in point of education, which renders it extremely difficult to keep up an interest in the pupils, and exceedingly discouraging on the part of the Teacher. Exhibitions have been given on May day, but such affairs are but lame and impotent apologies for that lively interest which could be so easily shown by the attention of the adult members of society. An examination has transpired, but the coldness of its reception by the people, has shown the fallacy of attempting this as a means of awakening an interest. The Teacher has been compelled to fathom his own resources, to furnish variety and inducement to the opening mind of the scholars, and has been partially successful, at least, as may be inferred by the comparatively high average attendance.

The School at Weaverville has been kept open during the whole year, vacation time excepted. Money raised by some source, is the only means which I can suggest, to continue the Schools longer than heretofore. Since it seems very difficult to raise that necessary agent from the parents of the children, it must be looked for from taxation and legislation.

Improvements needed.—Apparatus and libraries, are a great auxiliary to the Schools, and should be furnished by all means; but how to come at this, is the question. They cost much, and people are unwilling to buy; the fund devoted to this purpose, is altogether insufficient from some cause, and these auxiliaries, must either be furnished at the expense of the philanthropic Teacher, or not procured at all. I would suggest, that this matter be called to the attention of yourself and others, and that some views be drawn out, that will ameliorate the condition of School matters in this regard.

General remarks upon Education.—By a comparison of last years, with this year's report, it will be seen that one School District has been added to our county list of Schools. The number of children between four and eighteen years, has increased thirty-three,—eight boys and twenty-five girls—exclusive of those who have left the county, and one that has died. The number under four has increased sixty-one; and children of all ages, born in this county last year, ninety-two; the increase in orphans forty over last year, may be accounted for, in an imperfect canvass upon that particular point, by the Marshal of last year. There is not as far as heard from, a single deaf and dumb person in the county. Our number of Teachers has increased one over last year.

The School at Weaverville is in a prosperous condition, and is gradually improving, notwithstanding it lacks the fostering interest of the parents who seem studiously to have avoided visiting, or in any way exhibiting their concern, for the welfare of this branch of our industry. If some State rivalry could be instituted, and suitable prizes be awarded, to such Schools as exhibit the greatest improvement, or furnish the best scholar in any of the common branches, perhaps local pride might awaken a zeal in our societies, that would lead to emulation, on the part not only of

pupils and Teachers, but of the parents and citizens generally. In our remote regions of the north, far away from the center of literary commerce, we lack the means of availing ourselves, of the lights which are continually scintillating in the firmament of knowledge, and we require some uncommon impetus, to lead us onward in this branch of our country's prosperity; greater at least than that required at a point nearer to the center of learning. If those having authority and ability, would visit us, and rouse up the lethargy of the people, a "revival" on education might be the happy consequence.

Many young men in our midst here since an early day, have reached an age, which precludes them from the enjoyment of our Public Schools, and from the enticements of the bar-room, billiard-room, and even the card table; it is almost impossible to induce them, to reach forward to the means of education presented to them, feeling the want as they must and do, they still surrender themselves to these useless pastimes, and grow up in ignorance, or still worse, eventually fill our country with paupers, or our jails with criminals.

M. RUCH,
Sup't of Public Schools, of Trinity County.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

B. A. MARDIS.....Superintendent.

Attendance at School.—During the time the Schools have been opened as free Schools, the greater portion of the children, living within a convenient distance, attend them. Such as do not, are prevented, either by living at too great a distance, or by being compelled to work to earn a livelihood for themselves or parents. Some of our districts are very large, extending for ten miles or more; and several of the scholars walk four to five miles daily to School. The irregularity of attendance in scholars enrolled, is caused mainly by sickness of themselves or parents. The Schools are not graded, because the population, in no one district, is sufficient to support, or to fill, a primary, a secondary, and a grammar School, separately.

Examinations.—Public examinations should be held every six months, and an exhibition of elocution once a year. The parents will attend these, in order to see how their own children acquit themselves, and in this way become interested in the School. Visits, by parents and Trustees, as often as convenient, are solicited by the Teachers, and have been quite frequent.

The Trustees of the Sonora School, have deemed it advisable to keep School, thus far, only the three months prescribed by law, so as to save their funds for the erection of an attractive School-House. This they have accomplished, and henceforth they can keep the School open as a free School, much longer. The scholars have not suffered, as there were good private Schools, and nearly all could afford to pay. Now, that time has changed, and men are poor; they have a School-House for their children, and better instruction than the private Schools could furnish. The Columbia Trustees, seeing the advantage of this plan, are about to pursue the same course.

Remarks on the Finances of the Schools.—In some of the districts, a special tax has been asked for. In others, subscription papers have been

circulated. Others have resorted to the rate-bill; while others have relied solely upon the apportionment, and have kept the School open as a free School, only so long as the funds lasted, leaving the scholars to attend private Schools, during the remainder of the year. The Trustees of the Sonora School, have received two benefits within the year; one, an exhibition, by some of the citizens, musicians, etc., with recitations by children; the other by the proprietor of a panorama. They object to a rate-bill, because it appears to offer a premium to those children who stay away the most time during the month, instead of encouraging regularity of attendance. Again, it is impossible to collect such numerous small accounts, from a floating population, such as is found in all mining regions, without paying as much for collection as the bills amount to. Moreover, there are always some children too poor to pay anything. To collect from others, and not from them, creates odious distinctions, incompatible with the Common School system. No child ought to be made to feel, even in this trifling way, that he is poor, or distinguished from the rest, as a charity scholar.

How Trustees perform their Duties.—The best mode of securing efficient Trustees, is to urge the parents (in the advertisement calling for the election of Trustees) to select such as have children to be educated, or have manifested an interest in education.

Improvements Needed.—The School Law can be beneficially changed so as to abolish rate bills, and allow the Trustees to collect one dollar, or such other sum as may be necessary, per month, from each scholar, in advance. During the three months, the Schools should be *entirely free*, to all; after that, if there are funds in the treasury, let the School still remain under the control of the Trustees, with power to collect in advance from each scholar, so much as may be necessary to sustain the School. This gives the Trustees control of the Teacher, enables them to shape the School, and to admit such scholars free as may be known by them to be really too poor to pay.

General Remarks upon Education.—I consider it of the first importance, to have a large, commodious, comfortable, and attractive School-House, with shrubbery and evergreen trees around it. It should be such a building as will command the admiration of the scholars and of the citizens generally. The play-ground should also be better than can be found in any other part of the town. These two things will secure *attendance* by the children, quite as much as any other appliances outside of the School room. Then the room should be ornamented with maps, diagrams, etc.

The teachers should be instructed to give popular lectures on the more attractive sciences, such as chemistry, astronomy, philosophy, etc.

In a School, so conducted, and with such a building, the parents and citizens will feel a pride, and they will contribute by subscription to make up any deficiency in the fund necessary to sustain such a School.

It will be a matter of pride, also, to be a Trustee of such a School, and this will help materially to secure efficiency on the part of the Trustees.

The term *Common School*, to the minds of some, implies that the School and everything connected with it is inferior, or common. Hence they feel no interest. This impression is gradually worn away, if the building, its furniture, and its surroundings, are superior to those belonging to any Private School. The Public School then becomes an institution to be exhibited to every stranger visiting the place, and the Teacher receives those marks of attention from the citizens and from strangers, which elevate him in the estimation of the pupils.

Education should be made *attractive*. Discipline without the whip—instruction without repulsion—thorough education on the part of the Teacher, with a faculty for imparting to others—these will secure success everywhere.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Yours,

B. A. MARDIS,
Superintendent of Public Schools, of Tuolumne County.

YOLO COUNTY.

HENRY GADDIS.....Superintendent.

Attendance at School.—A thin population, a want of money, added to a want of proper interest on the part of parents, prevents the attendance at some of our Schools, yet I think the reports will show an improvement over last year. Energetic Teachers, as well as Trustees, can do much in this respect.

Our Schools are not graded, because there would not be a sufficient number of pupils in each grade to justify it; but there is a constant and increasing demand for Teachers of higher attainments, and in some of our best Schools the Primary, Grammar, and Intermediate, studies are combined. Many of our pupils are qualified to advance into the higher grades, and the Trustees in several of the districts contemplate a graduation of the Schools as soon as circumstances will permit.

Teachers.—We have seven first class Teachers, and four that will rank as second class. There are none over thirty-two years of age, and the youngest is twenty-two years. Their experience ranges from three months to seven years. There are not many who intend to make teaching a permanent profession. In answer to this question all of our best Teachers say, "Yes, for a while," or until some better or more lucrative vocation presents itself.

Examinations, etc.—During the past year there has been a greatly increased interest manifested in the Schools of this county. A May-day picnic was held at Cacheville, which was attended by several hundred people, who were highly gratified with the zeal, tact, and energy, of the Teachers, and saw much to admire in the exercises of the pupils, many of whom acquitted themselves in a manner highly creditable to themselves and their instructors. Examinations have been held in several of the Schools, and visits by parents and Trustees are more frequent than formerly. Teachers, as well as students, are thus encouraged and stimulated to greater exertion when they know that their labors are appreciated.

Remarks on the Finances of the Schools.—The State apportionment for the year has amounted to one thousand four hundred and thirty-seven dollars and eighty cents; the County Fund from all sources, two thousand five hundred and eighty-seven dollars and seventy-eight cents; total, four thousand and twenty-five dollars and fifty-eight cents. Districts Nos. two, four, five, nine, ten, and eleven, have used all the funds placed to their credit, in addition to the amount raised by subscription. The Public Funds have been insufficient to defray the entire expense in any district of the county.

It will be seen, by reference to the table, that the aggregate expenses of the county, for School purposes, have been more than double the amount of Public Funds during the past year. There has been two thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven dollars and sixty-two cents expended for building purposes alone.

Two new districts have been formed during the past year, viz: Grand Island, from parts of Districts Nos. two and five; and Merritt, from the Township of that name, in which the Schools have been entirely supported by private patronage.

How Trustees perform their Duties.—The Trustees, in most of the districts, have been prompt and faithful in the discharge of their duties, considering that they receive no compensation, and have often exhibited their zeal by a correspondence with this office in relation to School affairs. All of them cannot spare much time, but some have made great personal sacrifices for this object. There is plenty of room for them yet to display their energy in the promotion of this great work. The Trustees of Yolo City, Buchanan, Cottonwood, and Prairie Districts deserve a special notice for their fidelity. There has been but one instance of gross negligence.

Improvements Needed.—The act of April 26th, 1858, is a dead letter, so far as this County is concerned—no advantage has been, or is likely to be, derived from it. I would, therefore, recommend its repeal, and a twenty or twenty-five cent tax substituted. Little revenue is likely to accrue to the County Fund from the operation of the present Estray Law. The Trustees in some of the Districts have suggested an amendment to the act of March 3d, 1853, so as to allow settlers to obtain their lands at the minimum price, and thus facilitate the sale of those lands, without compelling settlers to compete with persons of capital. I think the School Law should be so amended as to require a uniformity of books. In many cases, the multiplicity of School Books, renders it impossible for the Teacher to classify the children properly.

I think, likewise, that a rate bill should be as legal as any other debt.

General Remarks upon Education.—There is, perhaps, no subject more deeply impressed upon the minds of the American people, than that of the instruction of their youth. From the settlement of Jamestown and Plymouth to the present time, it has formed a prominent feature in our history. We are, in a great measure, indebted to it for the enviable position that we at present occupy among the powers of the earth. As a people, and as individuals, we have been, and are, willing to sacrifice much for this purpose. None of the political questions of the day demand greater consideration, but unfortunately for our young and glorious State, other matters of comparatively minor importance have engrossed the attention of those upon whom this duty should have devolved. Great and immediate pecuniary results are not supposed to be derived from it. "There is not much gold in the bowels of Parnassus." Sordid considerations are thus allowed to interpose. It is true, that a commencement has been made, and perhaps, under all the circumstances attending the settlement of this State, we should not complain of what has not been done, when so many evidences are given on every side of a desire to promote this great blessing. Our population is becoming more assimilated and blended, more fixed and permanent, and homes are being established. Let us then demand from our Legislators every proper facility for promoting the cause of education. If we examine the history of our country, filled as it is with great achievements, we will discover the wisdom of our Fathers, in making Common Schools the basis for the support of our democratic institutions.

When the institutions of a nation depend upon the virtue and intelligence of its citizens, and, when all offices of honor and trust are open to merit, it becomes the imperative duty of the government to provide for the moral and intellectual improvement of the rising generation. To the State, then, we look for legislative and pecuniary assistance, to the parent, for the moral training of the child, and to the Teacher, for the development of his intellectual powers; all should act in concert; but sometimes this is not the case; people too frequently look upon Teachers as *endurable evils*, whose talents and labors of anxiety, must subserve their caprices, and pupils are allowed to judge of the capacity of their Teachers. This feeling is wrong and interferes greatly with the prosperity of a School.

Pupils should be taught that they go to School to learn and not to judge, and the Teacher should be allowed to judge of the capabilities of the children, for unless this is done little material advantage can be expected from his labors. I am gratified to be able to say, that the race of vagrant and itinerant Teachers has become nearly extinct in this county. A majority of those at present engaged in teaching are employed permanently, and will compare favorably with ladies and gentlemen of the same profession in other parts of the State. The publication of your "Commentaries on the School Law," has done much good in this respect, as well as in many others. I do not know that I can communicate anything more that would be of much interest to you in connection with this subject, and therefore conclude these disjointed remarks, with assurances of the highest consideration and esteem, of

Yours, very respectfully,

HENRY GADDIS,
Superintendent of Public Schools of Yolo County.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
FOR
THE YEAR 1859.

HARLES T. BOTTS.....STATE PRINTER.

ANNUAL REPORT.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Sacramento, Dec. 15th, A. D. 1859. }

To His Excellency,

JOHN B. WELLER,

Governor of the State of California :

Sir :—I have the honor to transmit to you my Second Annual Report, together with a transcript of my " official docket " for the present year.

The docket is large, embracing many cases of importance, but only contains those which were tried in the Supreme Court.

I have also, during this year, appeared in other courts, when proceedings were instituted in which the State was either directly or indirectly interested. As this, however, was extra-official labor, not required by law, I have not recorded these partially litigated cases in the docket.

The official correspondence of this office has greatly increased of late, and is too voluminous for a report like this.

I have not received any communications this year from District Attorneys making reports or recommendations, and it is useless for me to demand such until the law with regard to their duties is so amended as to attach a penalty on neglect by them to comply with a demand from this office.

I am required, by law, to " make such suggestions as shall appear calculated to improve the laws of this State." Heretofore, the effect produced by an observance of this provision as a correction for statutory defects has been inconsiderable.

Of the suggestions made in my former Annual Report but few received the requisite attention from the Legislature, and I find, upon examination, that the recommendations of my predecessors have met with much the same fate.

It is a misfortune that the greater part of the session of our Legislatures has been consumed in special legislation.

The public weal, and our embarrassed financial condition, imperatively demand that subjects of mere petty legislation be excluded from the con-

sideration of our law-makers, and be confined to the particular departments to which they more properly belong.

A change for the better can be attained by a strict observance of, and adherence to, that provision of the law creating a Board of Examiners, which prohibits the Legislature from considering any claim against the State which has not been first presented to, and acted upon by, the Board; by the passage of a law authorizing the courts to change the names of persons making application therefor; by an act to provide for the location of county seats by Boards of Supervisors; and by the rejection of any scheme of private speculation.

There are other sources of the evil complained of, but I have enumerated those which most injuriously affect our State legislation.

In my last Annual Report I suggested the passage of the following laws:

An act to amend the act concerning crimes and punishments so as to make the unlawful use or conversion, by a clerk, bailee, or other person acting in a judiciary or confidential capacity, of money, goods, or chattels intrusted to him as such bailee, a larceny.

An act as to the competency of witnesses in criminal cases.

An act for the better observance of the Christian Sabbath. And an act relating to executions in civil cases.

I beg leave to refer to that report, and, for the reasons therein given, to resuggest the passage of the acts enumerated.

I also desire to reiterate the suggestions then offered in reference to the revenue and land laws of this State, and to say that defects as great now exist in those laws as then.

I would recommend the passage of an act making it criminal to send or bear a challenge to fight a duel. And, also, that section forty-three of the act concerning crimes and punishments be so amended as to make the publisher of a newspaper criminally liable for all reproachful or contemptuous language toward or concerning another for not fighting a duel, or for not sending, or accepting, or bearing a challenge, which may appear in his paper.

A false sense of honor, engendered by what is supposed to be public opinion, and which, in turn, is greatly influenced by the public press, has done more toward confirming the pernicious practise of dueling, prevailing in our State to such an alarming extent, than all else beside.

So long as the public hold it dishonorable to decline a challenge, to fight, or to decline sending a challenge for personal insult, dueling will be practised. The public will so esteem it as long as newspapers are licensed to publish the offensive cards of one man against another, or their own comments tending to degrade, bring into contempt or ridicule one who has refused to resort to the "code of honor."

Section 376 of the criminal practice act declares that "upon a trial for having, with intent to cheat or defraud another designedly, by any false pretense, obtained the signature of any person to a written instrument, or having obtained from any person any money, personal property or valuable thing, no evidence shall be admitted of a false pretense expressed in language and unaccompanied by a false token or writing, unless the pretense or some note or memorandum thereof be in writing, either subscribed by, or in the handwriting of, the defendant."

This section should be entirely expunged from the statute or greatly modified. As it now stands, the most gross, false, and fraudulent representations, can be made under such circumstances as to deceive the most

vigilant; and yet, unless such representations are accompanied by a false token or writing, no offense has been committed. We hear daily complaints against the inefficacy of this law, and justly so.

The law concerning punishments is, in some respects, very uncertain, and should be perfected. The effect of an escape or appeal upon the original judgment is not clearly defined. I would, therefore, recommend that a sentence of confinement in prison commence at the date of incarceration, and that the full period of the judgment be filled, without counting the time a party may be at large by escape.

Section seven of the act concerning the office of Controller of State declares that "he (the Controller) shall direct prosecutions, in the name of the State, for all official delinquencies in relation to the assessment, collection, and payment of the revenue, against all persons who, by any means, become possessed of public money or property, and fail to pay over or deliver the same, and against all debtors of the State."

The Controller is not presumed to be a lawyer by profession, and it would seem proper that the power contained in the section quoted should be transferred to the law department of the government.

I, therefore, suggest whether it would not be prudent to require each State officer to report to the Attorney-General all supposed delinquencies and liabilities to the State which may come within his knowledge, and to authorize the latter to institute suits in such of the cases so reported as he may deem necessary. My attention has been especially called to this subject by a recent occurrence.

An ex-District Judge, under one construction of the Constitution, was indebted to the State some three or four hundred dollars for money overdrawn upon his salary, while, under a different construction, there was due him seven or eight thousand dollars. As no law has been passed authorizing suits to be brought against the State, the claimant was compelled to resort to the Legislature, through the Board of Examiners, unless suit should be brought against him for the sum claimed to have been overdrawn, in which event he could plead his demand as an offset, and recover judgment over, provided the court agreed with him in his construction of the Constitution.

No lawyer would have instituted such a suit under the circumstances. But the Controller did, and I learn that a judgment was obtained against the State for about eight thousand dollars.

In this connection I will also suggest the propriety of a law authorizing the Attorney-General to institute all suits, in behalf of the State, for the recovery of property or the assertion of her rights that may become necessary. It is a mooted question whether any suit can be brought in the name of the State by any one unless expressly authorized by the Legislature to do so. The subject is now before the Supreme Court in the "State Prison case," so called, but it may not be disposed of in time for legislative action at the next session.

The act "concerning the office of County Assessor" fixes the term of that office at one year, while the act "concerning offices" declares that County Assessors shall be elected at the general election of 1851, and every two years thereafter.

In consequence of the repugnance of these two acts, disputes have arisen in some counties between claimants to the office of Assessor, and the Legislature should settle the question in future by amending the first named act so as to make it conform to the latter.

Our insolvent law should be so amended as to require the party asking relief under the act, to serve, personally or through mail, upon each of his

creditors, notice of his intention to make such application. All the notice now required is a publication for thirty days in a newspaper published in the county in which the application is made, or, if there is no paper published there, then in the nearest county thereto in which a newspaper is published. The consequence is, that persons becoming involved in one portion of the State may remove to another, acquire a residence there, make their application for a discharge, publish notice of the application in a paper of limited circulation, and procure a discharge before their creditors have the slightest intimation of the commencement of the proceeding.

The case stated is not a hypothetical one, but of frequent occurrence.

I would suggest, for the protection of clergymen, and others who are authorized to perform the ceremony of marriage in this State, that the law regulating marriages be so amended as to authorize them to administer an oath to the parties desiring to be united in the holy bonds, and their attendants, concerning the respective ages of such parties; and, if it should appear upon examination of the parties or their attendants, that they (the parties) are of lawful age, then the clergyman, or other person performing the ceremony, to be exempt from the penalty attached to joining persons in marriage who are under age, even though the parties might not be of the age represented upon the examination. As a matter of course, the pains and penalties of perjury should be attached to a false oath made under the circumstances suggested.

The law spoken of, which is now upon the statute book, makes it an offense to unite in marriage persons under age, without regard to the fact whether the individual celebrating the nuptials is cognizant of the disability. In other words, an *act* is declared criminal which wants the important accompaniment of *intent*. Clergymen who have been deceived by appearances and the representation of parties, have, with good reason, complained of this law.

The propriety of appointing a commission of persons, learned in the law, to prepare a code of laws for this State is beginning to be discussed.

I am inclined to the opinion that wisdom dictates such action. I think it the only mode of approaching the greatest perfection in a system of laws of which the human mind is capable.

Should you think proper to direct the attention of the Legislature to this subject, and should they receive it favorably, then I suggest the proper course would be to appoint a commission and require them to report the result of their labors to the succeeding Legislature.

After pursuing this course the duties of the incoming Legislature would be so abridged that, upon the passage of a few general laws now urgently required, they might fix an early day for adjournment, and thus save a large sum of money to the public treasury.

In conclusion, allow me to express my willingness to afford any further information relative to this department that the Legislature may require.

I am, respectfully, your ob't serv't,

THOS. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney-General.

TRANSCRIPT OF DOCKET.

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DOCKET FOR 1859.

Title of Cause.	In what County, District and Court instituted.	Character of Cause—Civil or Criminal.	Mode of Prosecution, and Nature of Demand or Crime.	Stage of Proceedings in Court below.	Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.
The People v. Ah Fong.	County of San Francisco—Court of Sessions.	Criminal prosecution for a felony.	By indictment for gambling.	Judgment rendered, overruling demurrer to indictment.	Judgment affirmed and appeal dismissed.
The People <i>ex rel.</i> Thos. H. Williams, Attorney-General v. Green S. Martin.	County of Tuolumne—District Court, Fifth Judicial District.	Civil proceeding to try respondent's right to the office of County Judge.	By information in nature of a quo warranto, and praying the ouster of respondent from office.	Judgment dismissing complaint of relator, with costs to respondent.	Judgment affirmed.
The People <i>ex rel.</i> v. Burbank.	County of San Francisco—District Court, Twelfth Judicial District.	Civil proceeding to try respondent's right to the office of District Judge of the Fourth Judicial District.	By quo warranto, to ouster respondent from office, and for decree declaring J. S. Fager legally entitled thereto.	Judgment for respondent, Burbank.	Judgment reversed, and ordered to be entered for appellant.
The People v. Ah Fong.	County of Mariposa—District Court, Thirteenth Judicial District.	Criminal prosecution for a felony.	By indictment for murder.	Judgment of death rendered.	Judgment reversed, and cause remanded for a new trial.
The People v. Julien Ramirez.	County of San Joaquin—Court of Sessions.	Criminal prosecution for a felony.	By indictment for grand larceny.	Judgment of imprisonment in State Prison for the term of two years.	Judgment reversed, and cause remanded.
The People <i>ex rel.</i> Raun & Plant v. Board of Supervisors of El Dorado County.	County of El Dorado—District Court, Eleventh Judicial District.	Civil proceeding to vacate an order of the Board.	By certiorari to review an order allowing the County Auditor seventy-five cents on each warrant drawn by him.	Judgment declaring void the order of the Board, and enjoining the County Treasurer from paying the warrant illegally issued for such service.	Judgment affirmed.

The People v. Juo. G. Bircham.	County of El Dorado—District Court, Eleventh Judicial District.	Civil proceeding on forfeiture of recognizance.	By appeal from order of the District Court setting aside the judgment of forfeiture.	Judgment declaring void the order of forfeiture, and ordering a return of execution.	Judgment affirmed.
The People v. Valletti.	County of Sutter—Court of Sessions.	Criminal prosecution for a felony.	By indictment for grand larceny.	Judgment of imprisonment for three years in State Prison.	Judgment reversed, and cause remanded.
The People v. Plummer.	County of Nevada, Fourteenth Judicial District—change of venue to county of Yuba, Tenth Judicial District.	Criminal prosecution for a felony.	By indictment for murder.	Verdict of murder in second degree, and judgment of imprisonment for ten years in State Prison, at hard labor.	Judgment affirmed.
The People v. John Scott, John Wright, et al.	County of Sacramento—Court of Sessions.	Criminal prosecution for a felony.	By indictment for robbery.	Judgment that defendant, John Wright, be imprisoned eight years in the State Prison.	Judgment reversed, and cause remanded.
The People v. L. D. Miller.	County of Amador—District Court, Fifth Judicial District.	Criminal prosecution for a felony.	By indictment for murder.	Conviction for manslaughter, and judgment of six months imprisonment in State Prison.	Judgment reversed.
The People v. Feliciano Urias.	County of Contra Costa—Court of Sessions.	Criminal prosecution for a felony.	By indictment for "an assault with a deadly weapon with intent to kill."	Judgment for imprisonment for five years in State Prison.	Judgment reversed, and cause remanded for further proceedings.
The State of California v. Wells, Fargo & Co.	County of San Francisco—District Court, Twelfth Judicial District.	Civil proceeding for restitution of State Bonds.	By suit for replevy of State Bonds, of the amount of \$25,000.	Judgment, on demurrer, for defendants, with costs.	
The People v. Robert Muzzy.	County of Trinity—Court of Sessions.	Criminal prosecution for a felony.	By indictment for an attempt to commit an incestuous marriage.	Judgment of imprisonment for one year in the State Prison.	Judgment reversed, and cause remanded.
The People v. Miguel Marquez.	County of Alameda—District Court, Third Judicial District.	Criminal prosecution for a felony.	By indictment for murder.	Judgment of death.	

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

Title of Cause.	In what County, District, and Court instituted.	Character of Cause—Civil or Criminal.	Mode of Prosecution, and Nature of Demand or Crime.	Stage of Proceedings in Court below.	Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.
The State of California <i>vs.</i> Robt. C. Rogers, Administrator	County of San Francisco—District Court, Fourth Judicial District.....	Civil action, on information of Attorney-General, to try the right of property claimed to have been cheated	In nature of an inquest of office, on estates of David Morgan and Isaac Levick, and requiring the tenants to show cause, etc.	Judgment for defendant	Judgment affirmed.
Cloud <i>v.</i> El Dorado County	County of El Dorado—District Court, Eleventh Judicial District.....	Civil action of ejectment	By suit to recover the court house and grounds, belonging to the County, and for rents and profits	Judgment for defendant	Judgment affirmed.
The State of California <i>vs.</i> The City and County of San Francisco.....	County of San Francisco—District Court, Fourth Judicial District.....	Civil proceeding to try the right of property	By suit of ejectment to recover possession of lot No. 118, (as per official maps) and for \$500 damages	Judgment for defendants	Judgment affirmed.
The People <i>v.</i> John Reynolds	County of San Francisco—District Court, Fourth Judicial District.....	Criminal prosecution for a felony	By indictment for murder	Verdict for murder in second degree, and judgment of imprisonment in State Prison for life.....	.....
The People <i>ex rel.</i> H. S. Brown <i>v.</i> Orrin Bailey	County of San Francisco—District Court, Twelfth Judicial District.....	Civil proceeding to try respondent's right to the office of Justice of the Peace for second district of first township	By information, praying judgment of ouster of respondent from office	Judgment for respondent .....	.....
The People <i>ex rel.</i> David Jacks <i>v.</i> Thomas W. Day, County Treasurer	County of Monterey—County Court.....	Civil proceeding to enforce rights of relator, who held bonds of the county	By mandamus to compel County Treasurer to pay moneys into the Sinking Fund of the County....	Judgment of peremptory mandate against respondent, Day .....	.....
The People <i>ex rel.</i> Albert Packard <i>v.</i> Board of Supervisors of Santa Barbara County	County of Santa Barbara—District Court, Second Judicial District.....	Civil proceeding to compel respondents to the performance of an official act	By petition for mandamus to constrain the Board to assess and collect	Order denying the petition of complainant	Judgment affirmed.
The People <i>v.</i> Narcotino Berryessa	County of Napa—Court of Sessions.....	Criminal prosecution for a felony	By indictment for grand larceny	Judgment for three years in State Prison .....	.....
The People <i>v.</i> Jacob T. Elvey	County of San Joaquin—District Court, Fifth Judicial District.....	Criminal prosecution for a felony	By indictment for murder	Judgment of death	Judgment affirmed, and Court below ordered to carry sentence into execution
The People <i>v.</i> John W. Ball	County of Sonoma—Court of Sessions.....	Criminal prosecution for a felony	By indictment for grand larceny	Judgment of imprisonment for two years in State Prison.....	Judgment reversed.
The People <i>ex rel.</i> Edward H. Palmer <i>v.</i> C. E. Woodbury	County of San Francisco—District Court, Twelfth Judicial District.....	Civil proceeding to try the right of respondent to the franchise of pilot	On information by the Attorney-General to oust respondent from office	Judgment for respondent with costs	Judgment reversed, and cause remanded
The People <i>v.</i> Thomas Elder	County of Plumas—District Court, Seventeenth Judicial District.....	Criminal prosecution for a felony	By indictment for murder	Judgment of death	Judgment affirmed.
The People <i>v.</i> John Jenkins	County of Plumas—District Court, Seventeenth Judicial District.....	Criminal prosecution for a felony	By indictment for murder	Judgment of death	Judgment affirmed.
The People <i>v.</i> J. P. O'Hara	County of Sacramento—Court of Sessions.....	Criminal prosecution for a felony	By indictment for robbery	Judgment of imprisonment for eight years in State Prison.....	Judgment reversed.
The People <i>v.</i> Alex. Griffin	County of Nevada—District Court, Fourteenth Judicial District.....	Criminal prosecution for a felony	By indictment for murder	Verdict of murder in second degree, and judgment of imprisonment for fifteen years in State Prison	Appeal dismissed..
The People <i>v.</i> Hubert Keenan	County of Butte—District Court, Fifteenth Judicial District.....	Criminal prosecution for a felony	By indictment for murder	Judgment of death	Judgment reversed, and cause remanded
The People <i>v.</i> George Sevier	County of Placer—Court of Sessions.....	Criminal prosecution for a felony	By indictment for gambling	Judgment overruling demurrer to indictment	Judgment affirmed.
The People <i>ex rel.</i> Thomas H. Williams, Attorney-General <i>v.</i> H. N. Squires	County of Colusa—District Court, Sixteenth Judicial District.....	Civil proceeding to test the right to collect taxes	By information to test the right of a Collector to collect county taxes	Judgment for respondent	Judgment affirmed.

GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued.

Title of Cause.	In what County, District, and Court instituted.	Character of Cause—Civil or Criminal.	Mode of Prosecution, and Nature of Demand or Crime.	Stage of Proceedings in Court below.	Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court.
The People v. Henry Wapner	County of San Francisco—District Court, Fourth Judicial District	Criminal prosecution for a felony	By indictment for murder	Judgment of death .....	.....
The People v. George F. Wyman	County of San Mateo—District Court, Twelfth Judicial District	Criminal prosecution for a felony	By indictment for murder	Verdict of manslaughter, and judgment of imprisonment in State Prison for one year .....	.....
The People v. Frank A. Carabin	County of Shasta—Court of Sessions	Criminal prosecution for a felony	By indictment for grand larceny	Judgment of imprisonment for three years and six months in State Prison .....	.....
The People v. Robt. Beatty	County of San Francisco—Court of Sessions	Criminal prosecution for a felony	By indictment for "dealing a banking game,"	Judgment of imprisonment for three years and five hundred dollars .....	.....
The People v. Damos Berryessa	County of Napa—Court of Sessions	Criminal prosecution for a felony	By indictment for grand larceny	Judgment of imprisonment for three years in State Prison	Appeal dismissed ..
The People ex rel. R. S. Westbrook v. Rosborough	County of Siskiyou—District Court, Ninth Judicial District	Civil proceeding to enforce relator's right to office ..	By information to oust respondent and declare relator entitled to the office of County Judge	Judgment for respondent with costs	Judgment affirmed.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
FOR
THE YEAR 1859.

JHAS. T. BOTTS.....STATE PRINTER.

ANNUAL REPORT.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
December 15th, 1859.

To His Excellency,

JOHN B. WELLER,

Governor of the State of California:

SIR :—In obedience to the requirements of the laws of this State, I beg leave to submit the following report of the transactions of this office for the year ending December 15th, 1859, and of the present condition of the State Library.

I have availed myself of the privilege allowed me by law and Concurrent Resolution No. 3, passed January 11th, 1859, and presented, on behalf of this State, to each of the public libraries in this State, within my knowledge, a full set of the Journals, Appendices, and Debates in the Constitutional Convention; also, to different libraries and public institutions in the Atlantic States and Great Britain.

On the 24th of May last I forwarded, in compliance with the request of the Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State, to Washington City a complete set of the Statutes, Supreme Court Reports, Journals and Appendices, also, debates in the Constitutional Convention and Wood's Digest for communication to her Britannic Majesty's Government.

On the 25th day of April (six days after the adjournment of the Legislature) the State Printer commenced delivering the statutes of the last session of the Legislature, and, by the 17th day of May, the distribution of them, as required by law, was completed—eleven hundred and twenty-four copies having been forwarded to the County Clerks of the respective counties of this State.

Three hundred copies each, of the ninth, tenth, and eleventh volumes of the Supreme Court Reports have been received from the Reporter and distributed, as required by law.

The Journals and Appendixes of the tenth session, together with thirteen hundred copies of the transactions of the State Agricultural Society for the year 1858, have been distributed in accordance with the requirements of the law.

Two hundred copies of the Laws of 1850 and 1851, which were ordered printed in the Spanish language, by the last Legislature, have been received and distributed.

I would recommend that more stringent laws be enacted than those now in force, requiring county officers, receiving laws and reports from the State, to turn them over to their successors in office. Frequent application is made to this office, by county officers, for the statutes and reports of the Supreme Court, they stating that their predecessors in office have failed to turn any over to them.

During the past year there has been added to the State Library, by purchase, twenty-one hundred volumes.

By exchanging with the United States Government, the States, Territories, literary associations, and foreign governments, we are constantly making very valuable additions to the Library.

By direction of the Board of Directors of the Library, I forwarded, on the 4th day of November, twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2,500), less exchange, to the purchasing agent in New York city, to be expended in purchasing another invoice of books.

Since my last report I have paid into the Library Fund the sum of twenty-three hundred and six dollars and twenty-five cents for fees collected in this office, and I now have on hand, to be paid in at the expiration of the present quarter, the sum of five hundred dollars.

The lease for the premises occupied by the Supreme Court and State Library having expired, I have, in connection with the Judges of the Supreme Court, selected a court room and library rooms on the corner of 2d and J streets, at a saving to the State of per annum.

The library rooms occupy the first and second stories, and are much more secure from fire than the one now occupied, and are much larger.

The law relative to this office devolves upon the Secretary of State the duty of purchasing stationery, fuel, lights, etc., for the Legislature, Supreme Court, and all public officers residing at the seat of government, and, pursuant to the requirements of the law, I have the stationery of H. Baneroff & Co.

I have also purchased, of Smith & Van Orden, forty tons of coal at twenty-seven dollars per ton, also, ten cords of wood of George McDonald at seven dollars and fifty cents per cord, and seventy-five boxes of candles, of Messrs. Sneath & Arnold, at forty-seven and one-half cents per pound.

The entire cost of refitting the Capitol, now in progress, will, when completed, be reported to the Legislature, as required by law.

The transactions of the Board of Examiners, Stamp Commissioners, and State Prison Directors, of all of which Boards the Secretary of State is a member, will be exhibited in separate reports by the different Boards.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

FERRIS FORMAN,

Secretary of State.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE STATE REGISTRAR,

FOR

THE YEAR 1859.

CHARLES T. BOTTS.....STATE PRINTER.

ANNUAL REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE REGISTRAR, }
December 20, 1859. }

To His Excellency,

JOHN B. WELLER,

Governor of the State of California :

In accordance with the provisions of the Law, I herewith transmit a report of the Registration of Marriages, Births, Divorces, Deaths, and Executors, and Administrators, made in my office during the year ending November 30, 1859.

Notwithstanding I have used every exertion, during the past year, to make the provisions of the law generally known, I regret to state that it has been, as the accompanying tabular statements will show, during that time, but partially complied with—thereby depriving the State of the benefits arising from the valuable statistics, which its full and thorough observance would furnish, and failing to remunerate the parties charged with its execution. While I have in no case resorted to harsh or extreme measures to enforce the law, or inflict its penalties, there appears to be an insuperable, if not insurmountable prejudice against its provisions on the part of the people at large. That a regulation so useful in its character—wholesome, and sanitary in its operation and effects, and one upon which the civilized world, dating centuries back, has set an almost universal seal of approval, should meet with this strenuous opposition in one of the most enlightened communities in the world, is a problem beyond my comprehension, and which I leave for others to solve. From the earliest recorded history of the world, from that time, when in the words of the poet, “Adam delved and Eve span”—from the initial marriage, and the first birth, in the bowers of Eden—from the first fratricidal death—from the times we read of in an ancient Report of Registrations, when “Abraham begat Isaac, and Isaac begat Jacob,” and so on, to

the end of the chapter, the system of registration embodies the only correct and reliable history of mankind.

OBSERVANCE OF THE LAW.

While the Registration of Marriages, Divorces, Deaths, and Executors, and Administrators, has been but partially observed throughout the State, and as the accompanying statement shows, is in a number of counties entirely ignored—that of *Births*, which may be regarded as one of the most important in a legal, if not in a statistical point of view—for I think I am warranted in saying that not more than one family in ten throughout the entire State keep a correct record of this important event—is almost entirely neglected. In making out the accompanying statement of Births, however, justice compels me to say that in numerous instances, foreign-born citizens, who are familiar with the operation and benefits of this regulation in their native country, have not only registered the Births occurring in their families *since the passage of the law*, but also *those previously born in the State*. While this is the case—as a general thing, “Jo. Bowers’ people” are deadly hostile to any other record than that extemporized *on the backs of their doors with a piece of chalk!*—and with the wandering and nomadic tribes who pitch their tents “here to-day, and there to-morrow”—where Births occur *in the wagon*, that important event is chronicled in a similarly permanent style on the tail-board.

But one case of twins is reported among the past year’s Births, and in this particular, although her record in this department is small, Merced has proved herself the “Banner County.” Inasmuch as the parents of the boys have complimented the State Registrar by giving them his name, he has returned his portion of the registration fee, of fifty cents each, with a hole in the same for his namesakes to cut their teeth on. Long may they live and prosper, and prove an honor and comfort to their parents.

MARRIAGES.

With regard to *Marriages*, which are, in a great majority of instances, solemnized by the Reverend Clergy, who being teachers of the *divine*, are reasonably supposed to be posted in the *secular law*, and to follow that sublime injunction, “render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar’s”—there certainly can be no valid excuse for their continued neglect of, and frequent attempts to evade, the provisions of this law. There are numerous and honorable exceptions to this rule, as the records will testify, but there are cases, flagrant and disreputable in their character, and disgraceful to the parties, who soil their sacred vestments, and bring odium upon their profession, by engaging in them. A practice has grown up to some extent, among certain of these parties, of keeping Marriages secret for a considerable time beyond that specified in the law, *for a consideration*, (?) of course, thereby practicing a disgraceful deceit upon the public, and becoming, in some instances, direct parties to gross frauds upon the community.

In the most enlightened countries of the world, as I have before stated, this system has been in successful operation for centuries, and the most valuable of all the publications of the British Government is the Annual Report of the Registrar-General of England, embracing as it does, something like one thousand pages of valuable statistical matter, furnishing a full, true, and perfect transcript of the history of the British realm for each year. I have endeavored, unsuccessfully, to procure through the State Department at Washington, and by application to the head of

this Bureau direct, to procure a copy of this valuable document. While upon this portion of the subject, I cannot forbear quoting the following remarks in relation to the registration system, in operation in England and a majority of the British Provinces.

“The value of a good system of registration, pertaining to the population of a country, is indisputable. The system in operation in England, is confessedly the best means of testing the social condition, the progress, or retrogression of the population. It is the barometer, so to speak, of the salubrity, or insalubrity of a season or a locality, the influence of sanitary improvements upon the public health, and even the degree of comfort enjoyed by the people. The report of the Registrar-General is amongst the most valuable and interesting of official documents; its facts furnish food for the statistician; its results furnish lessons which the statesman, the journalist, and the moralist, turn to profitable account. Through this agency, indeed, the efficacy of the domestic legislation of the Imperial Parliament has been most carefully tried; and none consider the varied uses to which the returns are applicable, without being solicitous to witness the introduction of a similar system here.”

When I first entered upon the duties of State Registrar, I procured as full a list of the Clergy of the State as possible, to whom I mailed copies of the law, that they might become fully acquainted with its provisions. Among others, I addressed Archbishop Alemany, and received the following reply:

CORRESPONDENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 3, 1858.

DEAR SIR:—I have to acknowledge your favor, dated June fourteenth, with the inclosed circular. A long absence from this place prevented me from sending you a reply at an earlier date. I was somewhat surprised to learn that the clergy under my control are included in the number of those who neglect to forward to the proper quarter, the certificates of the marriages which they celebrate, as I have enjoined on them the necessity of doing so.* I will not fail to renew this injunction, which I trust will be attended to.

I shall always, dear sir, receive with pleasure, any remarks, or suggestions which you may have to make, and shall give to them every attention. Thanking you for the politeness of your letter and circular, I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

† JOS. S. ALEMANY,
Archbishop of San Francisco.

EDWIN R. CAMPBELL,
State Registrar.

It gives me pleasure to state here, as upon a former occasion, that the Catholic clergy of California, have so far as my knowledge extends, as a body, fully complied with the requisitions of the law, thereby setting a marked example to their brethren of other denominations, who have knowingly and deliberately persevered in its violation.

* There seems to have been a misconception of my true meaning, on the part of the Bishop, in relation to this fact.

Before leaving this portion of the subject matter of this report, I cannot forego giving, in this connection, the following characteristic letter, received a few days since from the Recorder of a neighboring county, entirely unrepresented on the registration books—who, however, was chosen at the last annual election:

_____, December 3, 1859.

E. R. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
State Registrar:

DEAR SIR:—Yours of November twenty-fifth came to hand yesterday. No returns of any kind, (excepting marriages,) have been made to this office since the beginning of my term; and none were made previously thereto, at all, in compliance with the Registration Act. People in this County seem indisposed to report, and pay for births, deaths, etc.

In a Cow County, in a dry season, when money is necessarily scarce, people think that when they have paid the midwife and the undertaker, they have done enough for the indispensables. Now, matrimony being rather a luxury, they would, no doubt, feel better disposed to pay, but my predecessor being a preacher himself, and having operated in that line of business considerably, did not comply with the act, as it would have removed a few "scads" from his *rightful spoils*.

As to myself, I have done nothing in your line, further than to record one marriage certificate, for which, I received *nothing*.

Respectfully,

_____, Clerk.

Before leaving the matter of the correspondence of this department, I will state that in addition to a considerable amount of newspaper abuse, as undeserved as it has been uncalled for, but which, near a quarter of a century's connection with the press had accustomed me to—I have received, in reply to polite and courteous official circulars, replies of a directly opposite character, of which the following, selected from my files, with the replies appended, may be taken as a fair sample of the lot:

SACRAMENTO, 4th July, 1858.

Mr. E. R. CAMPBELL,
Sacramento:

SIR:—I am in receipt of a printed circular, with your signature, as "State Registrar," under date of 12 inst., and which came to hand through the post-office, intending, as I suppose, to call my attention to the existence of a law for the registration of *births*, as the newspapers of this city, have of late, truthfully credited me as the father of a child.

As your circular fails to advise me where you are to be found in your official capacity, I adopt the same medium of reply, which notified me of the existing statute.

In response to section first, I beg to say that, the date of birth is June twenty-fourth—locality, Sacramento—the child has no name as yet—sex, male—color, white—names of parents, _____, nativity of the father, _____; mother, _____; parents white. This comprises the list of inquiries and replies, as called for in section first.

In accordance with section fourth, I beg to enclose the sum of fifty cents, in payment of the required fee.

In conclusion, I would add that, in my opinion, the law, like many others, is an unconstitutional humbug—but, so long as it exists a blot upon the statute book, as a law-abiding citizen, I am disposed to contribute my mite towards relieving this impoverished State, and enabling you to avoid any "violation of your oath of office."

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully, Yours,

SACRAMENTO, July 5, 1858.

Mr. _____,
Sacramento:

SIR:—I am in the receipt of a letter bearing your name, in reply to a printed circular, as you state, with my signature as State Registrar.

You arrived at a correct conclusion, when, as you mention, that you supposed the intention of this circular was to call your attention to the existence of a law for the Registration of *Births*; the newspapers of the city, as you also correctly inform me, having "of late credited you with the birth of a child."

Although my circular may have failed to inform you where I am to be found in my "*official capacity*," had you fully examined the same you would have learned that your business in this instance, was solely with the *Recorder of Sacramento County* and not with the *State Registrar*—the Recorder of the County being required to make the original registration, a duplicate of which he is obliged to certify to me, is entitled to one-third of the fee for that service. I herewith return the amount inclosed, that you may comply with the requirements of the law and avoid the payment of the penalty of "not less than ten or more than one hundred dollars," for its infraction.

While I am rejoiced that you have a male child born to you—for I have ever had a warm side for the babies—God bless them—I trust that it may live and flourish, and that when he arrives at the age of maturity, he will in all respects *prove himself a gentleman*, and set his paternal parent an example, by returning courteous, and not offensive replies to a polite official document.

As to your charge that the Registration Law "is an unconstitutional humbug," that point has long since been settled by parties who are doubtless as learned in the law, in such case made and provided, as yourself;—your own brother, sir, who I believe has sat upon the bench, and bears the title of Judge, not only voted for, but advocated the passage of this "unconstitutional humbug," and also recommended me to the Governor of the State for the position I hold. *His* course, at least, convinces me that *there is one gentleman in the family*.

In reply to your insinuation that I am actuated by mercenary motives in the premises, I will merely state, in conclusion, that while I am tenacious of my official "rights, privileges, and immunities," and anxious to secure what legally belongs to me, I am at the same time equally anxious to do the State some service in return, in the preservation and compilation of the statistics pertaining to my department. But while I am *essentially sound* on the one-third of fifty cents for the registry of every

marriage, birth, etc., to prove to you that I am not so greedy and avaricious in the premises as you imagine, if you will promise me to die soon, I shall not charge you a single cent for recording the event, but will very cheerfully put you down as a dead-head!

Respectfully, Yours,

EDWIN R. CAMPBELL,
State Registrar.

In another case where I had inadvertently sent *two* printed circulars to the putative father of a child, or to use the words of his "illustrious predecessor" in the foregoing, "the newspapers of this city had truthfully credited him as the father of a child!" the aforementioned circulars notifying him of his duties to the State and liabilities to the law, and the last of which was returned with this indorsement, which was certainly couched in language more laconic than chaste,—but of that I leave you and others to judge for yourselves:

SACRAMENTO, ———, 1859.

EDWIN R. CAMPBELL,
State Registrar:

SIR:—This is the second circular you have sent me within a week. I want to know what the d—l you do it for?

(Signed) ——— ———.

To the foregoing and elegant epistle, I immediately returned the following refined, pointed, and classic reply:

SACRAMENTO, ———, 1859.

———, Esq.:

SIR:—You have this day returned the circular copy of the act passed by the last Legislature, providing for the Registration of Marriages, Births, Divorces, and Deaths, in California, of which it appears I sent you two copies—and you certainly needed them—indorsed with the very pointed query "What the d—l do you do it for?" In reply, I have only to say read section first of said law in relation to the Registration of Births, and 'as soon as ——— will let you' thereafter, go to the office of the Recorder of Sacramento, and register the birth, nativity, parentage, and color of your child, "according to the statute in such case made and provided," or in default thereof I will try and let you know "what the d—l I do it for," and that pretty ——— quick.

Yours,

EDWIN R. CAMPBELL,
State Registrar.

P. S. You will observe that the penalty for a failure to register a birth within one month after it occurs, is not less than "ten or more than one hundred dollars," which it is in my power to recover under the law. If however you disown the aforesaid child, and will bring me convincing proof that you are not its father, I will not press the matter, but as a whole, I

would advise you as a friend to go to the office of the County Recorder and make the registration required by the law.

I am very happy to state, in conclusion that he did not multiply word but went—like a sensible man,—and I am also happy to state that he "multiplies and replenishes," for although he has removed into another County, his family increases—and he has like a good citizen again complied with the requisitions of the Registration Law.

DIVORCES.

With regard to Divorces, while the Clerks of the Courts are allowed by the law to tax the sum of two dollars in the costs of the successful party, for making the registration of the same, while I am of opinion that they in most cases strictly and rigidly perform the *former* duty, from the meager showing made in this department in some of the most populous Counties of the State, where the courts are proverbially most liberal, to allow the largest latitude "in such case made and provided,"—in many cases the memory of the officer charged with the execution of the *latter* duty, utterly fails him at that point, and he entirely forgets this important requisite of the law. It gives me pleasure to state, however, that, the records will show, Sacramento with other Counties is an honorable exception to this questionable practice.

In some instances, it gives me pleasure to notice that the names of parties to *Divorces* speedily reappear in the accompanying *Marriage* list. If the law is to be continued, I shall not only nourish, cherish, and cultivate, such valuable customers, but might for the encouragement of the practice, be induced to offer a premium in such cases.

The practice pursued in relation to the registration of Divorces is equally applicable to that of Executors and Administrators, a most important feature incorporated in the law at your own suggestion.

DEATHS.

While in many counties of the State there have been no registrations of Deaths whatever—enough has been given to illustrate the class of disease most prevalent upon this coast. While this much is of deep interest to the Medical Man and Physiologist, engaged in the investigation of the type and character of the varied forms of disease prevalent in this region, the imperfect nature of the record mars its value as a matter of reference and public utility. To subserve its purpose, and prove of the value which attaches to the system in other States, the record should be *full, true, and perfect*. A great proportion of our population is, and must be, for years to come, to a considerable extent transient, migratory, and unsettled. In those portions of California, how many thousands have given up the ghost, far from kindred and friends, unregistered, save by the pen of that Recording Angel, having charge of the records of "the quick and dead." The newspapers of the State teem with inquiries concerning the long lost, and missing—and it is almost impossible to take a journal of the day without meeting with the familiar heading, "Information Wanted" of some party, of whom friends have lost all trace; and the very fact of the establishment of the evidence of whose death would be deemed a consolation, compared with the sickening suspense, vibrating upon the pendulous thread of doubt and uncertainty, and that "hope deferred for the absent wanderer, which truly "maketh the heart sick."

I have received numerous letters from abroad, making inquiries after deceased and missing parties, which I have regularly filed. The benefits of a full and thorough registration in all such cases would be incalculable, but as I have before remarked, if such registration is not full and complete, the system is defective, and might be done away with. The only registrations in this department approaching completeness, are those certified from the City and County of San Francisco. Although the Undertakers, and parties having charge of funerals are far more particular and attentive to their duties there than in most other portions of the State, yet their registrations are not as full and satisfactory as they should be. In other counties, instances have come to my knowledge of the parties upon whom the duty of this registration devolves, charging the fee in their bills for funeral expenses—and if,—which is of extremely rare occurrence, the item is demurred to—throwing the onus upon the officers charged with the execution of the law—collecting and pocketing the same without making the required record, thereby cheating the dead of their just rights, and robbing the living of their emoluments.

While I have neither the desire, the space, or the ability to enter into anything like a lengthy discussion of the physiological character of the Causes of Death in California, I cannot dismiss the subject without indulging in some general remarks trenching upon the confines of Medical Science. There is perhaps no population of the same aggregate in the world, where deaths of a sudden and violent character are of so frequent occurrence as in California. This fact the accompanying tabular statement, imperfect as of necessity it is, fully exemplifies. While sudden and violent deaths from accidents, owing to the nature of the avocations of a large portion of the people of this State, are of more frequent occurrence here than elsewhere—when *disease* does take its hold upon the system, its course, in most instances, is rapid and violent in its character. This may be in some degree attributable to the peculiar character of the climate, and other adventitious causes, but in a still greater ratio, to the intense mental excitement and undue activity of the brain pervading all classes of the community. Congestion, in all its varied forms, is a common type of disease, whose course is violent, rapid, and in many cases fatal. Another complaint, beyond the reach of human skill, disease of the heart, is also of a frequency unparalleled in other regions. While Consumption, as was the case in my last annual report, outnumbers other forms of disease, it will be seen that in almost every case it has been contracted, or the seeds sown in the system elsewhere, and fully developed here. It is a form of disease of rare occurrence among the native population of the State. Doubtless, habits of life and exposure, have much to do in such cases. That most common scourge of infancy and childhood, Throat Disease, the multiform character of which is included in the accompanying table, under the generic term, "Diphtheritis," is in numerous localities, San Francisco, and many portions of the Valleys, truly Herodian in its devastating course—sweeping, as it does, at one fell swoop entire families.

In the more elevated and mountain regions of the State, this disease is of extremely rare occurrence. The active and dormant causes of this almost invariably fatal disease, as well as its varied symptoms and sudden and violent effects—together with its mode of treatment, have all been the subject of much and varied discussion, as well as patient, laborious, and minute, investigation among the Medical Men of the State, a number of whom have contributed able papers on the subject to medical and

scientific journals, in which a variety of theories on the subject have been adduced. Without taking grounds with either—not feeling myself competent to "decide when doctors disagree," or intruding an opinion upon a department, the members of which are proverbially tenacious of their ancient "rights, privileges, and immunities," and from time immemorial jealous of the inroads of outsiders and interlopers into the profession—after some considerable attention devoted to this subject, coupled with the knowledge of the localities in which the disease prevails to the greatest extent, as furnished by the mortuary records in my office, I am inclined to believe that the theory advanced and supported by a medical gentleman of this State in an able essay on the subject, that the disease is mainly dependent upon a *miasmatic* or *malarious* state of the atmosphere, is the correct one.

In closing this report—while I have an insuperable repugnance to intrude, in a paper of this character, matters of—measurably, at least—a *private* nature, strict justice to myself and my own feelings, requires that I should make a statement in regard to the compensation and emoluments afforded by the position I have held under you for the past nineteen months. While, as my books, correspondence, and reports, will, I trust, sufficiently show that I have faithfully and fully performed all the duties, and executed the requirements of the office, I have received far less for this service than any employé in either of the departments of the State, the receipts of the position being entirely inadequate to the decent support of its incumbent, and anything but a fair compensation for his labors.

When I was first honored with the mark of your confidence which placed me in this position, I was under the impression, as were the Members of the Legislature who passed the law, as well as the public generally, that *the salary of one hundred dollars a month*, appropriated in the Act, and designed for the support of the State Registrar, until such time as his office could be brought into practical and successful operation, *was payable, when due—directly out of the General Fund in the Treasury*. I am still of the opinion, as are all others conversant with the facts of the case, that this was the true intent and meaning of a majority of the Legislature, whose will and wishes—in this instance, at least, were thwarted by a contemptible trick, resorted to at the eleventh hour by some prowling coyote, haunting the purlieus of the Capitol, seeking whom he might dig up and devour.

I was not aware of the true state of the case until some time after I had entered upon the duties of my office, and when it was too late to abandon the position. Making a virtue of necessity, my claims for the aforementioned salary were regularly audited by the Board of Examiners, of which you are the President, payable out of the *Registration Fund*. Relying upon the sense of justice of the Legislature to pay this equitable indebtedness, in order to support myself in the meantime, I was compelled to hypothecate the vouchers for ten months' salary, and upon which I have already paid a sum equivalent to half the amount in usurious interest. Owing to delays caused by other parties, and over which I had no control, the bill for the payment of this claim was not introduced until the close of the session, and the matter failed to pass for want of time. This Act was introduced by Mr. Burton, of Nevada, who earnestly advocated its merits and urged its passage. I here give notice that I shall again present this claim to the Legislature, and press its payment, together with that for compensation for such service as I may have rendered the State in this behalf. As the books of the Treasurer of State will show, I re-

ceived for my first ten months' labor in the position of State Registrar, the munificent sum of *two hundred and nineteen dollars*, being one-third of the registration fees of the entire State during that period, the County Records being entitled to one-third, and the residue remaining in the Registration Fund in the State Treasury, as will more fully and at large appear by reference to the monthly reports of that department. I regret to state in this connection, that although a Senator, not a Member of the Legislature at the time of the passage of the original registration law, explained his opposition to Mr. Burton's bill with the consoling reflection that the position had been made under the amended law, *worth the snug sum of thirty thousand dollars per annum*, his prediction has utterly failed, and while the law was materially amended, the *position* was not in the slightest, and I have since regretted, that I did not upon the instant, farm it out to my sympathizing friend for one-fourth the sum he rated it at.

On the appearance of my last annual report—upon the preparation of which I had bestowed no small amount of laborious research and pains, I labored under the hallucination that I was at least entitled to a certain number of copies of that document, for distribution in the proper quarters, and to use as aids and adjuncts to my position—but to my infinite surprise, I was informed by the legislative officers having them in charge, that I was not, even “by the courtesy,” setting aside the law, entitled to a single copy. I then congratulated myself upon holding a position devoid both of *honor and emolument*, and which afforded me neither *money nor credit*. However, by bribing a House Page to *procure* me the same, I made out to secure a half-dozen copies, which number I soon exhausted, since which time, in answer to numerous applications from Medical Men, Statisticians, Life Assurance officers, and agents, etc., I have been obliged to make the humiliating statement that the State could not even afford to furnish me any copies of my own report. I trust that the coming Legislature will at least allow me a sufficient number of copies of the present to meet this demand upon me.

In conclusion, as you yourself, sir, have well remarked, if a registration law is needed anywhere in the world, it certainly is in California. But after having availed myself of every means within my power to procure the observance of the law, with the results presented by the facts and figures detailed in this report, I am of opinion that *its execution in California is at this time impracticable, if not impossible*, and not being possessed of the *ability*, if indeed I had the disposition to keep the law in operation longer *at my own individual expense*, relying upon the sense of justice of the Legislature to keep the faith of the State, and allow me the ordinary compensation of a Clerk in any of the Departments for the service I have performed, I herewith recommend the repeal of the “Act providing for the Registration of Marriages, Births, Divorces, Deaths, and Executors and Administrators, in California.”

All of which is respectfully submitted.

EDWIN R. CAMPBELL,
State Registrar.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, AND DEATHS, ETC.

14

COUNTIES.	MARRIAGES.			BIRTHS.			DIVORCES.		DEATHS.				Executors and Administr's.			
	Number	NATIVITY.		Number	SEX.		Number	Grounds.	Number	SEX.		NATIVITY.				
		Am.	For.		M.	F.				Am.	For.					
Alameda.....	28			6	6	10	2			1	5	1	4	2	5	
Amador.....	17			7	5	2	4	10								
Buena Vista.....		13	4	7	2	6	1		Habitual drunkenness.....	1						
Butte.....	13	8	16	2	2		4	2	Cruelty and desertion.....	2	30	10	23	7	5	7
Calaveras.....	21	4	4	2	1	1	4	2	Desertion and adultery.....	2	7		2			6
Colusa.....	4	10	10	4	3	1	2	1	Desertion.....	1						
Contra Costa.....	21															
Del Norte.....																
El Dorado.....	30	17	14	5	4	1	8	2	Ill treatment and adultery.....	2	5	4	1	3	2	3
Frezo.....																
Humboldt.....	7	2	1	3	3	1										
Klamath.....																
Los Angeles.....																
Marin.....																
Mariposa.....	13		12	6	3	3		2	Adultery and desertion.....	2						
Mendocino.....																
Merced.....				1	1	3	12	1	Ill treatment.....	1						
Monterey.....	6			*6	3											
Napa.....	19	3	8	1	1	1		1	Desertion and adultery.....	1						2
Nevada.....	23	12	11	4	2	2	6	2	Desertion and adultery, 1; adultery, 1	2	27	7	20	14	13	
Placer.....	15	6	8						Desertion.....							
Pima.....	9			1	1	2	3	24	Intemperance.....							
Plumas.....	92	108	59	7	4	3	11	3	4 Intemperance.....							
Sacramento.....									6 Adultery.....							
San Bernardino.....	4	9	2						3 Cruelty.....							
San Diego.....									1 Felony.....							2
San Francisco.....	1,060			18	12	6	8	15	Adultery, 7; cruelty, 2; desertion, 6							3
San Joaquin.....				19	10	8		5	Adul'ty, 1; des'n, 3; misrep'n & fraud, 1							54
																8

San Luis Obispo.....	14	17	13	4	4	7	1			3	1			1
San Mateo.....	20	33	9	1	1	2	2							
Santa Barbara.....	57	42	6	1	1									
Santa Clara.....	10	6	1											
Shasta.....	14	17	5											
Sierra.....														
Siskiyou.....														
Solano.....	78	130	21	14	77			Adultery and extreme cruelty.....	2					5
Sonoma.....	7	14												
Stanislaus.....	8	16	5	3	2	2		Adultery.....	2					2
Sutter.....	20	27	4	3	4	2								
Tahama.....														
Trinity.....														
Tulare.....	31			31	17	14	24	3	3					15
Tuolumne.....														
Yolo.....	36	32	28	10	7	3	6							
Yuba.....														
Totals.....	1,744	520	272	168	171	56	106	65		1,421	81	53	46	16
														138

NOTE.—Number of Deaths at Insane Asylum, 49.

* Edwin and Ruthven Jenkins, twins.

A T A B L E,
Exhibiting the Number, with the Causes of Deaths, for the Year ending December 15, 1859.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MONTHS.												SEX.		AGE.									NATIVITY.			
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Male	Female	Under One Year	One Year and under Ten Years	Ten Years and under Twenty Years	Twenty Years and under Thirty Years	Thirty Years and under Forty Years	Forty Years and under Fifty Years	Fifty Years and under Sixty Years	Sixty Years and under Seventy Years	Seventy Years and under Eighty Years	California and Pacific States	Atlantic States	Foreign Countries	Chinese
Abscess	1	2	2	1	1	2							3	1				1	2		1			1		9	
Accident	1	1	8	5	5	4	9	8					43	5				18	9	6				5	14	25	1
Albuminaria			1										1														
Aneurism	1	1					3	2	1				6												3	3	
Apoplexy	1	3	2		1	1	1	2	3	1			15	1			1	2	1	6	5				5	4	
Asthma	1												2														
Bowels, Disease of	2	3	3	3	4	3	3	6	2	4	2	1	17	13		8	12	1	4	2	4			19	4	8	2

Brain, Disease of.....	3	6	9	5	7	5	8	2	3	7	3	2	39	21	7	22	1	6	13	11	1	1	26	20	10
Bladder, Disease of.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	
Cancer.....	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	5	6	2	3	3	4	8	
Child-birth.....	2	2	....	....	1	2	1	1	2	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	3	2	2	....	....	....	5	....	
Cholera Infantum.....	2	2	....	....	....	3	3	1	2	3	....	....	10	8	8	10	....	....	....	....	1	....	18	1	1
Cholera Morbus.....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	
Consumption.....	30	28	36	27	28	13	26	19	20	14	2	13	174	72	4	13	18	86	57	21	13	16	14	162	
Convulsions.....	3	4	6	5	9	6	5	5	8	6	....	3	31	27	26	20	1	3	4	1	....	....	51	4	5
Congestive Chills.....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	10	1	2
Croup.....	1	1	3	....	1	1	1	2	....	....	....	1	7	4	4	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
Cyanosis.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Debility.....	2	2	6	2	2	6	7	7	4	8	1	2	30	13	20	8	....	5	6	3	3	2	....	29	5
Delirium Tremens.....	3	....	3	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	12	....	....	....	....	1	8	1	3	....	....	3	8
Diarrhea.....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	5	4	....	....	1	7	5	4	5	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....
Diphtheritis, (Throat Disease).....	5	4	6	....	8	7	7	9	9	15	4	1	41	31	14	45	9	4	....	1	2	....	....	52	11
Dropsy.....	....	2	1	1	2	2	6	....	....	4	1	....	19	2	3	....	3	3	7	6	4	....	....	2	7
Drowned.....	3	....	2	....	2	5	4	1	3	2	....	1	20	....	....	1	....	7	5	....	1	....	....	5	9
Dysentery.....	2	3	3	4	2	7	5	2	11	1	2	27	14	10	9	4	8	8	2	....	....	1	20	8	
Enteritis.....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	5	1	3	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	5	1	....	
Erysipelas.....	1	1	....	....	3	1	3	....	....	....	....	7	1	....	5	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	7	....	2
Fungus Hematodes.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fever.....	1	2	2	2	6	4	4	4	1	4	1	1	19	6	3	9	1	7	7	3	3	....	....	11	4
Fever, Intermittent.....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	4	2
Fever, Contagious.....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	1	2	....	....	....	6	....	1	2	1	1	1	....	....	....	3	2	1
Fever, Panama.....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	....	5	1	5	1	1	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	3	....	
Fever, Puerceral.....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	
Fever, Typhoid.....	3	2	6	5	5	3	7	5	4	2	....	2	18	4	12	6	3	11	4	....	....	....	15	14	
Gastritis.....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....
Heart, Disease of.....	5	1	5	6	7	5	10	6	3	4	1	2	41	11	4	7	2	7	16	8	6	1	1	6	17		
Hemicide.....	1	2	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	6	....	....	1	1	1	2	....	1	....	....	....	3	1
Hemorrhage.....	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	
Hemiplegia.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	

A TABLE—(Continued.)
Exhibiting the Number, with the Causes of Deaths, for the Year ending December 15, 1859.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MONTHS.												SEX.		AGE.									NATIVITY.			
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Male	Female	Under One Year	One Year and under Ten Years	Ten Years and under Twenty Years	Twenty Years and under Thirty Years	Thirty Years and under Forty Years	Forty Years and under Fifty Years	Fifty Years and under Sixty Years	Sixty Years and under Seventy Years	Seventy Years and under Eighty Years	California and Pacific States	Atlantic States	Foreign Countries	Chinese
	6	3	3		8	4	5	6	1	1		1	18	15	12	8	1	2	1	1	1			14	6	1	
Hydrocephalus													1		1												
Inanition													1														
Icterus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2				6	4				1									1
Intemperance	1		2										3					4	3	2							
Kidneys, Disease of	2	1	3	2	3	1	1		5	1	1	1	18	5		1		1	2	2					2	6	12
Liver, Disease of													2														
Lungs, Disease of	10	6	2	1	6	7	5	2	2	2	2	2	25	22	9	14	3	8	6	5	2			2	10	12	4
Marasmus	1	1	1	1	2	3	7		3			2	13	9	8	11					1				19	1	2
Measles								2		2			2	3	2	2									5		
Meningitis	1	2			2	1	1		1	1		1	7	2	5	2	1	1	1					6	2	1	2
Old Age		1	1										1						1								

: CAUSES OF DEATH.

Paralysis	2	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	3	1	2	5	4	1	1	1	1	7	9	1		
Peritonitis	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1			
Pneumonia.....	5	4	2	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	15	12	4	5	1	7	7	5	1	1	7	11	8			
Poison	1							1				3				2	1					1	2	1			
Premature Birth.....			1	1		3	2	1				2	2														
Scarlatina.....	2					4	6	6	8	12	1	22	17	11	26	2	1								1		
Scrofula.....	1											1															
Shot.....	3	1	2	2	3	1	1		1	2	2	1	18	2			7	11	1	1		1	9	10			
Spine, Disease of.....	2	3	1		1							5	2	1		1	2	2	1			2	3	1			
Stomach, Disease of.....	1				1							2	1	1		1						1	1	1			
Small-Pox	1											1				1											
Strangulation	2		4	1	1							5	2				1	1	1			1	4	1			
Suicide	1	1	6	1	3	2	2					18	1			2	5	3	2	3		9	6	1			
Syphilis	1	3	2	1	1	1	1					10					8					2	7	2			
Stillborn	5				2	1	8	3	4	10	3	4	17	3													
Tabs Mesenterica.....						2	1					1	2	1	2							3					
Teething	4		2		1		2	1				1	5	7	6	5						5	4				
Unknown.....	12	15	15	8	11	34	20	10	24	9		7	83	38	22	34	11	18	10	30	2	77	20	25	6		
Uterine Disease.....					1	1							2														
Whooping Cough.....	1	1		1	2	1			2	1			3	3	1	4	1		2			6	1	1			
Wounds.....	1	1	4	1		1	1	2					7	1			4	3					5	2			
Miscellaneous.....	1	2	1	3	4	3	10	5	4	8	2		25	15	7	11	1	5	8	4	3		20	5	13		
Totals	133	113	166	94	167	150	199	157	130	161	50	60	994	454	215	326	68	266	247	140	77	12	6	499	286	375	78

TYPES OF MANKIND,
Represented in the foregoing Tables—Caucasian and Mongolian

NATIVITIES REPRESENTED IN THE SAME.

United and North Ameri- can States.	European.	South and Central Amer- ica, and South Seas.	Asiatic.
Alabama.....	England	Australia	China
California.....	France	Chili	Syria
Florida.....	Belgium	Cuba	
Illinois	Bavaria	Capulta la Vega....	
Indiana.....	Bohemia	Manilla	
Iowa	Corsica	Mexico	
Kentucky.....	Denmark	Peru	
Minnesota	Finland.....		
Missouri.....	Germany		
Mississippi	Hungary		
North Carolina....	Ireland		
New Jersey.....	Jourville Haute....		
New York.....	King'm of Hanover..		
Ohio	Malta		
Pennsylvania	Norway		
Rhode Island.....	Poland		
South Carolina....	Portugal		
Tennessee	Prussia		
Texas	Russia		
Utah.....	Sardinia		
Vermont.....	Spain.....		
Canada.....	Switzerland.....		
New Foundland....	Stauvich Haute, Pyreenes		
Nova Scotia.....			
Prince Edw. Island			
St. George.....			

THE FOLLOWING COUNTIES HAVE MADE NO REGISTRATION
RETURNS FOR THE PAST YEAR.

COUNTIES.	COUNTIES.
† Buena Vista.....	Frezno
† Del Norte.....	Los Angeles
† Klamath	San Luis Obispo.....
† Marin	Solano
† Mendocino.....	* Yolo.....
† Siskiyou	
† Trinity	
† Tulare	

* For reasons in this case, *vide* Letter of County Clerk in body of this Report.

† Counties that never have made any returns since the passage of the Law.

NOTE.—The Counties of Nevada, Sierra, and Shasta, that made no return during the pre-
vious year, reported at the end of the present. In the case of the former Clerk of the last
named County, I fully concur in the report of the Grand Jury against him for *Malfasance in*
Office. The Recorder of one of the Counties that made a return of a large number of Regis-
trations last year—but is unrepresented in this—failed to pay the amount due for the same
into the Registration Fund.

REMARKS,

In relation to the foregoing Tabular Statements.

There are many important matters connected with the Registration of Marriages, Births and Deaths, from which other and further interesting statistical and general facts might be deduced,—which, however, want of time and limited space prevents detailing at length. One department would of itself prove highly interesting. It is one of the features of the Annual Report of the Registrar-General of England, which as I have before stated is universally regarded as a most invaluable document, embodying, as it does, the Physical as well as Moral history of the entire United Kingdom for the current year,—to give the number of each *Christian Name* of the parties registered during that year. Could this be done with us, California would exhibit the greatest variety of names of any similar territory on the entire face of the globe;—the ratio of intermarriages of different nations is also given in the same Report. Here, again, California would exhibit a far more interesting record than that of any other people in the world,—intermarriages constantly taking place, between the representatives of all Nations, Kindreds, Colors, and People,—all races being united in marriage; it is true, that such union between the Caucasian and Mongolian races are, I am happy to say, extremely rare, for I do not think the “Types of Mankind,”—a subject by the way to which I have devoted considerable attention since entering upon the duties of my office—would be materially improved thereby. I mentioned in this connection, in my last Annual Report, that a marriage had been registered in a Southern County between the Teutonic and Asiatic races; the husband—I will not say *man*—in this case being registered as a “German,” and his bride as a “China Woman.” Upon inquiry, I have since learned that there is an error in the original record so far as “the party of the first part” is concerned—and that the “happy bridegroom” should have been put down as a “*Finlander*.” In pursuing the investigation, I learned that the parties had been living together in contravention of the Laws both Human and Divine, when the male department was informed, that unless his companion was speedily made his “lawful and wedded wife,” he would be indicted by the Grand Jury, and be made the subject of a criminal prosecution. Taking the same view of the matter as a profound legislator in one of the Western States, who proposed to make “the crime of *Suicide* (?) a *penitentiary offense*, unless the offending party would marry the girl,” he chose the latter course. I also mentioned, in this connection, that the results of such meretricious union I left to abler Ethnologists than myself to determine. There having been neither registrations of Marriages, Births, or anything else returned from the County where this event occurred, for the past year, I regret to state that I am unable to chronicle the further history of the event. Marriages between parties represented as “white,” with the native Indian Tribes, are occasionally returned from some of the extreme Northern and Southern Counties; but as far as “Deaths” are concerned,—none have ever been registered except those occurring in families where the parties have been domesticated as servants, which were given in my last Annual Report,—a singular fatality appearing to attend this class.

It is also the custom—and a highly important one in a sanitary point of view—to register the *occupations* of parties in the Mortuary Record. For reasons that I have before detailed, it has been out of my power to go into such extended detail; I will however mention, that I was surprised to observe, that the “Occupation” of a *female*, decedent, was set down as “Vaquero.” Had not the name evidently indicated that the party was a native of the country, “and to the manner born,” I should have been inclined to the opinion that she must have been one of those who “crossed the Isthmus in ’49.” Another case is recorded, where the occupation of a female was given as “Saddler,”—where it is fairly to be presumed that the party was a *side-saddler*, of course.

As I before stated, I have made every endeavor in my power to procure the Annual Reports of the Registrar-General of England, for the past two years; failing to procure them either through the Secretary of State at Washington, or direct from the Registrar himself, I have ransacked the Libraries and Bookstores of San Francisco and this City, without avail. How so important a document should fail to be regularly transmitted to the State Department of California, seems indeed “passing strange.” The following is the reply received direct from Gen. Cass, in answer to the letter I addressed to the State Department at Washington, upon the subject:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 16th Nov. }

EDWIN R. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
State Registrar of the State of California,
Sacramento City, California:

SIR:—Your letter of the 20th ultimo has been received.
I regret to be obliged to inform you, in reply, that this Department has no spare copy of any of the Reports of the Registrar-General of England, or of any other kindred publication, or it would cheerfully forward the same to you, in accordance with your wishes on the subject.

I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
LEW. CASS.

Having referred in the body of this Report, to the difficulties in procuring a thorough observance of the Registration of Marriages, and having been censured by certain parties for not enforcing the Law in this particular, persons performing this service, invariably receiving handsome fees for the same,—and being Ministers of the Law, Divine and Human, are reasonable presumed to know the provisions of the latter, at least,—especially when their attention has been called to the requirements of the Registration Act, so frequently as I know that I have done. I will add, that I have again and again, called the attention of District Attorneys in various quarters of the State to this matter, but it seems to have been generally regarded as an *unpardonable sin* to commence an action against a Minister of the Gospel for the infraction of any *Secular* statute whatever.

Two of the most prominent Protestant Ministers of the City of San Francisco, having neglected to comply with the provisions of “the Statute in such cases made and provided,”—being on terms of personal friendship with both—I concluded to make an example of these parties.

for the benefit of similar delinquents of the State at large. Having made out the cases, and furnished the necessary evidence to the District Attorney, I deemed it but fair to advise each of what he might expect. One of the parties having previously demurred to the *Constitutionality* of the Act, I notified him that I was ready to make *his case a test in that particular, and settle that mooted point at once*; to the other I expressed my surprise, that *so good and so able an advocate of obedience to the Constitution and Laws of the State*, should have thus proven the truth of the old adage—that *it is far easier to preach than to practice!* Prepared with the necessary documents, upon proceeding to the office of the District Attorney, I met the Attorneys of the Parties,—one of whom was His Honor Judge Coon, the Recorder of the City of San Francisco,—the other having also occupied a Judicial position—both of whom informing me that their clients had no disposition to evade the Law, but would immediately remedy the neglect into which they had temporarily fallen, for they had formerly complied with its requisitions, I could not with reason, if I might have done so with justice, continue the suits. The following letter received from one of these parties immediately after my return home, exhibits the feeling of each in relation to this matter:

GUADALUPE STEAMER,
Saturday, —. }

MR. CAMPBELL,
Sacramento:

MY DEAR SIR:—I was very much astonished at receiving yours, just as I was leaving for Napa; I was under a mistake as to the time. I thought the law was ninety days. The certificates have all been regularly made out, but thinking it time enough, they have been lying on my table. It was as far as possible from my intention to neglect any law. As far as I can rectify any mistake, it shall be done on my return on Monday.

Respectfully, etc.,

W. A. SCOTT.

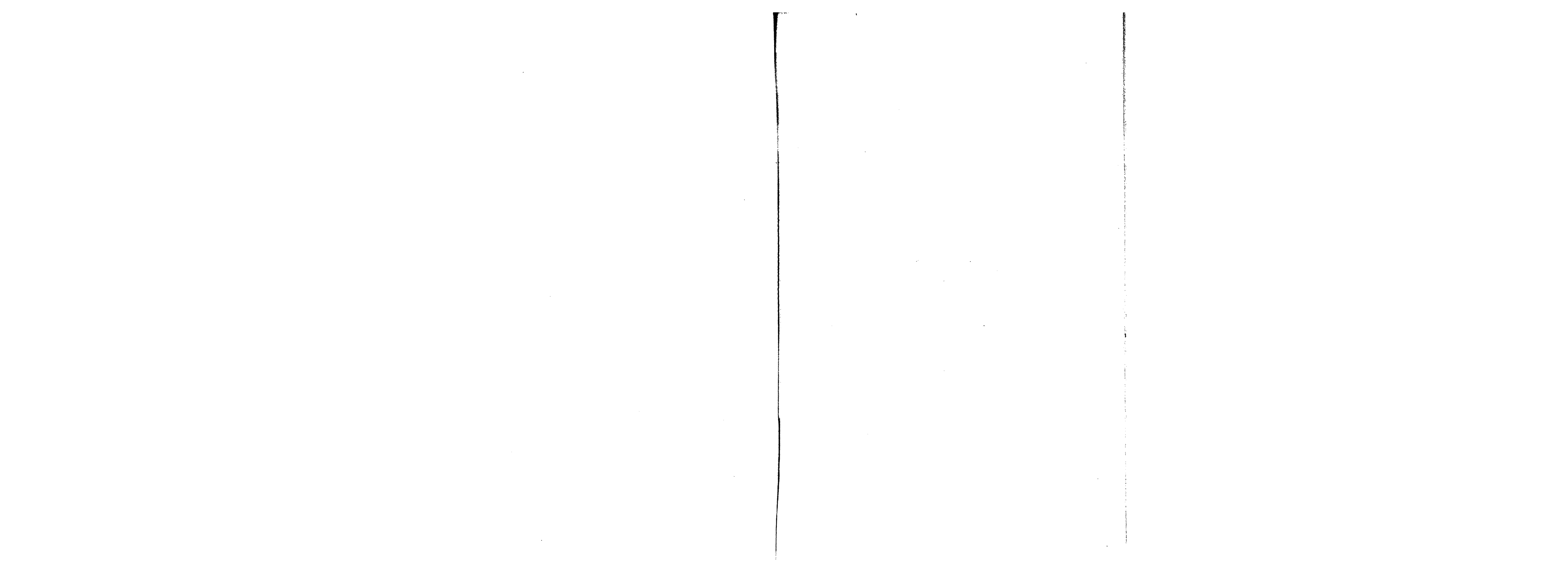
In numerous cases where I have notified clergymen in person, who have promised to make reports of marriages, no corresponding return has been made. In one instance, in particular, where I informed a distinguished Agricultural Divine of one of the most flourishing "Cow Counties" in the State, of his duty in the Registration of the marriage of a well-known Editor of a widely circulated weekly journal, which he assured me he would do; but, as no return has been made in this instance, I presume the duty has been neglected. It is but charitable to suppose that this gentleman indulged in the common belief that "*Marriages are registered in Heaven*"—a theory pleasing enough in itself—but such record not being at all times accessible to the people at large, the duty in this case should certainly have been complied with.

In one case the "Official Station" of the party performing the ceremony is put down as "Constable," and, although not *officially* notified of the same, I have been credibly informed that in the absence of persons authorized to solemnize Marriages, *Notaries Public* have sworn the parties to the contract, a procedure certainly akin to the Hymenial *weldings* performed by the *Blacksmiths* of "Gretna Green," and the town of "Aberdeen," on the Ohio River.

required to inquire the *ages* of the candidates; yet, during the past year, prosecutions have been instituted in various portions of the State, against members of this profession, for most flagrant violations of the law, in marrying men of mature age to *minor children*, in some of which cases heavy damages have been recovered. A noted "Hardshell," who does "a Land Office business" in the matrimonial line, at first went even farther than the requirements of the Law, and, in addition to the required Names, Ages, etc., of the parties, added, of his own accord, *height and weight*, etc. There has, perhaps, no enactment of so salutary a nature that has ever been passed, which has been the subject of so much of what the Western boatmen, of the days before the era of steam navigation, aptly christened, "*keel-boat wit*," by all parties concerned, as the "Act providing for the Registration of Marriages, Births, Divorces, etc., in the State of California." In making his last return, the Recorder of a Southern County, which is rather noted for *assassinations* and *mob violence*, a most flagrant instance of which the Executive of State took notice of two years since, in the column appropriated to "Remarks," appends the following: ~~He~~ "*Entirely Useless.*" ~~as~~ His name being attached to the certificate, and seal at the *bottom* of his report, I was unable to discover the necessity of his repeating it in this manner again on the *margin*.

It would be highly interesting to make a compilation of the number of Deaths by *Accident* and *Violence*, and the particular *Localities* where they occurred; and it was my intention to make use of these statistics in this connection, but as these remarks are already sufficiently extended, I leave the matter as it is. In the table of the "Causes of Death," there is indeed much food for study and reflection. In making them up, I found some of the cases set down under the head of *Suicide*, simply designated in the duplicates by the word "Strychnine;" there were other cases where I thought the addition of "*Whisky*" might have aptly been added to this term. In another case, the subject of which departed this life in his prime, which I have included under the general term "Miscellaneous"—the original record was "Lived Fast." I could not help thinking that if he had *lived slower*, he would most probably *not have died so soon*; but ours is proverbially "*a fast country.*"

Trusting that I have reviewed the entire ground, in a clear and dispassionate manner, and presented all the most important facts in every department of the line of duty assigned me, and as fully and fairly as the facts afforded me from all their varied sources, though necessarily limited in extent, I beg leave to take my leave of the subject.



SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Trustees of the Insane Asylum

FOR

THE YEAR 1859.

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

TRUSTEES :

B. W. Bours, President.....Stockton
L. R. Bradley, Vice-President.....Stockton
J. W. O'Neal.....Stockton
A. C. Bradford.....Stockton
Wm. Lanus.....Stockton

RESIDENT OFFICERS :

W. D. Aylett, M. D.....Resident Physician and Superintendent.
Thomas Kendall, M. D.Assistant Physician.
Wm. Gravatt.....Steward.
Mrs. Rose Kelly.....Matron.
H. T. Compton.....Treasurer and Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE STATE INSANE ASYLUM,

For the Year 1859.

To His Excellency,

JOHN B. WELLER,

Governor of the State of California :

In compliance with the law, we have the honor of submitting to your Excellency our annual report as Trustees of the Insane Asylum of California, for the year commencing December 1st, 1858, and ending December 1st, 1859, being the seventh annual report, together with the report of the Resident Physician for the same term.

As your Excellency is aware, a majority of the members of the present board have been but a short time connected with the management of the institution; consequently their statements are made, more from a careful examination of the records of the institution, and from the present condition of the Asylum as it appears to them, than from any actual knowledge of its operations or participation in its management during the term embraced in their report.

From the annexed summary, marked [A] made up by the Treasurer from his books, it will appear that from the date of the last report (December 1st, 1858) up to the close of the last fiscal year, (June 30th, 1859,) the total receipts amounted to the sum of thirty-four thousand four hundred and ninety-five dollars and fifty-six cents, (\$34,495 56,) all of which was disbursed for the current expenses of the institution. From the appropriation of seventy-five thousand dollars, (\$75,000,) made by the last Legislature for the support of the Asylum for the fiscal year commencing July 1st, 1859, and ending June 30th, 1860, the sum of thirty-one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars has been drawn from the State Treasury, and the sum of thirty-one thousand, one hundred and seventy-one dollars and thirty-seven cents (\$31,171 37) has been paid out and appropriated, leaving a surplus unexpended of seventy-eight dollars and sixty-three cents (\$78 63).

It is very gratifying to be able to report that no debts have been contracted by the institution during the last fiscal year, and that so far during the present fiscal year the expenditures have been kept within the appropriation, and no deficiency is anticipated.

The special appropriation of five thousand dollars, for furnishing cells,

repairing old wing, and making other improvements, has been applied to the purposes contemplated by the act of appropriation, and expended in the most judicious and economical manner that could be devised. Materials have been purchased and workmen employed, and under the immediate direction of the Resident Physician, the following purchases and improvements have been made, viz:

The old frame building, formerly used for the Physician's residence, has been lathed and plastered throughout, and fitted up as a ward for a certain class of patients.

A barn has been erected, twenty-four feet by fifty.

Seventy-three bedsteads have been made, one hundred and sixty-six bought, and ninety repaired.

Four cells have been padded, and six lined with wood.

An addition of eighteen feet by twenty-four has been made to the stable.

Wash-house moved and repaired.

Six hundred feet picket fence erected.

One hundred and seventy-five feet of fence erected in the yard attached to the female part of the building, and wood-house sixteen feet by twelve built in same yard.

Two dining-rooms fitted up, one sixteen by thirty-two, and one sixteen by twenty-four feet.

A hog-pen has been erected, forty feet square.

Two front doors have been supplied.

Benches have been supplied in the yards attached to the male and female departments.

Four hundred feet of wooden sewers have been made.

Two circular saws and fixtures for cutting wood, have been provided.

A pair of horses and a wagon and double harness have been purchased.

New mattresses and bedding have been supplied throughout the Asylum, besides many other minor improvements.

The large amount of indebtedness that existed at the time of the last annual report, has, we believe, been nearly liquidated: the several parties to whom the amounts were due having brought their claims before the Legislature during the last session. There are, however, on file in the office of the Treasurer, a number of small accounts which remain unpaid, and for which no claim has been made against the State—the amounts generally being so small that the parties to whom they are due have not felt justified in going to the expense and trouble of presenting a claim against the State, according to the rules established by the Board of Examiners. The amounts, however, are justly due, and it seems an act of great injustice that the parties, who are mostly poor and have actual need of the money, should be kept out of it so long.

We trust that your Excellency will urge upon the Legislature the propriety of making some provision for these claims. We respectfully suggest that an appropriation be made for the aggregate amount, and placed in the hands of the Trustees to be applied to the payment of these accounts. Two schedules are attached to this report. That marked [B] shows those debts contracted prior to the 1st day of January, 1857, and [C] represents those that have accrued subsequent to that date.

For all information in regard to the general management of the institution during the year, and its present condition, we beg leave to refer your Excellency to the able and interesting report of the Resident Physician, which is so full and complete in all the necessary details, as to leave nothing to be added by us. In his general recommendations in re-

gard to necessary improvements, we heartily concur. We also agree with him in his estimates of the amounts necessary to be appropriated for the use of the Asylum for the next fiscal year, viz: Five thousand dollars for repairs and improvements; two thousand dollars for the erection of a carpenter shop and an engine house; and eighty-four thousand dollars for the current expenses of the institution. If the number of patients increase as anticipated, of which, unfortunately, there can be little doubt, the estimate being based upon former experience, this sum, though apparently large, will not be more than necessary. Past experience has demonstrated the miserable policy of tramping the operations of so noble and useful an institution by small and insufficient appropriations. The expense, it is true, has been and must continue to be great for years to come, from the fact that in this State, more than any other in the Union, it very rarely happens that a patient is committed who possesses means to pay. The institution is truly an *Asylum*, where the most wretched, the most unfortunate and the most helpless of all creatures find a home where they receive all the care and attention that their deplorable situation demands. In contemplating the vast amount of good accomplished by this noble charity, we feel an honest pride that such an institution exists in our State, and so long as our Legislature continues to extend the same fostering care that has heretofore prevailed, it will stand, a living monument of the liberality, humanity, and enlightenment, of our citizens.

We cannot conclude this report without referring to the Resident Physician, Dr. W. D. Ayllett, in terms of commendation, not only on account of his fidelity and devotion to the best interests of the Asylum, but for his untiring industry and remarkable capacity for the management of such an institution, which is seen and recognized in the good order and admirable system which prevail in every department, and in the numerous improvements that have been suggested and carried out under his superintendence, all tending to secure convenience and economy, and to promote the comfort and happiness of the unfortunate inmates.

In the medical department, the Resident Physician has been assisted by the skill and attention of the Visiting Physician, Dr. Thos. Kendall.

All which is respectfully submitted.

B. W. BOURS,
President.

A. C. BRADFORD,
WM. LANIUS,
L. R. BRADLEY,
JOHN W. O'NEAL, } Trustees.

STOCKTON, December 14th, 1859.

[A]

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER }
Of the Insane Asylum of California. }

Stockton, December 14, 1859.

To the Board of Trustees of the Insane Asylum of California :

GENTLEMEN :—The following is a correct statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Treasury, from the 1st December, 1858, to 1st December, 1859:

To Balance on hand, December 1st, 1859.....	\$188 22
Amount drawn on estimates from State Treasury, from Dec. 1st, 1858, to June 30th, 1859, inclusive.....	34,307 34
Total amount received.....	\$34,495 56
By Amount paid out for current expenses, as per vouchers on file.....	34,495 56
To Amount drawn on estimates from State Treasury, from July 1st to December 1st, 1859.....	31,250 00
By Amount paid out for general expenses to December 1st, 1859.....	25,088 31
Balance in Treasury, December 1st, 1859.....	\$6,161 69
Amount of bills audited, to be paid from above amount...	6,083 06
Leaving surplus unappropriated	\$78 63

H. T. COMPTON,
Treasurer Insane Asylum.

[B]

List of Accounts against the Insane Asylum, accrued prior to 1st January, A. D. 1857, remaining on file in Treasurer's Office, unpaid, and for which no claim has been made against the State.

Steamer Urilda, for transporting discharged patients, in November, 1855, and February, 1856	\$17 00
Steamer Cornelia, for conveying discharged patients, in May, 1856.....	17 00
F. Morton, for drayage, in June, 1856.....	2 00
James Anthony & Co., for advertising, in 1856.....	33 75
San Francisco Herald, for subscription to paper, to December 15th, 1856.....	15 00
J. W. Whitney & Co., for lumber supplied in October, A. D. 1856.....	60 28
Stockton Foundry, for castings, in October, A. D. 1856.....	30 00
El Dorado Stable, for buggy hire, in October, A. D. 1856.....	4 00
Hart & Derrick, for blacksmithing, in October, A. D. 1856.....	3 00
Mark A. Evans, for hay supplied in November, A. D. 1856.....	28 00
W. P. Shaw, for carpenter work, in November, A. D. 1855.....	5 00
Joseph Hale, for vegetables supplied in November, A. D. 1856	11 96
C. O. Burton, for papers, in September, October, and November, A. D. 1856	23 58
R. K. Eastman, for lime, purchased in November, A. D. 1856.	12 00
Hart & Derrick, for Blacksmithing, in November, A. D. 1856.	8 25
E. D. Kalesher, for boots supplied, in December, A. D. 1856...	5 00
I. M. Thorne, for returning escaped patient, in December, A. D. 1856.....	14 50
Johnson & Reay, for carpenter work, in December, A. D. 1856	66 00
Gray & Hickman, for dry goods, supplied in December, A. D. 1856.....	6 38
Tesky & Choate, for tinware, supplied in October, A. D. 1856.	59 50
Total	\$422 20

[C]

Schedule of Claims against the Insane Asylum of California, on file in the Office of the Treasurer of said Institution, remaining unpaid, and for which no claim has been made against the State.

No. 1...	W. B. Clark, for returning escaped patients, in the month of January, A. D. 1857.....	\$10 00
2...	Timothy Sliven, for plastering done at the Asylum, in the month of January, A. D. 1859	15 00
3...	Wm. Lord, for mason work done at the Asylum, in January, A. D. 1857.....	15 00
4...	— Wagner, for mending boots for Insane patients, in January, A. D. 1857.....	2 50
5...	Maria Brady, for services as washerwoman at the Asylum, in October, A. D. 1857.....	23 34
6...	S. H. Debnam, for drugs supplied the Asylum, in January, A. D. 1858.....	6 00
7...	J. R. Ray, for seed supplied the Asylum, in January, A. D. 1858.....	7 25
8...	E. E. Kenny, for crockery supplied the Asylum, in March, A. D. 1858.....	7 00
9...	S. H. Debnam, for one truss, supplied in March, A. D. 1858	4 50
10...	Lot Day, for sand supplied the Asylum, in March, A. D. 1858.....	7 00
11...	Mrs. Liley & Son, for cabbage plants, supplied in March, A. D. 1858.....	13 00
12...	John Menges, for keys, supplied in March, A. D. 1858	3 00
13...	Clement Vincent, for sand, supplied in the month of April, A. D. 1858.....	5 00
14...	W. Hammond, for manure, supplied in the month of April, A. D. 1858.....	21 25
15...	N. C. Culver, for manure, supplied the Asylum in April, A. D. 1858.....	2 75
16...	Newton & Stevenson, for manure supplied the Asylum in April, A. D. 1858	22 50
17...	Conley & Patrick, for printing, done in January, February, March, and April, A. D. 1858.....	14 00
18...	W Lanius, for box rent, postage stamps, etc., in January, February and March, A. D. 1858.....	21 00
19...	Thomas Marshall, for hay, supplied in May, A. D. 1858	5 00
20...	R. K. Eastman, for one barrel lime, furnished in January, A. D. 1857.....	4 00
21...	Duncan Beaumont, for balance on bill for surveying, in September, A. D. 1858.....	6 67
	Total	\$215 76

REPORT
OF THE
RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

REPORT OF THE RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

To the Board of Trustees of the Insane Asylum of the State of California :

GENTLEMEN :—In the discharge of the duty imposed upon me by law, I respectfully submit the following as my report for the year ending December 1st, 1859 :

The statistics of the institution are presented in the usual tabular form. Table First—furnishes a list of the patients (designated by their numbers, as recorded upon the register of the Asylum), the age, sex, civil condition, nativity, county from which committed, apparent form of mental malady, supposed cause, duration of insanity at the time of admission, whether the individual remains, has been discharged, or is dead; the condition of each now, or at the time of discharge or death; the cause of death, and the prospect for restoration to reason with those who remain.

Table Second—shows that there were in the Asylum on the first day of August, 1857, one hundred and sixty-two patients; that, from August 1st, 1857, to December 1st, 1859, there have been admitted six hundred and six patients; the whole number provided for during that time was seven hundred and sixty-eight. That there have been two hundred and seventy-four discharged; that ninety-eight have died, and that twenty-six have eloped, leaving in the Asylum, on the first day of December, 1859, three hundred and seventy patients.

Table Third—shows that on the first day of December, 1858, there were in the Asylum two hundred and seventy-three patients—two hundred and twenty-five males, and forty-eight females; that there have been admitted, since that time, two hundred and thirty-three males and forty-three females, making a total of five hundred and forty-nine patients treated; that one hundred and three males and twenty-one females have been discharged, making a total of one hundred and twenty-four discharged; that forty-three males and six females have died, making the total number of deaths forty-nine; and that six male patients have eloped, leaving in the Asylum, on the first day of December, three hundred and seventy patients—three hundred and seven males and sixty-three females.

Table Fourth—shows the civil condition of the patients admitted into the Asylum within the last year to have been as follows: Married—males, fifty; females, thirty-two. Single—males, one hundred and fifty-one; females, nine. Unknown—males, thirty-two; females, two; making a total of two hundred and fifty-six.

Table Fifth—shows the number of patients committed, from the respective counties, from December 1st, 1858, to December 1st, 1859.

Table Sixth—shows the nativity of the patients who have been committed to the Asylum from December 1st, 1858, to December 1st, 1859.

Table Seventh—shows the causes of insanity in those who have been committed to the Asylum from December 1st, 1858, to December 1st, 1859.

Table Eighth—shows the amount received for board and the amount taken from the patients who have been admitted into the Asylum from December 1st, 1858, to December 1st, 1859.

You will also find, annexed to the statistics of the Asylum, a meteorological report, showing the state of the weather during the past year.

You will observe that in Table *First* there are many missing numbers; these belong to patients who have died, or been discharged and accounted for in former reports.

As to the general management of the institution, little or nothing is to be added to what has appeared in former reports. Gloom and excitement are the most usual as well as the most distressing characteristics of insanity, and nothing has proved so beneficial to the mass of patients as quiet, exercise, and amusement. We find that the patients derive great benefit and pleasure from all kinds of games, as, ball, chess, backgammon, checkers, dominoes, etc., and, in fact, anything that diverts the mind from the particular subject of lunacy serves to assist nature in her work of restoration. We have among the patients several good musicians, and have availed ourselves of this circumstance, frequently, to convert the main hall of the building into a ball room, where a grace and deportment are exhibited that would do credit to a much more fashionable assemblage. Employment, when the patient can be induced to take it, is even more advantageous than amusement, and of all kinds of labor none is so healthful as out-door work. With the patients whose condition permitted it, we have cultivated and improved the grounds of the Asylum, and added to the health and comfort of the inmates. Since the month of June our vegetable bill has been reduced to a single item, that of potatoes, which the peculiarity of our soil prevents us from cultivating. Nor is the saving of expense the only desirable result of the horticultural pursuits of the patients; they have been supplied, or rather they have supplied themselves, with a finer and more choice variety of vegetables than we could have afforded to purchase for them. The orchard, which was set out last year, is very thriving; the peach trees furnished us with a little fruit last summer, and will afford us an abundance for the coming year. It is to be regretted that the narrowness of our circumstances has prevented us from adding a vineyard to our orchard; nothing that could be procured for the same money would be a greater addition to the comfort of the patients. With a small appropriation for the purchase of cows and the fixtures for a dairy, a heavy bill for milk and butter could be greatly reduced; at any rate, for the same expense, these articles of diet could be furnished in a much more desirable abundance. We have made some small experiments, which go to prove that a considerable saving can be made in our bill for fresh meat by appropriating the offal of the kitchen to the growing and fattening of hogs. Gradually, we hope to turn everything to account, and to lessen the expenses of the institution while we add to the comfort of the patients.

As a matter of economy as well as safety, the institution ought to be lighted with gas and warmed with steam. Of course the saving in fuel would not be so great as in colder climates, where all public institutions are furnished with these appliances; but the greatest recommendation to the use, both of gas and steam, is the security they afford against

fire; and when we consider what a terrible calamity the burning of such an institution might involve, we should not hesitate to adopt any means to avert it.

It is necessary and proper that the Asylum should be maintained at as little cost and with as much economy as is compatible with the health and comfort of the patients. It may not be amiss to compare the expenses of this institution with those of a similar character in the Atlantic States. I have taken the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, the New York State Lunatic Asylum, and the Butler Hospital for the Insane in Rhode Island, for the year 1858. The average current expense *per capita* amounts to \$188 52 (the expenses in the southern States, where the cost of living is higher considerably, overruns this estimate). An examination of our tables, in connection with the Treasurer's report, will show that each of our patients cost us for the past year one hundred and ninety-nine dollars and sixteen cents (\$199 16). This was probably a little less than it ought to have been, for, during the first seven months, which were the last of the fiscal year, we were cramped by the shortness of our funds, and, in our determination not to exceed the appropriation, the patients were subjected to some privations that trench upon their comfort and well being. Experience has served to demonstrate that, with the benefit derived from the contract system, together with the productions of our garden and the establishment of a dairy, that even with the high rates that prevail in California, two hundred dollars per annum per patient is sufficient to meet the current expenses of the institution. In this connection it may be useful to inquire into the probable number of patients for which the Legislature will have to provide. It will be seen that the past year has given us a permanent increase of ninety-seven patients. With the increase of population of the State and the accumulation of chronic and incurable cases we can hardly hope for an accession of less than one hundred, and as we begin with three hundred and seventy patients, adding the mean of the contemplated increase, we will have four hundred and twenty to be provided for, which, at two hundred dollars per head per annum, will require an appropriation of eighty-four thousand dollars to meet the ordinary expenses of the current year. To this should be added an appropriation of five thousand dollars for repairs and contingencies, and the further sum of two thousand dollars for the erection of a carpenter's shop and engine house, which have become absolutely necessary.

I am happy to state that no other additional appropriations for buildings will be required, for, by repairing the frame house formerly used as the residence of the physician, we have been able to convert it into a ward capable of accommodating fifty or sixty of the more quiet patients, and we think this, with other minor improvements, will be amply sufficient for any increase that may be reasonably contemplated.

Since my last report, I have made arrangements in the female ward whereby I have been able to separate the respectable and manageable patients from those of an opposite character. This was a great desideratum, and one that I rejoice to have accomplished.

I have been efficiently assisted in the medical department by Dr. Thomas Kendall, Visiting Physician of the institution.

There is great credit due to Mr. William Gravatt for the indefatigable zeal he has exhibited in the discharge of his duties as Steward.

To the attachés of the institution, generally, I have been much indebted for the good order and system which it has been my aim to establish.

I cannot conclude this report without returning thanks to those editors

(and the list comprises almost the entire press of the State) who have furnished us with copies of their papers. From the humane and benevolent we would solicit contributions to our little library, which is a great source of recreation to the more intelligent portion of the unfortunates committed to our charge.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. D. AYLETT,
Resident Physician.

APPENDIX.

T A B L E F I R S T .
An Exhibit of Patients received into, continuing in, and discharged from, the Asylum, during the Year commencing December 1, A. D. 1858, and ending November 30, A. D. 1859, inclusive.

Number.....	Date of Admission..	Age	Sex	Civil Condition.....	Nativity.....	County from which Committed.....	Duration before Ad- mission	Apparent Form.....	Supposed Cause.....	State of Health.....	Prospect	Result
1	unknown	40	male	unknown	England	unknown	unknown	confirmed dementia	unknown	good	unfavorable	remains
2	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	dementia	do	do	do	do
3	do	..	do	do	China	do	do	simple dementia	do	do	do	discharged
4	do	26	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
5	do	26	do	do	Ireland	do	do	hypochondria	religion	do	do	remains
6	Dec. 17, '58	36	do	single	do	San Joaquin	do	partial dementia	anasturbation	do	do	do
7	Nov. 26, '58	30	do	do	do	El Dorado	do	dementia	do	do	do	do
8	Nov. 26, '58	30	do	do	do	San Francisco	do	melancholia	do	bad	do	do
9	Nov. 30, '57	50	do	unknown	Germany	unknown	do	disappointed avarice	do	good	do	do
10	unknown	40	do	do	Ireland	do	do	partial dementia	religion	do	do	do
11	do	40	do	single	do	Sonoma	do	dementia	unknown	bad	do	do
12	July 21, '57	25	do	do	America	unknown	do	do	do	good	do	do
13	do	40	do	do	do	do	do	simple dementia	fear	do	do	do
14	do	40	do	do	do	do	do	simple dementia	hereditary insanity	do	do	do
15	do	40	do	do	do	Placer	do	simple dementia	disappointed ambition	do	do	do
16	do	40	do	single	Ohio	Sacramento	do	dementia	do	do	do	do
17	Dec. 30, '58	..	female	do	New York	unknown	do	do	do	do	do	do
18	April 14, '57	19	do	unknown	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
19	unknown	..	do	married	do	San Francisco	do	do	do	good	do	do
20	do	..	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
21	Sept. 28, '57	..	do	married	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
22	unknown	..	do	single	Kentucky	Monterey	do	partial dementia	love and religion	do	do	do
23	Mar. 10, '57	38	do	single	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do

24	unknown	40	male	unknown	Ireland	unknown	do	dementia	unknown	good	unfavorable	remains
25	do	..	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
26	do	20	do	single	France	San Francisco	do	do	blow on the head	bad	do	do
27	April 19, '58	20	do	do	do	do	do	do	loss of wife	good	doubtful	do
28	July 17, '57	40	do	married	do	do	do	dementia	intemperance	do	unfavorable	remains
29	unknown	45	female	do	do	San Francisco	do	dementia	wife	do	do	do
30	do	45	do	do	New York	do	2 weeks	do	fall in a shaft	do	do	do
31	do	39	do	unknown	China	Amador	unknown	do	death of parents	do	..	died of marasmus
32	July 30, '57	30	male	do	Italy	do	do	acute mania	disappointment	good	do	remains
33	Jan. 1, '57	20	do	do	France	do	do	simple	unknown	do	do	discharged
34	Feb. 2, '57	40	do	do	China	do	do	acute mania	disipation	do	do	remains
35	do	25	do	single	do	do	do	simple dementia	unknown	do	doubtful	do
36	do	35	do	do	Michigan	Contra Costa	do	do	loss of property	do	unfavorable	do
37	do	40	do	do	do	unknown	do	do	religion	do	do	do
38	do	40	do	married	Massachusetts	San Francisco	do	do	fever	do	do	do
39	do	40	do	married	New Carolina	Shasta	do	idiotic	congenital	do	..	died of marasmus
40	April 16, '57	18	female	unknown	do	unknown	do	simple	unknown	good	unfavorable	remains
41	do	..	do	do	Germany	do	do	dementia	do	do	do	do
42	Jan. 26, '58	..	do	do	America	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
43	unknown	50	do	do	France	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
44	do	50	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
45	do	50	do	do	Mexico	Sacramento	do	simple dementia	do	do	do	do
46	Feb. 11, '57	57	do	do	Germany	Siskiyou	do	dementia	do	do	do	do
47	do	57	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
48	Jan. 17, '57	..	do	do	Canada	do	do	suicidal tendency	do	bad	doubtful	do
49	Jan. 6, '57	30	do	married	England	San Joaquin	do	melancholia	disappointment	good	do	died of marasmus
50	Jan. 6, '57	38	do	single	do	do	do	dementia	intemperance	..	doubtful	remains
51	Jan. 6, '57	48	do	do	Switzerland	Butte	do	chronic mania	unknown	good	unfavorable	do
52	Mar. 4, '56	33	do	married	Ireland	San Joaquin	do	simple	do	bad	do	do
53	July 1, '56	24	do	single	America	Yuba	do	periodical attacks	do	good	do	do
54	do	24	do	do	France	do	do	dementia	excessive use opium	do	do	do
55	do	45	female	married	do	El Dorado	3 months	partial dementia	unknown	good	do	do
56	Oct. 6, '56	45	do	do	America	unknown	do	dementia	do	do	do	do
57	do	..	do	do	do	do	do	acute mania	do	do	do	do
58	do	..	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
59	April 23, '56	..	do	do	Ireland	Calaveras	do	do	disappointment	do	..	died of marasmus
60	do	30	female	married	do	do	4 years	unknown	hereditary insanity	bad	do	remains
61	do	30	do	do	Virginia	unknown	unknown	acute mania	disappointment	good	do	do
62	do	30	do	do	Germany	do	do	dementia	dissipation	do	do	do
63	do	65	do	do	Ireland	do	do	do	child bearing	do	do	do
64	do	65	do	married	do	do	do	do	unknown	do	do	do
65	do	..	female	unknown	England	do	do	idiotic	disappointment	do	do	do
66	Nov. 7, '56	24	do	do	Pennsylvania	Tuolumne	do	melancholia	epilepsy	do	do	do
67	Mar. 15, '57	13	do	single	Missouri	do	do	simple	do	do	do	do
68	July 24, '57	23	do	unknown	unknown	Stanislaus	do	do	do	do	do	do

An Exhibit of Patients received into, continuing in, and discharged from, the Asylum, during the Year commencing December 1, A. D. 1858, and ending November 30, A. D. 1859, inclusive.

TABLE FIRST—Continued.

Number.....	Date of Admission.....	Age.....	Sex.....	Civil Condition.....	Nativity.....	County from which Committed.....	Duration before Admission.....	Apparent Form.....	Supposed Cause.....	State of Health.....	Prospect.....	Result.....
88	unknown	female	unknown	do	Mexico	unknown	unknown	idiotic	unknown	good	unfavorable	remains
91	do	male	do	do	France	do	do	melancholia	do	do	do	do
92	do	30	do	do	England	do	do	do	religion	good	unfavorable	died of consumption
94	do	do	do	do	Germany	do	do	do	unknown	do	do	remains
95	Mar. 1, 1857	30	do	do	France	do	do	periodical insanity	do	do	do	do
96	June 25, 1857	36	do	single	do	Plumas	2 months	do	intemperance	do	favorable	do
97	May 25, 1857	37	do	do	do	Stanislaus	unknown	dementia	do	do	do	do
98	April 6, 1857	37	do	do	Mexico	do	do	simple dementia	family trouble	do	unfavorable	do
99	unknown	female	do	do	Ireland	do	do	do	child bearing	do	do	do
100	July 25, 1857	40	do	single	do	Monterey	6 months	acute mania	abuse	good	do	died of epilepsy
101	do	do	do	do	Chili	unknown	unknown	melancholia	disappointment	in bad	unfavorable	remains
102	do	do	do	do	Ireland	do	do	dementia	do	good	doubtful	do
103	do	do	do	do	Scotland	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
104	do	do	do	do	Portugal	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
105	unknown	do	do	do	N. Carolina	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
106	April 14, 1857	25	do	single	Ireland	Shasta	do	simple dementia	do	do	do	died of consumption
107	unknown	do	do	do	do	San Diego	do	do	do	do	do	do
108	Jan. 31, 1857	37	do	do	do	unknown	do	do	do	do	do	do
109	May 1, 1857	37	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
110	unknown	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
111	unknown	do	do	do	Germany	do	do	do	religious excitement	bad	unfavorable	died of consumption
112	Mar. 14, 1857	37	do	do	Ireland	do	do	dementia	chronic rheumatism	bad	doubtful	do
120	unknown	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
121	Oct. 25, 1857	36	do	single	unknown	Frezaio	do	periodical insanity	do	do	do	died of marasmus
122	April 15, 1857	39	do	do	California	unknown	do	blind and idiotic	do	do	do	do
123	June 5, 1857	37	do	do	Mexico	Tuolumne	do	acute mania	do	good	unfavorable	remains
124	unknown	do	do	do	do	unknown	do	do	do	bad	do	do
125	do	38	do	do	Germany	do	do	simple dementia	masturbation	good	doubtful	do

126	unknown	do	do	do	America	unknown	do	chronic mania	unknown	good	unfavorable	remains
130	do	34	do	do	Germany	do	do	dementia	do	bad	do	do
131	do	32	do	do	Ireland	do	do	do	epilepsy	good	do	died of epilepsy
132	do	32	do	do	Germany	do	do	do	masturbation	do	unfavorable	remains
133	July 3, 1857	35	do	do	Germany	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
134	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
135	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
136	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
137	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
138	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
139	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
140	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
141	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
142	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
143	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
144	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
145	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
146	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
147	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
148	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
149	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
150	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
151	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
152	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
153	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
154	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
155	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
156	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
157	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
158	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
159	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
160	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
161	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
162	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
163	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
164	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
165	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
166	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
167	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
168	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
169	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
170	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
171	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
172	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
173	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
174	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
175	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
176	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
177	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
178	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
179	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
180	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
181	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
182	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
183	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
184	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
185	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
186	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
187	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
188	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
189	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
190	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
191	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
192	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
193	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
194	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
195	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
196	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
197	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
198	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
199	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
200	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
201	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
202	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
203	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
204	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
205	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
206	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
207	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
208	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
209	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
210	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
211	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
212	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
213	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
214	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
215	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
216	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
217	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
218	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
219	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
220	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
221	do	35	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do

An Exhibit of Patients received into, continuing in, and discharged from, the Asylum, during the Year commencing December 1, A. D. 1858, and ending November 30, A. D. 1859, inclusive.

TABLE FIRST—Continued.

Number.	Date of Admission.	Age.	Sex.	Civil Condition.	Nativity.	County from which Committed.	Duration before Admission.	Apparent Form.	Supposed Cause.	State of Health.	Prospect.	Result.
222	Nov. 21, '57	50	male	unknown	Missouri	Siskiyou	5 weeks	dementia	unknown	good	unfavorable	discharged
223	Nov. 28, '57	30	do	do	China	Amador	few days	do	early immorality	do	favorable	do
224	Nov. 30, '57	30	do	married	France	Sacramento	unknown	partial dementia	family trouble	do	do	remains
225	Nov. 29, '57	49	do	do	Portugal	El Dorado	60 days	dementia	unknown	do	unfavorable	do
226	Dec. 2, '57	39	female	married	Ireland	Sacramento	do	do	loss of child	do	do	do
227	Dec. 12, '57	37	do	do	Portugal	San Francisco	3 months	partial dementia	unknown	do	do	died of marasmus
228	Dec. 13, '57	37	do	single	Pennsylvania	Tuolumne	unknown	dementia	insubordination	good	doubtful	remains
229	Dec. 14, '57	30	do	do	Portugal	Siskiyou	3 weeks	periodical insanity	unknown	do	do	do
230	Dec. 16, '57	30	do	married	Ireland	San Cruz	2 weeks	acute mania	puerperal fever	bad	unfavorable	discharged
231	Dec. 16, '57	30	female	do	Ireland	San Joaquin	2 years	dementia	dissipation	good	favorable	remains
232	Dec. 30, '57	28	male	unknown	America	San Francisco	unknown	do	unknown	do	do	died of consumption
233	do	45	do	do	China	Sacramento	do	do	do	do	do	remains
234	do	40	do	married	Massachusetts	do	do	simple	do	do	unfavorable	do
235	Jan. 3, '58	40	do	do	Ireland	Sacramento	3 weeks	partial dementia	do	good	do	do
236	Jan. 3, '58	40	do	do	Ireland	Sacramento	do	do	do	do	favorable	discharged
237	Jan. 5, '58	34	do	single	France	San Francisco	1 month	simple dementia	insubordination	do	favorable	remains
238	Jan. 6, '58	34	do	do	Ohio	Yuba	2 months	do	do	do	favorable	returned to S. Prison
239	Jan. 8, '58	30	do	do	Chili	State Prison	do	do	do	do	unfavorable	remains
240	Jan. 8, '58	30	do	do	Italy	do	do	do	do	do	doubtful	do
241	Jan. 10, '58	35	do	married	Missouri	Sonoma	3 years	periodical insanity	puerperal fever	do	do	do
242	Jan. 10, '58	32	female	do	Ireland	San Francisco	unknown	dementia	loss of property	do	unfavorable	died of marasmus
243	Jan. 10, '58	32	do	single	New York	Sierra	4 months	acute mania	insubordination	good	do	remains
244	Jan. 16, '58	34	do	do	Germany	Butte	3 months	do	do	do	do	do
245	Jan. 21, '58	34	female	do	Germany	Sacramento	8 months	idiotic	do	do	do	do
246	Jan. 21, '58	34	do	do	do	San Joaquin	few days	partial dementia	loss of property	do	doubtful	do
247	Jan. 20, '58	32	do	married	Kentucky	Marin	2 months	do	do	do	do	do

248	Feb. 14, '58	30	male	unknown	Germany	Calaveras	unknown	partial dementia	unknown	good	unfavorable	remains
249	Feb. 27, '58	30	do	do	Mexico	Sierra	51-52 years	epileptic fits	epilepsy	do	do	do
250	Feb. 27, '58	30	do	single	Missouri	Volvo	1 week	dementia	unknown	bad	favorable	discharged
251	Mar. 4, '58	26	do	married	Louisiana	Sacramento	5 days	acute mania	unknown	do	do	remains
252	Mar. 7, '58	33	female	do	Ireland	Calaveras	unknown	partial dementia	unknown	good	doubtful	removed
253	Mar. 12, '58	33	do	single	France	El Dorado	2 weeks	do	do	do	unfavorable	remains
254	Mar. 13, '58	22	do	do	France	Yuba	unknown	simple dementia	do	bad	do	do
255	Mar. 13, '58	24	do	do	unknown	Mariposa	2 months	acute mania	failure of milking	do	favorable	discharged
256	Mar. 21, '58	24	do	single	Germany	Nevada	5 do	do	unknown	do	do	died of marasmus
257	Mar. 21, '58	37	female	married	China	Amador	2 do	simple	dissipation	good	unfavorable	remains
258	Mar. 23, '58	37	do	do	Mexico	State Prison	do	dementia	unknown	do	doubtful	discharged
259	Mar. 24, '58	30	do	single	Virginia	San Francisco	2 months	suicidal tendency	unknown	do	unfavorable	remains
260	Mar. 25, '58	34	do	married	Germany	Nevada	2 months	simple dementia	spiritualism	do	do	do
261	Mar. 26, '58	34	do	do	S. Carolina	Yuba	4 months	melancholia	insubordination	do	do	do
262	Mar. 26, '58	36	do	single	Ile of Skye	San Joaquin	2 months	dementia	unknown	do	do	do
263	Mar. 31, '58	36	do	do	Ireland	San Francisco	1 year	periodical insanity	do	do	do	do
264	Apr. 2, '58	30	do	do	do	do	unknown	dementia	do	good	do	do
265	do	30	do	unknown	do	Placer	2 years	partial insanity	do	do	do	do
266	do	30	female	married	Germany	Butte	2 months	simple	do	do	doubtful	do
267	Apr. 16, '58	32	do	single	Kentucky	San Francisco	1 year	simple dementia	do	do	do	do
268	Apr. 14, '58	34	do	do	Ireland	do	few days	dementia	do	do	unfavorable	do
269	do	33	do	do	Mexico	do	2 years	periodically insane	do	do	do	do
270	Apr. 16, '58	32	do	single	Germany	Amador	2 months	simple dementia	do	do	do	do
271	Apr. 18, '58	33	do	do	do	Mariposa	2 months	simple dementia	do	do	do	do
272	Apr. 23, '58	37	do	unknown	Ireland	Del Norte	6 months	periodical insanity	do	do	favorable	do
273	Apr. 24, '58	37	do	single	France	San Francisco	15 mos	periodical insanity	do	do	unfavorable	do
274	Apr. 27, '58	42	do	do	France	Tuolumne	unknown	dementia	do	do	do	died of marasmus
275	Apr. 27, '58	42	do	married	New York	Los Angeles	6 weeks	acute mania	dissipation and gambling	do	do	died of consumption
276	Apr. 28, '58	34	do	single	Maryland	San Bernardino	unknown	dementia	dissipation	do	unfavorable	discharged
277	Apr. 28, '58	36	do	married	France	Sacramento	10 days	do	loss of property	good	do	remains
278	May 14, '58	37	do	do	Vermont	Amador	3 weeks	melancholia	desire to return home	do	do	died of marasmus
279	May 16, '58	35	do	single	Ireland	Plumas	5 months	simple dementia	unknown	do	unfavorable	do
280	May 21, '58	35	do	do	Pennsylvania	Shasta	2 months	acute mania	insubordination	good	favorable	discharged
281	May 21, '58	37	do	do	S. Carolina	El Dorado	4 years	chronic mania	unknown	do	do	remains
282	May 28, '58	35	do	do	France	do	unknown	acute mania	puerperal fever	do	doubtful	do
283	May 28, '58	35	do	do	Ireland	Sacramento	3 weeks	simple dementia	insubordination	do	do	do
284	June 8, '58	37	female	married	Ireland	Sierra	2 months	melancholia	loss of property	do	unfavorable	discharged
285	June 10, '58	31	male	single	France	do	few days	simple dementia	unknown	do	doubtful	remains
286	June 13, '58	26	do	do	Germany	Placer	3 months	acute mania	puerperal fever	do	do	do
287	June 13, '58	26	do	do	Ireland	San Francisco	5 months	simple dementia	insubordination	do	do	do
288	June 19, '58	33	do	do	Ireland	Amador	2 weeks	monomania	spiritualism	do	unfavorable	do
289	June 23, '58	34	do	married	Germany	Sierra	2 weeks	dementia	unknown	do	do	do
290	June 25, '58	35	do	do	China	San Francisco	unknown	acute mania	insubordination	do	do	do
291	June 28, '58	35	female	single	Germany	Tuolumne	do	do	do	do	do	do
292	July 2, '58	30	male	do	Germany	San Francisco	do	do	do	do	do	do
293	July 4, '58	31	do	single	New York	Sacramento	3 years	simple	do	do	do	do

TABLE FIRST—Continued.

An Exhibit of Patients received into, continuing in, and discharged from, the Asylum, during the Year commencing December 1, A. D. 1858, and ending November 30, A. D. 1859, inclusive.

Number	Date of Admission	Sex	Civil Condition	Nativity	County from which Committed	Duration before Admission	Apparent Form	Supposed Cause	State of Health	Prospect	Result
36	July 5	Male	Single	France	San Francisco	10 days	acute mania	insaturation	good	unfavorable	remains
37	July 8	Female	do	Mexico	Yuba	3 months	dementia	unknown	do	do	do
38	July 14	Female	do	Mexican	Sacramento	2 do	do	religion	do	favorable	discharged
39	July 20	do	do	America	Siskiyou	1 do	do	unknown	do	do	remains
40	July 24	do	do	do	Yuba	6 weeks	do	do	do	do	do
41	July 26	Female	single	Germany	San Francisco	6 months	monomania	dissipation	good	unfavorable	discharged
42	July 28	Male	unknown	California	Los Angeles	unknown	dementia	unknown	do	do	do
43	Aug. 2	Female	married	do	San Joaquin	do	do	puerperal fever	do	do	remains
44	Aug. 3	Female	single	do	San Francisco	22 mos	partial dementia	neuralgia	do	unfavorable	discharged
45	Aug. 6	Male	do	do	Sacramento	3 weeks	do	unknown	do	favorable	do
46	Aug. 8	do	do	Germany	San Francisco	2 do	monomania	do	do	do	remains
47	Aug. 10	do	do	Ireland	do	2 do	partial insanity	do	do	doubtful	do
48	Aug. 12	do	do	France	do	6 months	monomania	do	do	unfavorable	do
49	Aug. 13	do	single	England	Santa Clara	3 weeks	monomania	dissipation	do	favorable	discharged
50	Aug. 15	do	married	do	Tuolumne	7 months	acute mania	unknown	do	do	remains
51	Aug. 21	Female	single	Delaware	San Francisco	4 years	periodical insanity	do	do	doubtful	do
52	Aug. 26	do	do	Germany	Nevada	2 weeks	dementia	fever and ague	do	unfavorable	discharged
53	Aug. 26	Female	unknown	do	San Francisco	8 months	do	unknown	do	do	remains
54	Aug. 26	Female	single	Ireland	Humboldt	3 do	do	do	do	do	do
55	Aug. 26	Female	married	America	Solano	8 do	melancholia	jealousy	do	favorable	discharged
56	Sept. 2	Female	single	Ireland	Calaveras	1 week	acute mania	unknown	bad	do	do
57	Sept. 3	Male	do	Switzerland	do	4 do	dementia	do	good	do	do
58	Sept. 3	do	single	Chili	Butte	6 do	acute mania	do	do	doubtful	do
59	Sept. 4	do	do	do	do	5 days	do	do	do	do	do
60	Sept. 7	do	do	America	San Francisco	1 month	dementia	do	do	unfavorable	discharged
61	Sept. 8	do	do	Germany	do	do	partial insanity	do	do	do	do
62	Sept. 8	do	unknown	Mexico	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
63	Sept. 8	do	single	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
64	Sept. 10	do	do	Calcutta	do	do	do	do	do	do	do

443	Sept. 14,	'58	40	female	unknown	America	Sacramento	unknown	acute mania	unknown	excessive use of quinine	..	died of mor-	died of epilepsy
444	do		30	male	single	Ohio	Tehama	2 weeks	dementia	masturbation	..	..	..	..
445	Sept. 15,	'58	27	do	do	Portugal	San Francisco	6 do	acute mania	unknown	..	..	..	..
446	Sept. 15,	'58	27	do	married	Kentucky	Sonoma	6 do	acute mania	sun stroke	do	favorable	do	discharged
447	do		28	do	do	do	San Francisco	3 months	melancholia	dissipation	do	doubtful	do	remains
448	Sept. 17,	'58	40	do	single	Ireland	Stanislaus	3 months	dementia	masturbation	..	..	..	died of epilepsy
449	Sept. 17,	'58	40	do	do	do	Mariposa	2 weeks	acute mania	loss of property	..	..	..	remains
450	Oct. 3,	'58	33	male	do	Germany	San Joaquin	2 months	do	syphilis	do	..	..	discharged
451	Oct. 6,	'58	33	do	do	Kentucky	Tuolumne	3 weeks	melancholia	unknown	do	..	..	died of epilepsy
452	Oct. 6,	'58	38	do	married	Massachusetts	San Francisco	2 do	acute mania	do	..	..	..	died of insanity
453	Oct. 7,	'58	45	do	do	France	do	unknown	dementia	do	..	..	..	remains
454	do		35	do	single	do	do	3 weeks	acute mania	do	..	..	..	do
455	do		30	do	do	Tennessee	Yuba	3 months	do	do	..	..	..	do
456	do		30	do	do	China	El Dorado	2 do	dementia	do	..	..	..	do
457	do		30	do	do	do	Calaveras	18 do	do	do	..	..	..	do
458	Oct. 8,	'58	21	do	do	Arkansas	Sacramento	6 days	melancholia	unknown	..	..	..	died of epilepsy
459	Oct. 21,	'58	21	female	do	Ireland	do	27 years	periodical insanity	puerperal fever	..	..	..	remains
460	Oct. 28,	'58	52	do	married	do	San Francisco	6 years	melancholia	masturbation	..	..	..	do
461	Oct. 28,	'58	52	do	single	Germany	do	6 weeks	partial dementia	do	..	..	..	do
462	Nov. 2,	'58	38	do	do	America	Siskiyou	unknown	acute mania	puerperal fever	..	..	..	do
463	Nov. 2,	'58	38	female	do	Germany	San Francisco	6 weeks	acute mania	unknown	..	..	..	do
464	Nov. 2,	'58	38	do	married	France	Santa Clara	unknown	chronic mania	do	..	..	..	do
465	Nov. 3,	'58	80	male	unknown	France	San Francisco	do	partial dementia	do	..	..	..	do
466	Nov. 3,	'58	80	do	do	America	do	do	do	do	..	..	..	do
467	Nov. 3,	'58	80	do	single	Pennsylvania	do	do	do	do	..	..	..	do
468	Nov. 14,	'58	34	do	do	New Jersey	El Dorado	1 week	acute mania	paralysis	..	..	..	do
469	Nov. 14,	'58	34	do	do	do	do	unknown	partial dementia	unknown	..	..	..	do
470	Nov. 17,	'58	25	do	do	Germany	Sacramento	1 month	partial insanity	disappointment	..	..	..	do
471	Nov. 17,	'58	25	do	do	America	Nevada	5 do	periodical insanity	unknown	..	..	..	do
472	Nov. 23,	'58	40	do	unknown	Alabama	San Francisco	1 week	acute mania	puerperal fever	..	..	..	do
473	Nov. 23,	'58	40	female	single	Ireland	Sacramento	2 years	periodical insanity	unknown	..	..	..	do
474	Nov. 24,	'58	28	do	do	Missouri	Sonoma	3 weeks	dementia	puerperal fever	..	..	..	do
475	Nov. 26,	'58	22	female	do	N. Carolina	San Joaquin	6 do	periodical insanity	unknown	..	..	..	do
476	Nov. 26,	'58	22	do	unknown	Ireland	Butte	2 years	partial insanity	puerperal fever	..	..	..	do
477	Nov. 27,	'58	35	male	married	West Indies	San Joaquin	1 month	dementia	unknown	..	..	..	do
478	Nov. 30,	'58	45	female	do	Germany	San Francisco	1 month	partial insanity	puerperal fever	..	..	..	do
479	Nov. 30,	'58	45	do	single	Pennsylvania	do	2 years	partial insanity	unknown	..	..	..	do
480	Nov. 30,	'58	45	do	do	Maine	do	10 days	monomania	do	..	..	..	do
481	do		22	male	do	Missouri	do	3 weeks	partial dementia	do	..	..	..	do
482	Nov. 26,	'58	22	female	do	France	do	10 days	monomania	do	..	..	..	do
483	Nov. 27,	'58	35	male	married	Missouri	do	10 days	partial dementia	do	..	..	..	do
484	Nov. 30,	'58	45	female	do	Virginia	Tuolumne	15 mos	do	do	..	..	..	do
485	do		27	male	single	Ohio	do	unknown	do	do	..	..	..	do
486	do		27	do	single	do	do	do	do	do	..	..	..	do
487	do		25	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	..	..	..	do
488	do		25	do	married	do	do	do	do	do	..	..	..	do
489	do		33	do	single	do	do	do	do	do	..	..	..	do
490	do		28	do	unknown	do	do	do	do	do	..	..	..	do
491	Dec. 2,	'58	34	do	single	do	do	do	do	do	..	..	..	do
492	do		23	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	..	..	..	do
493	do		30	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	..	..	..	do
494	Dec. 5,	'58	34	do	unknown	France	San Francisco	8 weeks	mania	family trouble	..	..	..	do
495	Dec. 5,	'58	34	do	married	New York	do	do	periodical insanity	religion	..	..	..	do
496	Dec. 8,	'58	30	do	single	Missouri	Merced	unknown	periodical mania	do	..	..	..	do
497	Dec. 13,	'58	30	do	unknown	Mississippi	Tuolumne	do	dementia	masturbation	..	..	..	do
498	do		33	do	single	Germany	do	do	partial dementia	do	..	..	..	do

An Exhibit of Patients received into, continuing in, and discharged from, the Asylum, during the Year commencing December 1, A. D. 1858, and ending November 30, A. D. 1859, inclusive.

TABLE FIRST—Continued.

Number.	Date of Admission.	Age.	Sex.	Civil Condition.	Nativity.	County from which Committed.	Duration before Admission.	Apparent Form.	Supposed Cause.	State of Health.	Prospect.	Result.
498	Dec. 14,	'58	47 female	married	Ireland	San Joaquin	4 years	acute mania	miscegenage	good	unfavorable	died of marasmus
499	Dec. 24,	'58	27 male	single	Germany	Sacramento	unknown	dementia	masturbation	good	unfavorable	remains
500	Dec. 14,	'58	35 do	unknown	do	Shasta	do	acute mania	unknown	good	unfavorable	died of acute mania
501	Dec. 14,	'58	30 do	do	Maine	Butte	do	delirium	do	do	do	discharged
502	Dec. 19,	'58	43 do	do	America	El Dorado	do	dementia	do	do	do	remains
503	Dec. 20,	'58	21 do	single	France	San Joaquin	4 weeks	acute mania	do	good	unfavorable	died of marasmus
504	Dec. 25,	'58	45 female	married	Ireland	San Joaquin	unknown	partial dementia	masturbation	do	do	eloped
505	Jan. 1,	'59	35 do	single	do	Contra Costa	8 months	partial dementia	unknown	do	do	discharged
506	Jan. 4,	'59	46 do	do	do	Tuolumne	1 week	partial dementia	religion	do	do	discharged
507	Jan. 6,	'59	44 do	single	Germany	do	10 days	dementia	unknown	good	do	died of marasmus
508	Jan. 8,	'59	35 do	do	do	San Francisco	unknown	acute mania	do	do	do	remains
509	Jan. 10,	'59	30 do	married	France	do	do	periodical insanity	do	do	do	discharged
510	Jan. 4,	'59	30 do	do	do	San Francisco	1 month	acute mania	religion	do	do	remains
511	Jan. 20,	'59	35 do	single	do	do	1 year	dementia	spiritualism	good	died of	inflammat'n of brain
512	Jan. 20,	'59	30 do	do	Iowa	Santa Cruz	1 year	acute mania	unknown	do	do	died of marasmus
513	Jan. 8,	'59	38 do	do	Missouri	Yolo	do	acute mania	do	do	do	do
514	Jan. 4,	'59	37 do	do	Ireland	San Francisco	7 months	melancholia	masturbation	bad	unfavorable	remains
515	Jan. 13,	'59	44 do	single	do	do	do	dementia	unknown	good	favorable	discharged
516	Jan. 13,	'59	37 do	do	Nova Scotia	San Joaquin	do	acute mania	do	do	do	remains
517	Jan. 13,	'59	37 do	do	Ireland	San Francisco	do	acute mania	do	do	do	discharged
518	Jan. 13,	'59	37 do	do	do	do	do	acute mania	do	do	do	discharged
519	Jan. 13,	'59	38 do	single	America	Butte	3 months	melancholia	unknown	good	do	discharged
520	Jan. 13,	'59	38 do	do	do	do	several yrs	partial dementia	masturbation	do	do	do
521	Jan. 16,	'59	51 do	do	Maryland	El Dorado	6 months	dementia	unknown	do	doubtful	remains
522	Jan. 17,	'59	30 do	do	Ireland	Yuba	unknown	acute mania	masturbation	do	do	do
523	Jan. 17,	'59	30 do	do	do	San Francisco	unknown	dementia	unknown	do	unfavorable	do

524	Jan. 24,	'59	33 male	single	New York	Sacramento	2 weeks	mania	masturbation	bad	unfavorable	died of marasmus
525	do	'59	27 do	do	Ohio	El Dorado	3 months	dementia	unknown	good	favorable	remains
526	Jan. 26,	'59	30 do	do	Massachusetts	San Francisco	3 weeks	mania	do	do	do	discharged
527	Jan. 26,	'59	50 do	do	New York	do	short time	partial dementia	do	do	unfavorable	do
528	Jan. 26,	'59	25 do	do	Ireland	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
529	Jan. 26,	'59	24 do	do	China	El Dorado	do	acute mania	do	do	do	discharged
530	Jan. 27,	'59	50 do	do	America	San Joaquin	do	dementia	do	do	do	do
531	Jan. 27,	'59	30 do	single	Ireland	Nevada	do	acute mania	do	do	do	do
532	Feb. 1,	'59	30 do	married	France	San Joaquin	do	acute mania	do	do	do	do
533	Feb. 2,	'59	35 do	single	Germany	Mariposa	few days	mania	infidelity of wife	do	do	do
534	do	'59	30 do	do	Ireland	San Francisco	6 months	dementia	unknown	do	do	do
535	Jan. 4,	'59	30 do	do	Kentucky	do	3 months	monomania	liquor	do	unfavorable	remains
536	Jan. 9,	'59	24 do	do	Mexico	San Francisco	1 week	melancholia	disappointment	do	favorable	discharged
537	do	'59	24 do	do	do	do	short time	dementia	liquor	do	doubtful	remains
538	do	'59	24 male	do	Ireland	do	few days	do	do	do	do	discharged
539	Jan. 10,	'59	34 do	do	Missouri	Napa	2 years	melancholia	unknown	do	do	died of marasmus
540	do	'59	37 do	married	do	Nevada	do	acute mania	epilepsy	good	unfavorable	remains
541	Jan. 11,	'59	37 do	do	Maine	do	2 do	dementia	dissipation	do	do	do
542	Feb. 17,	'59	30 do	do	Maryland	San Joaquin	short time	acute mania	ill success in business	do	do	do
543	Feb. 18,	'59	33 do	single	New York	Sacramento	4 days	monomania	unknown	do	do	do
544	Feb. 22,	'59	37 do	married	Mexico	do	2 weeks	religious mania	disappointment	do	doubtful	do
545	do	'59	34 do	do	Ireland	San Francisco	unknown	melancholia	ill success in mining	do	unfavorable	discharged
546	do	'59	34 do	single	Switzerland	do	short time	partial dementia	unknown	do	favorable	remains
547	do	'59	34 do	unmarried	Vermont	San Mateo	do	dementia	do	bad	do	do
548	Feb. 25,	'59	35 do	do	Germany	Los Angeles	unknown	do	do	good	do	do
549	do	'59	38 do	single	Ireland	Sierra	do	monomania	masturbation	do	do	discharged
550	Feb. 27,	'59	38 female	married	do	Tuolumne	9 months	dementia	child bearing	do	do	remains
551	do	'59	38 female	single	France	Sacramento	10 days	do	masturbation	do	doubtful	do
552	Mar. 1,	'59	34 do	do	New York	do	do	partial insanity	jealousy	do	unfavorable	do
553	Mar. 10,	'59	35 do	married	do	El Dorado	1 month	monomania	infidelity of wife	do	do	do
554	Mar. 11,	'59	36 do	do	Humboldt	do	3 years	monomania	unknown	do	unfavorable	discharged
555	do	'59	39 do	single	Chili	San Francisco	1 month	partial dementia	masturbation	do	do	do
556	Mar. 15,	'59	33 do	do	New York	Yuba	unknown	dementia	do	do	do	do
557	Mar. 16,	'59	33 do	do	Connecticut	Sacramento	do	partial dementia	unknown	do	favorable	discharged
558	do	'59	17 do	do	S. Carolina	do	do	dementia	epilepsy	do	do	do
559	Mar. 18,	'59	37 do	do	France	San Francisco	5 days	melancholia	pecuniary losses	do	doubtful	do
560	do	'59	35 do	do	New York	do	few days	periodical insanity	unknown	do	favorable	eloped
561	do	'59	37 do	do	do	do	1 week	partial dementia	do	do	do	do
562	Mar. 23,	'59	34 do	do	Germany	Sacramento	unknown	melancholia	do	do	do	do
563	Mar. 23,	'59	30 female	married	do	San Francisco	2 months	idiotic	do	do	doubtful	do
564	do	'59	40 male	single	Pennsylvania	Butte	7 weeks	partial dementia	masturbation	do	do	do
565	Mar. 26,	'59	40 do	unmarried	Sweden	Plumas	do	partial dementia	unknown	do	do	do
566	Mar. 28,	'59	45 do	do	France	Sacramento	10 days	acute mania	failure in business	do	do	do
567	Mar. 29,	'59	45 do	married	Canada	Solano	do	acute mania	unknown	do	do	do
568	Mar. 30,	'59	20 do	single	Ireland	San Francisco	2 months	dementia	infidelity of wife	do	favorable	do
569	do	'59	26 do	married	Switzerland	do	short time	do	do	good	do	do

An Exhibit of Patients received into, continuing in, and discharged from, the Asylum, during the Year commencing December 1, A. D. 1868, and ending November 30, A. D. 1869, inclusive.

TABLE FIRST.—Continued.

Number.....	Date of Admission..	Age.....	Sex.....	Civil Condition.....	Nativity.....	County from which Committed.....	Duration before Admission.....	Apparent Form.....	Supposed Cause.....	State of Health.....	Prospect.....	Result.....
570	Mar. 30, '59	32	male	single	Ireland	Yuba	3 weeks	dementia	being robbed	good	doubtful	remains
571	Mar. 31, '59	27	do	do	Massachusetts	Sacramento	5	partial dementia	masturbation	do	favorable	discharged
572	Apr. 1, '59	32	female	married	Ireland	San Francisco	10 mos	melancholia	disease of the womb	do	doubtful	do
573	Apr. 5, '59	20	do	do	Wisconsin	Sonoma	3	acute mania	child birth	do	do	died of marasmus
574	Apr. 6, '59	28	do	single	Ireland	San Francisco	8 weeks	melancholia	unknown	good	favorable	died of marasmus
575	do	45	male	do	France	do	3	acute mania	liquor	good	favorable	remains
576	do	50	do	married	do	do	1 year	dementia	unknown	do	do	discharged
577	do	39	do	single	Germany	El Dorado	3 weeks	do	disipation	bad	do	remains
578	Apr. 9, '59	39	do	unknown	Ireland	San Francisco	1 month	do	unknown	good	do	discharged
579	do	39	do	do	England	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
580	Apr. 12, '59	30	female	married	England	Contia Costa	few days	acute mania	do	do	do	do
581	do	28	do	do	Austria	San Francisco	2 weeks	partial dementia	do	do	do	do
582	do	26	do	single	Virginia	Sacramento	6 months	monomania	failure in business	do	do	do
583	Apr. 15, '59	33	do	married	China	Sierra	2 weeks	idiotic	injury of head	do	do	do
584	Apr. 16, '59	30	do	do	Louisiana	Butte	unknown	dementia	unknown	bad	unfavorable	remains
585	Apr. 18, '59	25	do	unknown	China	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
586	Apr. 19, '59	25	do	do	England	San Francisco	do	do	do	do	do	do
587	do	18	do	single	France	do	do	mania	do	do	do	do
588	do	42	female	married	Ireland	do	do	melancholia	disipation	do	do	do
589	do	40	do	unknown	France	do	do	partial dementia	unknown	do	do	do
590	do	40	do	do	Germany	Sacramento	few days	periodical insanity	unknown	do	unfavorable	remains
591	Apr. 20, '59	34	do	single	do	Sutter	2 weeks	partial dementia	do	do	favorable	discharged
592	Apr. 21, '59	44	do	do	do	El Dorado	do	do	disipation	do	do	remains
593	Apr. 22, '59	45	do	do	Canada	Yolo	unknown	dementia	unknown	do	do	discharged
594	Apr. 23, '59	34	do	do	Germany	Shasta	1 week	suicidal mania	masturbation	do	doubtful	remains
595	Apr. 26, '59	33	do	married	France	San Francisco	unknown	periodical insanity	unknown	do	favorable	do

596	Apr. 27, '59	27	male	married	France	San Francisco	3 months	acute mania	pecuniary losses	good	favorable	remains
597	do	28	do	do	France	Solano	1 year	partial dementia	do	do	do	discharged
598	do	28	do	single	Missouri	Siskiyou	1 month	dementia	blow on the head	bad	do	remains
599	Apr. 27, '59	21	do	do	New York	El Dorado	1	monomania	epilepsy	good	do	do
600	Apr. 28, '59	18	do	do	America	do	4 years	idiotic	do	do	favorable	died of epilepsy
601	do	18	do	do	do	San Francisco	unknown	periodical insanity	do	do	doubtful	remains
602	Apr. 29, '59	33	do	do	Ohio	San Joaquin	do	melancholia	do	do	do	do
603	do	33	do	do	England	do	do	partial dementia	do	do	do	do
604	do	29	female	married	Germany	do	do	idiotic	do	do	do	do
605	May 1, '59	31	do	single	Ireland	Sacramento	do	dementia	love	do	favorable	remains
606	May 3, '59	21	do	do	New York	Nevada	1 week	acute mania	loss of property	do	do	do
607	do	17	female	married	Ireland	San Francisco	2	monomania	do	do	do	do
608	do	29	do	do	England	San Joaquin	7	partial dementia	do	do	do	do
609	May 4, '59	31	do	do	Indiana	do	2 years	idiotic	do	do	do	do
610	May 5, '59	20	male	unknown	France	Stanislaus	unknown	acute mania	do	do	doubtful	died of acute mania
611	do	20	do	single	Mexico	Tuolumne	10 mo's	partial dementia	do	do	favorable	do
612	May 6, '59	23	do	do	Alabama	Calaveras	1 month	dementia	do	do	doubtful	do
613	do	23	do	do	do	Yuba	unknown	do	do	do	do	do
614	May 7, '59	34	do	married	do	San Francisco	4 days	do	liquor	do	do	do
615	do	33	do	single	Germany	do	8	mania	unknown	do	do	do
616	May 10, '59	31	do	do	Ireland	do	2 months	monomania	ill success in business	do	do	do
617	May 11, '59	30	do	single	France	do	6 weeks	acute mania	epilepsy	do	do	do
618	May 12, '59	26	do	do	N. Brunswick	Sierra	5	partial dementia	disipation	do	do	do
619	May 13, '59	25	female	married	Ireland	Tuolumne	7 days	acute mania	unknown	do	doubtful	do
620	May 17, '59	28	male	single	do	do	1 year	partial dementia	do	do	do	do
621	do	35	do	do	do	do	4 months	do	love	do	do	do
622	do	25	do	do	do	San Joaquin	3 weeks	do	do	do	do	do
623	May 18, '59	37	do	do	France	Calaveras	2	do	disipation	do	doubtful	discharged
624	May 19, '59	48	do	do	New S. Wales	Marin	3	do	do	do	favorable	do
625	do	32	do	do	Connecticut	Sacramento	few days	do	religion	do	do	do
626	May 21, '59	27	do	do	Ohio	Nevada	2 months	dementia	unknown	do	do	do
627	do	27	do	do	France	Amador	unknown	do	pneumonia	do	do	do
628	May 22, '59	37	do	married	Italy	San Francisco	2 months	monomania	masturbation	do	do	do
629	May 23, '59	35	do	do	Indiana	Yuba	2 months	partial dementia	unknown	do	do	do
630	May 24, '59	29	do	do	New York	do	9	dementia	do	do	unfavorable	discharged
631	do	55	do	do	Pennsylvania	Alameda	4 days	do	do	do	do	do
632	do	55	do	married	Ireland	Tuolumne	3 weeks	mania	do	do	do	do
633	May 28, '59	50	female	do	do	San Francisco	4 months	dementia	disipation	do	doubtful	do
634	do	29	do	single	Massachusetts	El Dorado	2	monomania	do	do	do	do
635	do	29	do	do	Maine	do	3	melancholia	do	do	do	do
636	May 29, '59	38	do	do	do	San Joaquin	10 days	partial dementia	religion	do	doubtful	do
637	May 30, '59	26	do	do	New York	San Francisco	6 months	dementia	unknown	do	do	do
638	do	35	do	do	China	Sacramento	2 weeks	periodical insanity	family trouble	do	do	do
639	June 4, '59	24	do	married	Virginia	do	few days	dementia	masturbation	do	unfavorable	discharged
640	June 7, '59	38	do	single	Tennessee	do	do	acute mania	epilepsy	do	do	died of epilepsy
641	June 13, '59	17	female	do	Missouri	San Francisco	unknown	acute mania	do	do	do	do

TABLE FIRST—Continued.

An Exhibit of Patients received into, continuing in, and discharged from, the Asylum, during the Year commencing December 1, A. D. 1858, and ending November 30, A. D. 1859, inclusive.

Number.	Date of Admission.	Age.	Sex.	Civil Condition.	Nativity.	County from which Committed.	Duration before Admission.	Apparent Form.	Supposed Cause.	State of Health.	Prospect.	Result.
642	June 15, '59	9	male	single	Missouri	San Francisco	unknown	idiotic	epilepsy	good	favorable	remains
643	July 19, '59	49	do	married	New York	Sierra	do	monomania	incontinence	do	do	discharged
644	do 30, '59	31	do	single	Missouri	5th Jud'l Dist	do	do	unknown	do	do	remains
645	do 31, '59	21	do	do	D. Columbia	Sacramento	2 weeks	dementia	masturbation	do	do	do
646	June 23, '59	42	do	do	Italy	San Joaquin	3 years	monomania	love	do	do	discharged
647	June 23, '59	25	do	do	China	El Dorado	5 months	mania	opium	do	do	remains
648	June 24, '59	30	do	unknown	Ireland	San Francisco	unknown	do	unknown	bad	..	died of marasmus
649	do 30, '59	30	do	do	Chili	do	1 week	partial dementia	liquor	good	doubtful	remains
650	do 33, '59	35	do	married	Germany	do	do	mania	do	bad	favorable	discharged
651	do 35, '59	35	do	do	New York	Alameda	do	do	unknown	do	do	remains
652	June 30, '59	55	do	unknown	Italy	do	unknown	do	do	..	..	do
653	do 55, '59	55	do	single	Prussia	do	13 days	do	do	good	doubtful	do
654	do 19, '59	19	female	do	China	do	do	idiotic	do	..	..	do
655	do 20, '59	20	male	do	do	do	7 weeks	dementia	do	good	do	do
656	July 1, '59	60	do	unknown	Pennsylvania	Butte	unknown	acute mania	disipation	bad	unfavorable	do
657	July 3, '59	29	female	do	France	Alameda	do	do	unknown	do	..	died of consumption
658	July 5, '59	38	male	married	Kentucky	Tuolumne	3 weeks	mania	syphilis	do	..	remains
659	July 7, '59	38	female	do	France	San Mateo	3 do	partial dementia	unknown	do	do	do
660	do 26, '59	26	male	single	Ireland	San Francisco	1-2 yrs	dementia	neuralgia	do	do	discharged
661	do 29, '59	29	do	married	England	Calaveras	1 week	do	unknown	do	do	do
662	July 12, '59	19	do	single	Arkansas	San Joaquin	16 mos	periodical insanity	masturbation	do	unfavorable	remains
663	July 13, '59	31	do	do	Germany	El Dorado	2 years	dementia	pecuniary losses	do	do	do
664	do 25, '59	25	do	do	Mexico	do	13 months	do	masturbation	do	do	do
665	July 14, '59	39	do	married	Germany	Santa Clara	do	melancholia	unknown	do	do	do
666	July 15, '59	40	female	do	Germany	Trinity	unknown	acute mania	do	bad	do	do
667	July 16, '59	42	male	do	Ireland	Sacramento	1 week	dementia	do	..	do	do

668	July 17, '59	40	male	married	America	State Prison	6 months	monomania	unknown	good	unfavorable	remains
669	July 20, '59	25	do	single	Switzerland	Santa Clara	2 weeks	periodical insanity	religion	do	..	discharged
670	July 21, '59	38	do	married	Prussia	Napa	10 days	dementia	do	do	unfavorable	remains
671	do 21, '59	34	female	do	Kentucky	do	3 months	partial dementia	loss of property	do	do	do
672	July 22, '59	25	do	single	Ireland	Sacramento	some yrs	mania	child bearing	do	do	do
673	July 26, '59	24	male	do	Missouri	Shasta	2 years	dementia	unknown	do	do	do
674	do 28, '59	28	do	do	Germany	Santa Cruz	6 months	acute mania	masturbation	do	do	do
675	Aug. 2, '59	39	do	do	Massachusetts	Yuba	do	dementia	religion	do	do	do
676	Aug. 2, '59	39	do	do	Ireland	San Francisco	few days	mania	masturbation	do	do	do
677	Aug. 6, '59	30	do	married	New York	San Francisco	2 months	partial dementia	hereditary	do	do	do
678	do 30, '59	30	do	single	Ireland	do	2 do	mania	religion	do	doubtful	do
679	do 34, '59	34	do	do	Norway	El Dorado	1 do	do	do	do	unfavorable	do
680	do 40, '59	40	do	do	Wales	Placer	2 do	dementia	unknown	do	do	discharged
681	Aug. 10, '59	40	female	married	Ireland	San Francisco	3 weeks	acute mania	child bearing	do	..	died of dysentery
682	do 30, '59	30	do	do	Scotland	Solano	short time	dementia	unknown	do	doubtful	remains
683	do 30, '59	30	do	unknown	China	San Francisco	3 weeks	dementia	menstrual irregularity	do	unfavorable	do
684	Aug. 11, '59	35	female	married	Massachusetts	do	1 week	acute mania	disappointment in love	do	doubtful	do
685	do 32, '59	32	do	do	Ireland	Tuolumne	unknown	acute mania	do	do	unfavorable	do
686	Aug. 13, '59	26	do	do	Ireland	Placer	3 weeks	melancholia	family trouble	do	doubtful	discharged
687	Aug. 19, '59	35	male	do	Tennessee	San Mateo	unknown	acute mania	dissipation	do	doubtful	remains
688	Aug. 20, '59	34	do	single	Ireland	Siskiyou	1 week	acute mania	religion	do	do	do
689	Aug. 23, '59	37	female	married	Ohio	Calaveras	1 month	acute mania	loss of property	do	do	do
690	do 35, '59	35	do	single	France	El Dorado	10 days	mania	unknown	do	doubtful	do
691	Aug. 26, '59	35	male	do	Germany	Sierra	2 weeks	dementia	loss of property	do	unfavorable	do
692	Aug. 27, '59	32	do	do	Connecticut	do	short time	acute mania	do	do	doubtful	do
693	Aug. 28, '59	28	do	do	New Jersey	San L. Obispo	6 months	dementia	debility	do	unfavorable	remains
694	do 37, '59	37	do	married	Massachusetts	Tuolumne	10 days	acute mania	religion	do	doubtful	do
695	Sept. 3, '59	46	do	single	Pennsylvania	Mariposa	2 weeks	monomania	disappointment in love	do	do	discharged
696	Sept. 4, '59	30	do	do	New York	Sacramento	7 years	dementia	unknown	do	do	remains
697	Sept. 5, '59	40	female	unknown	Illinois	do	18 mos	partial dementia	masturbation	do	doubtful	do
698	do 34, '59	34	do	single	Denmark	San Joaquin	do	dementia	unknown	do	do	do
699	do 36, '59	36	do	do	unknown	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
700	do 36, '59	36	do	do	Denmark	do	do	do	child bearing	do	do	do
701	Sept. 9, '59	29	do	unknown	unknown	Shasta	7 months	mania	masturbation	do	favorable	discharged
702	Sept. 10, '59	28	female	single	Kentucky	Butte	unknown	dementia	liquor	do	doubtful	do
703	Sept. 13, '59	30	male	married	Germany	Sacramento	1 month	mania	masturbation	do	doubtful	remains
704	Sept. 14, '59	24	do	single	Ireland	do	2 years	dementia	dissipation	do	unfavorable	do
705	do 34, '59	34	do	do	New York	Merced	1 week	acute mania	masturbation	do	doubtful	do
706	do 37, '59	37	do	do	Tennessee	Solano	unknown	dementia	unknown	do	do	do
707	Sept. 16, '59	19	do	do	Ireland	Tulare	do	do	do	do	do	do
708	do 26, '59	26	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
709	Sept. 17, '59	26	do	do	Maine	San Francisco	do	monomania	do	do	do	do
710	Sept. 20, '59	44	do	do	do	San Joaquin	6 months	dementia	masturbation	do	doubtful	do
711	do 19, '59	19	female	single	Ireland	San Francisco	2 weeks	acute mania	unknown	do	do	do
712	do 27, '59	27	male	do	Norway	do	do	do	masturbation	do	unfavorable	do
713	do 37, '59	37	do	do	England	do	do	dementia	unknown	good	doubtful	do

An Exhibit of Patients received into, continuing in, and discharged from, the Asylum, during the Year commencing December 1, A. D. 1858, and ending November 30, A. D. 1859, inclusive.

TABLE FIRST—Continued.

Number.....	Date of Admission.....	Age.....	Sex	Civil Condition.....	Nativity.....	County from which Committed.....	Duration before Admission.....	Apparent Form.....	Supposed Cause.....	State of Health.....	Prospect	Result
714	Sept. 20, '59	25	female	single	Jerome	San Francisco	unknown	dementia	unknown	good	unfavorable	remains
715	Sept. 23, '59	30	female	married	Massachusetts	do	2 months	mania	puerperal fever	do	favorable	do
716	Sept. 27, '59	40	male	do	Mexico	do	2 do	partial dementia	unknown	do	do	discharged
717	Sept. 28, '59	33	do	single	Virginia	Tuolumne	10 days	mania	religion	do	doubtful	remains
718	Sept. 28, '59	33	do	do	Massachusetts	Napa	unknown	partial dementia	unknown	do	favorable	do
719	Oct. 1, '59	50	do	married	Ohio	do	do	dementia	do	do	unfavorable	do
720	do	44	do	single	Illinois	San Joaquin	1 year	partial dementia	liquor	do	doubtful	discharged
721	Oct. 6, '59	37	do	do	Ireland	Sacramento	1 week	acute mania	unknown	do	do	remains
722	Oct. 7, '59	27	do	do	do	San Francisco	unknown	dementia	do	do	do	do
723	do	49	do	married	Vermont	do	1 year	do	domestic trouble	do	do	do
724	Oct. 8, '59	26	do	single	Kentucky	Sonoma	unknown	do	unknown	do	unfavorable	do
725	Oct. 11, '59	40	female	married	New York	Sacramento	3 months	monomania	do	do	doubtful	do
726	Oct. 11, '59	38	male	single	Maine	Mendocino	do	mania	disappointment	do	do	do
727	Oct. 12, '59	38	do	single	France	San Francisco	few days	acute mania	hereditary	do	do	do
728	Oct. 13, '59	35	female	married	do	do	2 months	dementia	blow on the head	do	do	do
729	do	49	do	do	Ireland	Sacramento	do	partial dementia	unknown	do	favorable	discharged
730	Oct. 17, '59	39	do	single	Massachusetts	Shasta	3 weeks	mania	suicidal tendency	do	do	do
731	Oct. 17, '59	39	do	married	France	Sacramento	1 year	dementia	unknown	do	favorable	remains
732	Oct. 18, '59	33	do	single	Missouri	Del Norte	7 do	partial dementia	unknown	do	doubtful	do
733	do	31	do	married	Kentucky	do	sev'l yrs	do	disipation	do	favorable	do
734	do	30	do	single	Ireland	Calaveras	8 weeks	dementia	unknown	do	do	do
735	do	30	do	do	do	do	2 do	acute mania	disappointment	do	do	do
736	do	30	do	do	do	do	3 months	dementia	masturbation	do	doubtful	do
737	Oct. 19, '59	29	do	do	Kentucky	Santa Cruz	do	acute mania	do	do	favorable	do
738	Oct. 20, '59	29	do	do	England	Sierra	2 do	acute mania	unknown	do	do	discharged

740	Oct. 21, '59	35	female	single	Virginia	Tulare	2 weeks	mania	uterine	good	favorable	remains
741	Oct. 23, '59	23	male	do	do	Sacramento	2 months	partial dementia	disipation	do	doubtful	discharged
742	do	29	do	do	Massachusetts	do	1 year	dementia	inflam'n of the brain	do	do	remains
743	Oct. 26, '59	38	do	do	France	do	unknown	do	unknown	do	do	do
744	Oct. 27, '59	24	do	do	Ireland	San Joaquin	1 do	do	do	do	do	do
745	Oct. 29, '59	18	do	do	California	Contra Costa	do	do	do	do	doubtful	do
746	Oct. 31, '59	43	do	married	England	Sacramento	2 months	do	disipation	do	do	do
747	Nov. 2, '59	30	do	single	Pennsylvania	Tulare	unknown	mania	religion	do	do	do
748	Nov. 3, '59	33	female	married	New Jersey	Fols	1 week	dementia	hereditary	do	do	do
749	Nov. 4, '59	39	do	single	England	El Dorado	do	do	exposure	do	do	do
750	Nov. 8, '59	46	male	single	Canada	Sacramento	do	dementia	chley	do	do	do
751	Nov. 8, '59	46	do	do	Germany	Yuba	do	do	disipation	do	do	do
752	do	40	do	do	Chili	Anaador	2 years	do	unknown	do	do	do
753	Nov. 11, '59	60	do	do	Massachusetts	San Francisco	unknown	partial dementia	do	do	favorable	discharged
754	do	50	do	do	New Jersey	do	do	do	do	do	doubtful	remains
755	do	54	do	do	Portugal	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
756	do	56	do	do	Ireland	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
757	do	56	do	do	do	do	do	do	disipation	do	do	do
758	do	53	do	married	Germany	Butte	3 weeks	dementia	masturbation	do	do	do
759	Nov. 17, '59	40	do	single	England	Nevada	unknown	do	disipation	do	do	do
760	Nov. 18, '59	43	do	married	New York	Placer	3 weeks	do	disipation	do	do	do
761	do	33	do	do	Mexico	El Dorado	few days	acute mania	unknown	bad	unfavorable	do
762	Nov. 20, '59	34	female	single	Ireland	San Joaquin	3 months	dementia	masturbation	do	doubtful	do
763	Nov. 21, '59	30	do	married	Arkansas	do	unknown	do	do	good	do	do
764	Nov. 22, '59	30	male	single	Alabama	Siskiyou	7 years	dementia	masturbation	do	do	do
765	Nov. 24, '59	25	do	do	Pennsylvania	Santa Clara	3 years	do	unknown	do	do	do
766	Nov. 26, '59	71	do	married	N. Hampshire	San Francisco	2 years	do	hereditary	do	do	do

TABLE SECOND

Shows the number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, and Elopements, and the condition of the Asylum, from August 1st, A. D. 1859, to November 30th, A. D. 1859.

RECEIVED OF DR. LANGDON, AUGUST 1st, 1859 :—		
Males.....	132	
Females.....	30	
ADMITTED.		
From Aug. 1st, 1857, to Jan. 1st, 1858, males.....	70	
do. do. females.....	16	
Jan. 1st, 1858, to Dec. 1st, 1858, males.....	201	
do. do. females.....	43	
Dec. 1st, 1858, to Dec. 1st, 1859, males.....	233	
do. do. females.....	43	
Total treated from Dec. 1st, 1857, to Dec. 1st, 1859.....		768
DISCHARGED.		
From Aug. 1st, 1857, to Jan. 1st, 1858, males.....	27	
do. do. females.....	11	
Jan. 1st, 1858, to Dec. 1st, 1858, males.....	88	
do. do. females.....	24	
Dec. 1st, 1858, to Dec. 1st, 1859, males.....	103	
do. do. females.....	21	
Total discharged from Aug. 1st, 1857, to Dec. 1st, 1859.....		274
DIED.		
From Aug. 1st, 1857, to Jan. 1st, 1858, males.....	14	
do. do. females.....	3	
Jan. 1st, 1858, to Dec. 1st, 1858, males.....	30	
do. do. females.....	2	
Dec. 1st, 1858, to Dec. 1st, 1859, males.....	43	
do. do. females.....	6	
Total deaths from Aug. 1st, 1857, to Dec. 1st, 1859.....		98

TABLE SECOND—Continued.

ELOPED.		
From Aug. 1st, 1857, to Jan. 1st, 1858, males.....	5	
do. do. females.....	0	
Jan. 1st, 1858, to Dec. 1st, 1858, males.....	15	
do. do. females.....	0	
Dec. 1st, 1858, to Dec. 1st, 1859, males.....	6	
do. do. females.....	0	
Total eloped from Aug. 1st, 1857, to Dec. 1st, 1859.....		26
Total Discharged, Died, and Eloped, from Aug. 1st 1857, to Dec. 1st, 1859.....		398
Number on hand December 1st, 1859.....		370

TABLE THIRD

Shows the number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, and Elopements, and the condition of the Asylum from December 1st, A. D. 1858, to December 1st, A. D. 1859.

On hand December 1st, 1858, males.....	225	
do. do. females.....	48	
Total		273
ADMITTED.		
From Dec. 1st, 1858, to Dec. 1st, 1859, males.....	233	
do. do. females.....	43	
Total		276
Total treated from Dec. 1st, 1858, to Dec. 1st, 1859.....		549
DISCHARGED.		
From Dec. 1st, 1858, to Dec. 1st, 1859, males.....	103	
do. do. females.....	21	
Total		124
DIED.		
From Dec. 1st, 1858, to Dec. 1st, 1859, males.....	43	
do. do. females.....	6	
Total		49
ELOPED.		
From Dec. 1st, 1858, to Dec. 1st, 1859, males.....	6	
do. do. females.....	0	
Total		6
Total discharged, died, and eloped, from Dec. 1st, 1858, to Dec. 1st, 1859.....		179
Number on hand December 1st, A. D. 1859.....		370

TABLE FOURTH

Shows the Civil Condition of the Patients who have been admitted into the Asylum from December 1st, A. D. 1858, to December 1st, A. D. 1859.

MARRIED.		
Males	50	
Females.....	32	
Total		82
SINGLE.		
Males	151	
Females.....	9	
Total		160
UNKNOWN.		
Males	32	
Females.....	2	
Total		34
Total married, single, and unknown.....		276

TABLE FIFTH

Shows the number of Patients committed to the Asylum from the respective Counties from December 1st, A. D. 1858, to December 1st, A. D. 1859.

Alameda.....	7
Amador.....	2
Butte.....	6
Calaveras.....	7
Contra Costa.....	3
Del Norte.....	1
El Dorado.....	22
Humboldt.....	1
Los Angeles.....	1
Marin.....	1
Mariposa.....	2
Mendocino.....	1
Merced.....	2
Napa.....	4
Nevada.....	5
Placer.....	4
Plumas.....	1
Sacramento.....	36
San Francisco.....	79
San Joaquin.....	23
San Luis Obispo.....	1
San Mateo.....	3
Santa Clara.....	4
Santa Cruz.....	3
Shasta.....	5
Sierra.....	8
Siskiyou.....	2
Solano.....	4
Sonoma.....	2
Stanislaus.....	1
State Prison.....	1
Sutter.....	2
Trinity.....	1
Tulare.....	3
Tuolumne.....	17
Yolo.....	3
Yuba.....	7
Fifth Judicial District.....	1
Total.....	276

TABLE SIXTH

Shows the Nativity of the Patients who have been admitted into the Asylum from December 1st, A. D. 1858, to December 1st, A. D. 1859.

New York.....	20
Massachusetts.....	11
Missouri.....	10
Maine.....	9
Kentucky.....	7
Virginia.....	6
Ohio.....	6
America (State not ascertained).....	5
Tennessee.....	4
Pennsylvania.....	5
Vermont.....	3
Indiana.....	3
Maryland.....	3
Connecticut.....	3
Mississippi.....	2
Illinois.....	2
Iowa.....	1
South Carolina.....	1
Louisiana.....	1
Alabama.....	2
District of Columbia.....	1
New Jersey.....	3
California.....	1
Arkansas.....	2
New Hampshire.....	1
Ireland.....	57
France.....	25
Germany.....	24
England.....	11
China.....	7
Mexico.....	6
Switzerland.....	3
Canada.....	4
Italy.....	3
Prussia.....	3
Scotland.....	3
Chile.....	3
Norway.....	1
Nova Scotia.....	1
Sweden.....	1
Austria.....	1
Madeira.....	1
New Brunswick.....	1
New South Wales.....	1

TABLE SIXTH—Continued.

Wales.....	1
Denmark.....	1
Jamaica.....	1
Peru.....	2
Unknown.....	2
Portugal.....	1
Total	276

TABLE SEVENTH

Shows the Supposed Cause of Insanity on those who have been admitted into the Asylum from December 1st, 1858, to December 1st, 1859.

Masturbation.....	31
Dissipation.....	29
Religion.....	15
Loss of Property.....	8
Epilepsy.....	8
Love	6
Failure in Business.....	6
Child Bearing.....	5
Family Trouble.....	4
Disappointment.....	5
Infidelity of Wife.....	3
Injury of Head.....	3
Hereditary	4
Paralysis.....	1
Miscarriage.....	1
Spiritualism.	1
Jealousy.....	1
Being Robbed.....	1
Disease of Women.....	1
Pneumonia.....	1
Use of Opium.....	1
Syphilis.....	1
Neuralgia.....	1
Mensural Irregularity.....	1
Debility.....	1
Puerperal Fever.....	1
Uterine Hemorrhage.....	1
Inflammation of the Brain.....	1
Unknown.....	134
Total.....	276

TABLE EIGHTH

Shows the amount received for board, and the amount taken from the Patients who have been admitted into the Asylum from Dec. 1st, 1858, to Nov. 30th, 1859.

Balance on hand Dec. 1st, 1858 :—		
On account of Asylum.....	\$266 07	
do. Patients.....	119 72	
Total.....		\$385 79
RECEIVED.		
On account of Asylum.....	1,618 38	
do. Patients.....	748 24	
Total.....		2,366 62
EXPENDED.		
		\$2,752 41
On account of Asylum for transportation of discharged patients, recapture of escapes, etc....	1,029 17	
Returned to patients.....	508 44	
Total.....		1,537 61
Balance on hand Dec. 1st, 1859 :—		
On account of Asylum.....	855 28	
do. Patients.....	359 52	
Total.....		1,214 80

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

DATE.	THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			WIND.			REMARKS.		
	Sunrise ..	Twelve M.	Sunset ...	Sunrise ..	Twelve M.	Sunset ...	Sunrise ..	Twelve M.	Sunset ...	Sunrise ..	Twelve M.	Sunset ...
December ..	49	53	54	29 44	29 45	29 42	southwest	northwest	clear	clear	clear	clear
1	41	51	54	29 50	29 49	29 40	northwest	northwest	do	do	do	do
2	38	47	46	29 50	29 53	29 52	do	do	do	do	do	do
3	40	45	47	29 48	29 48	29 46	do	southeast	southeast	do	do	do
4	44	49	46	29 48	29 40	29 46	southwest	southwest	clear, rain last night	do	do	cloudy
5	41	46	45	29 45	29 40	29 58	southwest	northwest	do	do	do	clear
6	39	42	43	29 41	29 40	29 09	northwest	northwest	clear, frost.	do	do	do
7	31	43	44	29 08	29 06	29 04	do	do	clear	do	do	do
8	33	44	44	29 08	29 02	29 04	east	east	do	do	do	do
9	41	53	50	29 35	29 55	29 50	southwest	southwest	cloudy	cloudy, rain 9-100.	do	cloudy
10	47	50	51	29 37	29 53	29 38	southeast	southeast	do	do	do	do
11	44	49	52	29 43	29 50	29 48	southwest	southwest	clear	do	do	do
12	42	50	52	29 43	29 52	29 54	southeast	do	do	do	do	do
13	43	50	50	30 00	30 04	30 02	south	southeast	do	cloudy, rain 12-100.	do	clear
14	48	45	49	30 07	30 09	30 06	southwest	southwest	do	do	do	cloudy
15	46	47	46	30 07	30 09	30 06	west	do	do	do	do	do
16	43	48	48	30 02	30 02	29 57	southeast	southeast	do	do	do	do
17	43	48	48	30 07	30 09	30 06	southwest	southwest	do	do	do	do
18	43	49	52	30 07	30 09	30 06	southeast	southeast	do	do	do	do
19	44	48	50	30 04	30 06	30 05	southeast	east	do	do	do	clear
20	35	49	51	30 06	30 06	30 03	w by w	do	clear, frost.	do	do	do
21	38	50	54	29 38	29 60	29 60	northwest	west	foggy	do	do	do
22	36	46	50	30 00	30 02	29 60	northwest	east	clear, frost.	do	do	do
23	45	46	47	29 56	29 43	29 52	calm	southeast	do	cloudy	do	do
24	48	51	50	29 56	29 43	29 45	calm	southeast	do	cloudy, rain 35-100.	do	cloudy, rain 45-100.
25	40	52	50	29 56	29 45	29 42	do	do	do	do	do	do
26	47	50	50	29 58	29 45	29 45	do	do	southeast	do	do	do
27	43	53	53	29 56	29 56	29 56	southeast	do	do	do	do	do
28	38	49	50	29 50	29 48	29 56	southeast	west	do	do	do	do
29	40	46	50	30 01	30 06	30 05	northwest	southwest	foggy	do	do	clear
30	45	53	54	30 01	30 06	30 05	south	southeast	cloudy	do	do	cloudy
31	49	54	53	30 08	30 08	30 07	southeast	do	do	do	do	do

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS—Continued.

DATE.	THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			WIND.			REMARKS.		
	Sunrise ..	Twelve M.	Sunset ...	Sunrise ..	Twelve M.	Sunset ...	Sunrise ..	Twelve M.	Sunset ...	Sunrise ..	Twelve M.	Sunset ...
January ..	49	52	52	30 05	30 06	30 09	southwest	southeast	southwest	cloudy	cloudy	cloudy
1	48	50	52	30 06	30 06	30 06	southeast	do	east	do	do	do
2	48	50	50	29 57	29 57	29 55	north	east	southwest	do	do	do
3	43	43	46	29 54	29 55	29 55	southeast	do	southeast	do	do	do
4	43	47	45	29 54	29 57	29 55	east	do	east	do	do	do
5	46	46	45	29 60	30 04	30 04	southeast	do	west	do	do	do
6	44	46	45	30 04	30 04	30 15	calm	southeast	do	clear	do	clear
7	40	41	42	30 15	30 18	30 18	do	do	do	foggy	do	cloudy
8	38	38	37	29 60	29 58	29 58	do	do	do	cloudy	do	do
9	34	38	39	29 60	29 59	29 58	do	do	do	do	do	do
10	35	37	39	29 56	29 57	29 58	do	do	do	do	do	do
11	38	40	41	29 56	29 57	29 58	do	do	do	do	do	do
12	42	45	48	30 04	30 08	30 08	do	do	do	do	do	do
13	40	48	48	30 06	30 06	30 08	do	do	do	foggy	do	do
14	44	40	50	29 57	29 58	30 02	do	east	southwest	cloudy	do	do
15	45	48	49	30 03	30 03	30 05	east	south	southeast	do	do	do
16	50	58	60	30 04	30 08	30 08	southeast	southwest	do	cloudy, rain 15-100.	do	do
17	45	58	58	30 08	30 08	30 09	west	southwest	do	clear	do	clear
18	50	56	56	30 10	30 06	30 05	calm	west	do	do	do	do
19	40	48	50	30 08	30 08	30 05	calm	southeast	east	foggy	do	do
20	37	48	50	30 08	30 06	30 05	calm	west	southeast	do	do	do
21	35	50	50	30 03	30 03	30 02	calm	northwest	east	clear, frost.	do	do
22	36	50	50	29 57	29 57	29 55	calm	northwest	west	do	do	do
23	38	50	50	29 52	29 58	29 56	southwest	northwest	do	do	do	do
24	38	50	50	29 52	29 55	29 55	do	southeast	do	do	do	do
25	33	50	50	29 55	29 54	29 52	do	southeast	do	do	do	do
26	46	50	52	29 56	29 56	29 56	west	do	do	do	do	do
27	40	48	49	29 56	29 56	29 51	southeast	do	do	clear, rain last night	do	cloudy
28	42	52	54	29 56	29 56	29 51	do	do	do	do	do	clear
29	48	56	61	29 48	29 47	29 40	southeast	do	do	cloudy	do	do
30	48	56	56	29 47	29 47	29 40	do	do	do	do	do	cloudy, rain 10-100.
31	48	54	56	29 47	29 17	29 19	do	do	do	do	do	do

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS—Continued.

DATE.	THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.		WIND.			REMARKS.		
	Sunrise . .	Twelve m.	Sunset . .	Sunrise . .	Twelve m.	Sunset . .	Twelve m.	Sunset . .	Sunrise . .	Twelve m.	Sunset . .
February 1899	50	56	60	29 54	29 60	southeast	southeast	southeast	cloudy, rain 13-100	clear	clear
1	44	54	59	30 04	30 09	do	do	east	cloudy	do	do
2	44	52	61	30 23	30 28	south	southwest	west	clear	do	do
3	46	56	63	30 02	30 03	northwest	north	north	do	do	do
4	54	60	65	30 57	30 02	east	east	west	cloudy	cloudy	cloudy
5	57	60	62	30 56	30 05	southeast	southeast	southeast	do	cloudy, rain 2-100	do
6	57	62	64	30 57	30 40	do	southwest	southwest	light clouds	light clouds	light clouds
7	55	58	61	30 54	30 44	southwest	southwest	do	cloudy	cloudy, rain 17-100	cloudy, rain 4-100
8	54	58	61	30 53	30 44	southwest	southwest	do	cloudy, rain 18-100	do	do
9	54	58	61	30 53	30 44	do	do	southeast	cloudy, rain 5-100	cloudy	do
10	48	53	56	30 50	30 45	do	do	do	cloudy	do	14-100
11	47	52	56	30 43	30 46	do	do	do	cloudy, rain 23-100	light clouds	cloudy
12	52	54	57	30 48	30 52	do	southwest	do	do	cloudy, rain 8-100	light clouds
13	51	54	58	30 51	30 51	do	do	do	do	light clouds	cloudy
14	47	51	54	30 55	30 57	do	do	do	2-100	light clouds	cloudy
15	46	51	55	30 51	30 54	do	do	southeast	do	clear	do
16	40	52	54	30 39	30 40	do	do	do	do	cloudy	do
17	50	54	52	30 33	30 37	southeast	southeast	southwest	cloudy	do	cloudy, rain 4-100
18	43	41	54	30 40	30 43	southwest	west	do	cloudy, rain 23-100	clear	clear
19	38	50	57	30 02	30 05	west	southwest	east	clear, rain	do	do
20	38	52	42	30 57	30 51	northwest	northwest	calm	do	do	do
21	54	56	40	30 54	30 61	southwest	west	west	cloudy, frost	clouds	clouds
22	40	50	55	30 52	30 55	do	southwest	east	clear, frost	clear	clear
23	42	54	57	30 55	30 58	east	east	do	do	cloudy, rain 10-100	cloudy, rain 9-100
24	48	56	57	30 54	30 58	west	west	southeast	cloudy	do	clear
25	40	54	54	30 02	30 03	southeast	southeast	southwest	do	do	cloudy
26	50	54	55	30 58	30 56	do	south	do	cloudy, rain 8-100	light clouds	do
27	50	50	52	30 30	30 33	east	south	do	cloudy	cloudy	cloudy, rain 4-100
28	47	53	50	30 37	30 42	southwest	east	do	cloudy, rain 3-100	do	do

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS—Continued.

DATE.	THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.		WIND.			REMARKS.		
	Sunrise . .	Twelve m.	Sunset . .	Sunrise . .	Twelve m.	Sunset . .	Twelve m.	Sunset . .	Sunrise . .	Twelve m.	Sunset . .
March 1899	39	53	58	29 52	29 59	northwest	northwest	northwest	clear, frost	clear	clear
1	48	54	60	30 01	30 08	do	south	west	light clouds	light clouds	do
2	43	57	59	30 06	30 07	do	southeast	southeast	foggy	clear	cloudy
3	45	50	49	29 52	29 60	southwest	northwest	northwest	cloudy, rain 23-100	do	do
4	38	50	59	30 03	30 07	northwest	do	do	clear, frost	do	do
5	38	52	58	30 03	30 01	south	south	south	do	do	do
6	50	54	54	29 53	29 57	southwest	southwest	southwest	cloudy	cloudy, rain 5-100	clear
7	50	52	51	29 53	29 56	do	do	do	clear, frost	light clouds	light clouds
8	42	51	54	30 06	30 03	do	northwest	north	clear, frost	clear	clear
9	44	53	60	30 55	30 60	south	do	southwest	do	do	do
10	40	53	63	30 03	30 05	northwest	northwest	do	clear	do	do
11	43	54	56	30 56	30 58	southwest	northwest	do	clear, frost	do	do
12	48	58	61	30 05	30 05	southeast	southeast	west	do	do	do
13	39	57	62	30 05	30 52	southwest	northwest	northwest	cloudy	do	do
14	39	54	57	29 54	29 58	northwest	do	do	clear	do	do
15	45	53	58	29 54	29 59	southeast	southeast	southeast	do	light clouds	light clouds
16	43	58	61	29 58	29 59	do	southwest	northwest	cloudy	clear	clear
17	48	61	65	29 56	29 56	northwest	northwest	southwest	clear, frost	cloudy	cloudy
18	54	65	64	29 56	29 52	southeast	southeast	southeast	cloudy, rain 23-100	cloudy	cloudy
19	42	53	57	29 52	29 51	southwest	east	do	cloudy, rain 11-100	cloudy, rain 40-100	do
20	49	56	57	29 40	29 43	southeast	southeast	do	do	cloudy	cloudy
21	50	55	55	29 52	29 52	southwest	west	southwest	15-100	cloudy	cloudy
22	45	56	59	30 05	30 06	do	south	do	clear	clear	do
23	48	59	68	30 03	30 06	south	south	west	do	clear	clear
24	40	63	68	30 54	30 54	northwest	northwest	southwest	do	do	do
25	53	54	61	29 50	29 51	southwest	southwest	do	cloudy	cloudy	cloudy
26	53	54	61	29 42	29 44	do	do	do	clear	clear	clear
27	50	58	55	29 42	30 04	northwest	northwest	northwest	do	cloudy	cloudy
28	42	51	53	30 10	30 13	do	southwest	southwest	clear, frost	clear	clear
29	41	53	50	30 09	30 09	southeast	do	northwest	do	clear	clear
30	41	51	52	30 09	30 09	do	northwest	do	do	do	do
31	37	51	40	29 58	29 58	northwest	northwest	do	do	do	do

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS—Continued.

DATE.	THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			WIND.			REMARKS.		
	Sunrise	Twelve m.	Sunset	Sunrise	Twelve m.	Sunset	Sunrise	Twelve m.	Sunset	Sunrise	Twelve m.	Sunset
April 1859	46	52	50	29 32	29 56	29 57	northwest	northwest	northwest	clear	clear	clear
1	36	54	58	29 33	29 04	29 02	do	do	do	clear, frost	do	do
2	39	56	60	29 32	29 03	29 58	southwest	southwest	southwest	do	do	do
3	43	61	66	29 37	29 42	29 56	do	do	do	do	do	do
4	44	65	72	29 45	29 43	29 44	do	do	do	do	do	do
5	47	68	77	29 51	29 52	29 43	northwest	northwest	northwest	do	do	do
6	50	70	83	29 45	29 43	29 53	do	do	do	light clouds	do	do
7	52	74	84	29 45	29 43	29 50	do	do	do	cloudy, rain 37-100	cloudy	cloudy
8	47	59	64	29 40	29 53	29 50	do	do	do	clear, frost	clear	clear
9	41	54	55	29 43	29 53	00 45	do	do	do	cloudy	do	do
10	42	54	53	29 43	29 46	29 43	do	do	do	clear	do	do
11	43	54	52	29 43	29 43	29 44	do	do	do	clear	do	do
12	43	53	53	29 43	29 43	29 43	northwest	northwest	northwest	do	do	do
13	43	53	53	29 43	29 43	29 43	southwest	southwest	southwest	do	do	do
14	43	53	53	29 43	29 43	29 43	do	do	do	do	do	do
15	43	53	53	29 43	29 43	29 43	do	do	do	do	do	do
16	43	53	53	29 43	29 43	29 43	do	do	do	do	do	do
17	43	53	53	29 43	29 43	29 43	do	do	do	do	do	do
18	43	53	53	29 43	29 43	29 43	do	do	do	do	do	do
19	43	53	53	29 43	29 43	29 43	do	do	do	do	do	do
20	43	53	53	29 43	29 43	29 43	do	do	do	do	do	do
21	43	53	53	29 43	29 43	29 43	do	do	do	do	do	do
22	43	53	53	29 43	29 43	29 43	do	do	do	do	do	do
23	43	53	53	29 43	29 43	29 43	do	do	do	do	do	do
24	43	53	53	29 43	29 43	29 43	do	do	do	do	do	do
25	43	53	53	29 43	29 43	29 43	do	do	do	do	do	do
26	43	53	53	29 43	29 43	29 43	do	do	do	do	do	do
27	43	53	53	29 43	29 43	29 43	do	do	do	do	do	do
28	43	53	53	29 43	29 43	29 43	do	do	do	do	do	do
29	43	53	53	29 43	29 43	29 43	do	do	do	do	do	do
30	43	53	53	29 43	29 43	29 43	do	do	do	do	do	do

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS—Continued.

DATE.	THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			WIND.			REMARKS.		
	Sunrise	Twelve m.	Sunset	Sunrise	Twelve m.	Sunset	Sunrise	Twelve m.	Sunset	Sunrise	Twelve m.	Sunset
May 1859	48	54	51	29 30	29 45	29 46	southwest	southwest	southwest	clear	clear	cloudy
1	54	60	57	29 34	29 34	29 38	southwest	southwest	southwest	cloudy, rain 43-100	cloudy, rain 58-100	do
2	50	56	54	29 42	29 30	29 52	northwest	northwest	northwest	do	do	do
3	49	55	54	29 43	29 30	29 52	southwest	southwest	southwest	do	do	do
4	49	55	54	29 43	29 30	29 52	do	do	do	do	do	do
5	51	57	56	29 43	29 30	29 52	do	do	do	do	do	do
6	49	55	54	29 43	29 30	29 52	do	do	do	do	do	do
7	52	63	60	29 51	29 52	29 51	northwest	northwest	northwest	do	do	do
8	48	54	52	29 57	29 52	29 56	do	do	do	do	do	do
9	47	53	51	29 57	29 52	29 56	do	do	do	do	do	do
10	48	54	52	29 57	29 52	29 56	do	do	do	do	do	do
11	54	60	58	29 57	29 52	29 56	do	do	do	do	do	do
12	57	66	61	29 57	29 52	29 56	do	do	do	do	do	do
13	56	66	61	29 57	29 52	29 56	do	do	do	do	do	do
14	56	66	61	29 57	29 52	29 56	do	do	do	do	do	do
15	56	66	61	29 57	29 52	29 56	do	do	do	do	do	do
16	56	66	61	29 57	29 52	29 56	do	do	do	do	do	do
17	56	66	61	29 57	29 52	29 56	do	do	do	do	do	do
18	56	66	61	29 57	29 52	29 56	do	do	do	do	do	do
19	56	66	61	29 57	29 52	29 56	do	do	do	do	do	do
20	56	66	61	29 57	29 52	29 56	do	do	do	do	do	do
21	56	66	61	29 57	29 52	29 56	do	do	do	do	do	do
22	56	66	61	29 57	29 52	29 56	do	do	do	do	do	do
23	56	66	61	29 57	29 52	29 56	do	do	do	do	do	do
24	56	66	61	29 57	29 52	29 56	do	do	do	do	do	do
25	56	66	61	29 57	29 52	29 56	do	do	do	do	do	do
26	56	66	61	29 57	29 52	29 56	do	do	do	do	do	do
27	56	66	61	29 57	29 52	29 56	do	do	do	do	do	do
28	56	66	61	29 57	29 52	29 56	do	do	do	do	do	do
29	56	66	61	29 57	29 52	29 56	do	do	do	do	do	do
30	56	66	61	29 57	29 52	29 56	do	do	do	do	do	do
31	56	66	61	29 57	29 52	29 56	do	do	do	do	do	do

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS—Continued.

DATE.	THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			WIND.			REMARKS.		
	Sunrise . .	Twelve m.	Sunset . .	Sunrise . .	Twelve m.	Sunset . .	Sunrise . .	Twelve m.	Sunset . .	Sunrise . .	Twelve m.	Sunset . .
June	80	75	80	29.44	29.44	29.44	calm	west	west	clear	clear	clear
1 1899.	82	70	84	29.43	29.43	29.48	west	northwest	do	do	do	do
2	84	66	86	29.50	29.48	29.49	do	do	northwest	do	do	do
3	84	66	86	30.02	29.60	30.01	do	do	calm	do	do	do
4	84	66	86	29.49	29.52	29.50	do	do	west	do	do	do
5	84	72	84	29.49	29.52	29.49	do	do	northwest	do	do	do
6	84	72	84	29.51	29.52	29.48	calm	west	do	do	do	do
7	84	72	84	29.45	29.48	29.48	do	do	do	do	do	do
8	84	72	84	29.46	29.48	29.48	calm	do	do	do	do	do
9	84	72	84	29.46	29.48	29.44	do	do	do	do	do	do
10	84	72	84	29.42	29.44	29.44	do	do	do	do	do	do
11	84	72	84	29.42	29.44	29.42	west	do	do	do	do	do
12	84	72	84	29.40	29.42	29.41	southwest	do	do	do	do	do
13	84	72	84	29.40	29.42	29.41	do	do	do	do	do	do
14	84	72	84	29.42	29.42	29.42	do	do	do	do	do	do
15	84	72	84	29.42	29.42	29.42	do	do	do	do	do	do
16	84	72	84	29.42	29.42	29.42	do	do	do	do	do	do
17	84	72	84	29.42	29.42	29.42	do	do	do	do	do	do
18	84	72	84	29.42	29.42	29.42	do	do	do	do	do	do
19	84	72	84	29.42	29.42	29.42	do	do	do	do	do	do
20	84	72	84	29.42	29.42	29.42	do	do	do	do	do	do
21	84	72	84	29.42	29.42	29.42	do	do	do	do	do	do
22	84	72	84	29.42	29.42	29.42	do	do	do	do	do	do
23	84	72	84	29.42	29.42	29.42	do	do	do	do	do	do
24	84	72	84	29.42	29.42	29.42	do	do	do	do	do	do
25	84	72	84	29.42	29.42	29.42	do	do	do	do	do	do
26	84	72	84	29.42	29.42	29.42	do	do	do	do	do	do
27	84	72	84	29.42	29.42	29.42	do	do	do	do	do	do
28	84	72	84	29.42	29.42	29.42	do	do	do	do	do	do
29	84	72	84	29.42	29.42	29.42	do	do	do	do	do	do
30	84	72	84	29.42	29.42	29.42	do	do	do	do	do	do

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS—Continued.

DATE.	THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			WIND.			REMARKS.		
	Sunrise . .	Twelve m.	Sunset . .	Sunrise . .	Twelve m.	Sunset . .	Sunrise . .	Twelve m.	Sunset . .	Sunrise . .	Twelve m.	Sunset . .
July	64	75	86	29.43	29.43	29.42	wnw	do	wnw	clear	clear	clear
1	66	80	82	29.45	29.44	29.46	do	do	do	do	do	do
2	68	80	82	29.52	29.50	29.48	west	do	do	do	do	do
3	68	80	82	29.48	29.50	29.44	do	do	west	cloudy	do	do
4	68	80	82	29.48	29.50	29.44	do	do	wnw	clear	do	do
5	68	80	82	29.48	29.50	29.48	calm	do	do	do	do	do
6	68	80	82	29.48	29.50	29.48	do	do	do	do	do	do
7	68	80	82	29.48	29.50	29.48	do	do	do	do	do	do
8	68	80	82	29.48	29.50	29.48	do	do	do	do	do	do
9	68	80	82	29.48	29.50	29.48	do	do	do	do	do	do
10	68	80	82	29.48	29.50	29.48	do	do	do	do	do	do
11	68	80	82	29.48	29.50	29.48	do	do	do	do	do	do
12	68	80	82	29.48	29.50	29.48	do	do	do	do	do	do
13	68	80	82	29.48	29.50	29.48	do	do	do	do	do	do
14	68	80	82	29.48	29.50	29.48	do	do	do	do	do	do
15	68	80	82	29.48	29.50	29.48	do	do	do	do	do	do
16	68	80	82	29.48	29.50	29.48	do	do	do	do	do	do
17	68	80	82	29.48	29.50	29.48	do	do	do	do	do	do
18	68	80	82	29.48	29.50	29.48	do	do	do	do	do	do
19	68	80	82	29.48	29.50	29.48	do	do	do	do	do	do
20	68	80	82	29.48	29.50	29.48	do	do	do	do	do	do
21	68	80	82	29.48	29.50	29.48	do	do	do	do	do	do
22	68	80	82	29.48	29.50	29.48	do	do	do	do	do	do
23	68	80	82	29.48	29.50	29.48	do	do	do	do	do	do
24	68	80	82	29.48	29.50	29.48	do	do	do	do	do	do
25	68	80	82	29.48	29.50	29.48	do	do	do	do	do	do
26	68	80	82	29.48	29.50	29.48	do	do	do	do	do	do
27	68	80	82	29.48	29.50	29.48	do	do	do	do	do	do
28	68	80	82	29.48	29.50	29.48	do	do	do	do	do	do
29	68	80	82	29.48	29.50	29.48	do	do	do	do	do	do
30	68	80	82	29.48	29.50	29.48	do	do	do	do	do	do
31	68	80	82	29.48	29.50	29.48	do	do	do	do	do	do

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS--Continued.

DATE.	THERMOMETER.		BAROMETER.		WIND.			REMARKS.		
	Sunrise .	Twelve m.	Sunset .	Sunrise .	Twelve m.	Sunset .	Sunrise .	Twelve m.	Sunset .	Sunrise .
August	60	71	29 47	calm	w n w	northwest	clear	clear	do	clear
1859.	1	70	29 40	northwest	do	do	do	do	do	do
2	56	72	29 42	calm	calm	west	do	cloudy	do	do
3	57	70	29 47	do	northwest	northwest	do	clear	do	do
4	58	73	29 46	do	w n w	do	do	do	do	do
5	58	74	29 51	do	northwest	do	do	do	do	do
6	63	74	29 50	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
7	63	70	29 47	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
8	70	79	29 43	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
9	63	70	29 43	do	do	northwest	do	do	do	do
10	63	70	29 41	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
11	58	72	29 42	do	w n w	west	do	do	do	do
12	58	70	29 43	do	do	w n w	do	do	do	do
13	58	70	29 42	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
14	60	72	29 40	do	northwest	northwest	do	do	do	do
15	60	73	29 40	do	w n w	do	do	do	do	do
16	55	73	29 47	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
17	57	69	29 51	do	northwest	northwest	do	do	do	do
18	56	66	29 52	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
19	55	74	29 50	do	w n w	do	do	do	do	do
20	61	73	29 48	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
21	60	73	29 50	do	northwest	west	do	do	do	do
22	58	74	29 51	west	do	do	do	do	do	do
23	55	74	29 52	calm	n n w	west	do	do	do	do
24	50	74	29 45	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
25	57	68	29 48	do	west	do	do	do	do	do
26	53	66	29 48	do	northwest	northwest	do	do	do	do
27	53	66	29 45	w n w	calm	do	do	do	do	do
28	56	70	29 52	northwest	do	northwest	do	do	do	do
29	60	70	29 53	w n w	do	west	do	do	do	do
30	60	69	29 56	northwest	do	do	do	do	do	do
31	50	80	29 57	west	calm	do	do	do	do	do

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS--Continued.

DATE.	THERMOMETER.		BAROMETER.		WIND.			REMARKS.		
	Sunrise .	Twelve m.	Sunset .	Sunrise .	Twelve m.	Sunset .	Sunrise .	Twelve m.	Sunset .	Sunrise .
September	59	74	29 48	west	southwest	clear	clear	clear	cloudy	cloudy
1859.	1	60	29 47	do	west	northwest	do	do	clear	do
2	55	67	29 50	northwest	do	do	do	do	do	do
3	54	68	29 51	west	do	do	do	do	do	do
4	54	70	29 51	calm	west	do	do	do	do	do
5	56	72	29 50	do	northwest	northwest	do	do	do	do
6	56	68	29 45	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
7	51	60	29 57	northwest	do	do	do	do	do	do
8	57	60	29 57	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
9	56	74	29 41	calm	do	northwest	do	do	do	do
10	58	71	29 41	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
11	52	65	29 45	west	do	do	do	cloudy	cloudy	cloudy
12	56	68	29 53	do	do	do	do	clear	clear	clear
13	54	70	29 44	west	do	do	do	cloudy	cloudy	cloudy
14	54	72	29 44	do	do	do	do	clear	clear	do
15	56	71	29 46	west	do	do	do	cloudy	cloudy	do
16	56	74	29 42	do	do	do	do	clear	clear	do
17	52	74	29 40	do	do	do	do	clear	clear	do
18	58	77	29 42	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
19	63	83	29 43	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
20	60	74	29 48	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
21	58	74	29 43	northwest	northwest	northwest	do	do	do	do
22	58	74	29 42	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
23	58	74	29 43	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
24	70	74	29 55	west	do	do	do	do	do	do
25	58	74	29 50	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
26	56	72	29 50	northwest	do	do	do	do	do	do
27	58	70	29 58	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
28	55	72	29 54	northwest	northwest	northwest	do	do	do	do
29	68	73	29 53	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
30	51	73	29 57	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
31	73	75	29 60	do	do	do	do	do	do	do

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS—Continued.

DATE.	THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.		WIND.			REMARKS.		
	Sunrise . .	Twelve m.	Sunset . .	Sunrise . .	Twelve m.	Sunset . .	Twelve m.	Sunset . .	Sunrise . .	Twelve m.	Sunset . .
October . .											
1859.											
1	84	75	80	29 60	30 03	29 00	northwest	southwest	clear	do	clear
2	58	77	78	29 58	29 59	29 54	do	do	do	do	do
3	57	77	78	29 50	29 48	29 46	do	do	do	do	do
4	56	74	73	29 46	29 46	29 47	do	do	do	do	do
5	54	64	62	29 54	29 54	29 51	do	do	do	do	do
6	66	64	70	29 51	29 56	29 56	do	do	clear, frost.	do	do
7	47	68	74	29 57	29 60	29 58	do	do	do	do	do
8	51	70	76	29 54	29 53	29 50	do	do	do	do	do
9	56	68	64	29 48	29 47	29 45	do	do	light clouds	do	do
10	58	70	69	29 49	29 50	29 48	northeast	do	clear	do	do
11	49	66	71	29 40	29 51	29 48	northwest	do	do	do	do
12	51	70	73	29 40	29 51	29 48	southwest	do	do	do	do
13	57	71	75	29 48	29 50	29 50	do	do	do	do	do
14	54	73	74	29 48	29 50	29 50	do	do	do	do	do
15	55	62	68	29 34	29 48	29 48	do	do	do	do	do
16	52	62	68	29 34	29 48	29 48	northwest	northwest	do	do	do
17	43	64	72	29 08	29 53	29 52	do	do	clear, frost.	do	do
18	50	70	74	29 41	29 50	29 47	do	do	do	do	do
19	54	68	70	29 45	29 50	29 45	do	do	do	do	do
20	54	68	70	29 45	29 48	29 45	north	west	clear, foggy	do	do
21	54	68	64	29 45	29 48	29 45	do	do	clear	do	do
22	50	60	64	29 43	29 46	29 43	west	southwest	do	do	do
23	64	68	62	29 43	29 46	29 45	do	do	do	do	do
24	52	68	70	29 42	29 46	29 45	northwest	northwest	do	do	do
25	52	68	72	29 42	29 46	29 40	do	do	do	do	do
26	52	68	72	29 40	29 46	29 40	do	do	do	do	do
27	53	68	72	29 40	29 46	29 48	do	do	do	do	do
28	53	68	72	29 40	29 46	29 48	do	do	do	do	do
29	50	71	73	29 46	29 51	29 51	do	do	do	do	do
30	50	71	73	29 46	29 51	29 51	do	do	do	do	do
31	54	72	74	29 50	29 57	29 52	do	do	do	do	do

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS—Continued.

DATE.	THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.		WIND.			REMARKS.		
	Sunrise . .	Twelve m.	Sunset . .	Sunrise . .	Twelve m.	Sunset . .	Twelve m.	Sunset . .	Sunrise . .	Twelve m.	Sunset . .
November . .											
1859.											
1	50	63	72	29 50	29 50	29 48	southwest	southwest	clear	do	clear
2	52	63	63	29 46	29 50	29 48	do	do	do	do	do
3	52	63	60	29 57	29 54	29 57	do	do	cloudy	do	cloudy
4	53	63	60	29 56	29 57	29 50	do	do	cloudy, rain 14-100	do	cloudy, rain 31-100
5	50	63	64	29 54	29 56	29 51	do	do	cloudy	do	do
6	45	60	63	29 54	29 54	29 48	do	do	cloudy, rain 25-100	do	cloudy, rain 6-100
7	45	58	57	29 48	29 48	29 43	do	do	clear, frost.	do	clear
8	39	56	54	29 08	29 06	29 03	do	do	do	do	do
9	50	54	46	29 03	29 03	29 03	north	do	cloudy	do	cloudy, rain 1-100
10	66	60	62	29 53	29 54	29 52	do	do	cloudy, rain 13-100	do	cloudy
11	62	66	65	29 50	29 54	29 54	do	do	do	do	clear
12	61	62	64	29 08	29 06	29 05	do	do	do	do	do
13	48	60	62	29 03	29 03	29 03	do	do	do	do	do
14	46	66	64	29 03	29 03	29 04	do	do	do	do	do
15	56	66	61	29 03	29 04	29 04	do	do	do	do	do
16	48	61	63	29 58	29 54	29 54	do	do	do	do	do
17	54	60	60	29 58	29 58	29 57	do	do	do	do	do
18	53	60	60	29 58	29 58	29 57	do	do	do	do	do
19	49	56	60	29 03	29 03	29 03	do	do	do	do	do
20	48	56	53	29 51	29 48	29 43	do	do	do	do	do
21	48	54	49	29 42	29 40	29 40	do	do	do	do	do
22	46	54	52	29 39	29 42	29 42	do	do	do	do	do
23	50	55	52	29 42	29 52	29 54	do	do	do	do	do
24	44	50	51	29 54	29 42	29 38	do	do	do	do	do
25	50	50	51	29 38	29 42	29 44	do	do	do	do	do
26	50	51	53	29 42	29 44	29 44	do	do	do	do	do
27	43	48	50	29 42	29 44	29 43	do	do	do	do	do
28	50	53	56	29 46	29 40	29 40	north	northwest	do	do	do
29	44	53	56	29 42	29 40	29 40	do	do	do	do	do
30	50	54	56	29 44	29 51	29 51	do	do	do	do	do

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
STATE PRISON DIRECTORS,
FOR
THE YEAR 1859.

CHARLES T. BOTTS.....STATE PRINTER.

ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Hon. the Legislature of the State of California :

As we are about to close our connection with the State Prison, it may not be inappropriate to give a brief history of the action of the Legislature as connected with that institution from its first organization in this State.

The act of twenty-fifth April, 1851, leased to James M. Estill and M. G. Vallejo, the State Prison grounds, convicts, and labor, for the term of ten years, they binding themselves to keep the prisoners free of charge to the State until the State should provide a prison. This was the first act passed upon the subject. Previous to the passage of that act the prisoners were confined in the jails of the respective counties.

Under this act the Governor was required to appoint three State Prison Inspectors, who were required to make rules and regulations for the management of the prison, and to report annually, on the first of February, to the Governor.

The next legislation upon this subject was the act of May 1st, 1852, which provided for the erection of State Prison buildings.

The proceeds of swamp and overflowed lands, after reclamation, were pledged for the payment of the bonds at maturity. The act of May 11th, 1853, repealed the act of May 1st, 1852, and appropriated a sum not to exceed one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars, the money to be raised by an issuance of bonds payable in ten years, and a special tax was levied to pay principal and interest. In addition to which the sum of eighteen thousand three hundred and fifteen dollars was to be paid out of the General Fund to F. Vassault, for work already done in the erection of a State Prison at San Quentin, and also the sum of ten thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars and ninety cents, in payment of extra work done in the construction of State Prison buildings by the San Francisco Manufacturing Company.

The State Prison continued in possession of Estill from the twenty-fifth

April, 1851, to May 7th, 1855, under the provisions of the act of April 25th, 1851, at little expense to the State, beyond payment of the salaries of the officers created for that purpose.

The act of May 7th, 1855, inaugurates a new system. By that act the State resumed the possession of the prison, prison grounds, convicts, convict labor, and property, and, under the control of a Board of Directors, took sole charge and management of all things connected therewith.

Under the management of this Board, the sums expended for State purposes for the first seven months, (including prison wall, one hundred and eighty thousand two hundred and thirty-five dollars and eighty-seven cents,) amounted to the sum of three hundred and eighty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-six dollars and eighty-four cents. At the end of the seven months, a new Board, elected by the people, supplied the place of the old Directors, and continued in possession under the aforesaid act for the term of two months and twenty-seven days. The expenses during this time amounted to the sum of ninety-three thousand one hundred and eighty-six dollars and thirty-nine cents, average per month exceeding thirty thousand dollars, or within the space of less than eleven months the sum expended for State Prison purposes amounted to four hundred and seventy-five thousand four hundred and thirteen dollars and thirty-three cents, being an average per month, in round numbers, of forty-four thousand dollars—at the end of which time James M. Estill again took possession of the prison, prison grounds, convicts, convict labor, and property connected with the prison, under the act of March 21st, 1856. Under this act, the Lieutenant-Governor, Controller, and Treasurer, were appointed State Prison Commissioners, and authorized to lease the prison property and convict labor, for the term of five years, at a sum not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars per month. In accordance with said act, a lease was made with James M. Estill for the time aforesaid, at the rate of ten thousand dollars per month, and drafts on the Treasurer for that amount were regularly made up to first January, 1858, when the Board of Examiners, under act of 1856, refused to audit any claim of Estill or his lessee, for that purpose. Said lease bears date twenty-sixth March, 1856.

The drafts drawn on the Treasury under this lease amount to the sum of two hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

Estill continued in possession under this contract through himself and J. F. McCauley, sub-lessee, until the first March, 1858. On the twenty-sixth February, 1858, the Legislature passed an act making it the duty of the Governor to take immediate possession of the prison grounds and property, and to assume the custody, control, and management, of the prison and prison property.

Under this act, the Governor, on the first day of March, 1858, took and continued in uninterrupted possession until the first day of May, 1858, when the Directors assumed control and management, under the provisions of an act passed April 24th, 1858, and continued in possession until the thirteenth day of May, A. D., 1859. During this latter period there was drawn by the Board, as will be seen by Exhibit "A," seventy-nine thousand two hundred dollars. Of this amount, six thousand six hundred and twenty-six dollars and forty cents was expended in litigation, and six thousand eight hundred and fifty-three dollars and seventy cents in discharging liabilities incurred, while the State, through the Governor alone, had charge of the institution. Deduct also the value of the improvements made, which we have shown were indispensable, and add to this the cash on hand, one thousand three hundred and nineteen dollars

and thirty-eight cents, would leave a balance of six thousand five hundred and one dollars and forty-nine cents, properly chargeable to the support of the prison.

In addition to this, we have outstanding debts, which we believe to be available, amounting to six thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars and forty-four cents; also, an amount due from the United States Government for the support of convicts, and these two latter sums, when collected, would show the prison to have been a self-sustaining institution while under the control of the Directors.

The net receipts from sale of brick, since the lessee resumed possession, have been largely diminished, by reason that shipments were compelled to be made solely through him, (the sub-lessee,) thus entailing an expense of three dollars per thousand, nearly all of which would have been saved to the State had the prison continued under our control.

TREASURER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

In account with the State of California, from the 1st day of May, 1858, to the 31st day of December, 1859.

Dr.

Cr.

To amount of Cash drawn from the State Treasury, exclusive of Directors' salaries.....	\$79,200 00		By amount disbursed through War- den, from May 1st, 1858, to 31st August, 1859.....	\$115,240 88	
To amount of Cash received from the products of Prison labor.....	51,829 80	\$131,029 80	By amount disbursed by Treasurer of Board to 31st of December, \$8,656 51.....		
			Less this amount paid outstand- ing indebtedness, prior to Direc- tors assuming control of Prison, \$1,040 67.....	7,615 84	
			By amount paid outstanding liabil- ities, prior to Directors assuming control of Prison.....	9,853 70	
			Balance in Treasurer's hands De- cember 31st, 1859.....	1,319 88	
		08 626'181\$			\$131,029 80
					\$131,029 80

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STATE PRISON DIRECTORS,
In account with the State of California.

Dr.

Cr.

To Cash drawn from Treasury, ex- clusive of Directors' salaries.....	\$79,200 00		By amount of labor done, improve- ments made, and stock added, from first May, 1858, to May 1st, 1859.....	\$57,899 03	
		\$79,200 00	By amount expended for litigation not properly chargeable to sup- port of Prison.....	6,626 40	
			By amount paid on outstanding in- debtedness prior to Directors as- suming control of Prison.....	6,853 70	
			By Cash in Treasurer's hands.....	1,319 88	
			Balance being actual cost to State for support of the Prison from May 1st, 1858, to the 13th day of May, 1859.....	6,501 49	
		\$79,200 00			\$79,200 00
					\$79,200 00

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The Directors, on taking charge, proceeded to erect a commodious building of brick and stone, two stories in height, which is believed will fully answer the purpose of the prison, for all time to come.

Also, a fine two-story brick building inside the walls, which is used for offices and night-guard, and containing vaults for the books and papers of the institution and valuables left by prisoners. This building occupies the place of a wooden shanty formerly used for the same purpose, but entirely worthless.

A new and substantial prison building has also been erected, in which is contained the hospital, shoemakers, tailor shops, and lodgings for the accommodation of the milder class of prisoners; also, cells in the basement, for the most desperate class, and capable of accommodating one hundred and twenty-four prisoners.

On the twenty-sixth day of July, 1858, a suit was brought for a forcible entry and detainer against the State Prison Directors, by the sub-lessee, in the county of Marin, before R. C. Clarke, a Justice of the Peace of said county, in which court the said Directors were found not guilty—from which decision the sub-lessee appealed to the County Court of said county. Upon the trial of said appeal, the judgment of the court below was reversed, and judgment rendered against John B. Weller, one of the defendants, for the sum of four thousand eighty-three dollars and thirty-three cents, which judgment was trebled in accordance with the forcible entry and detainer act. The jury also found the value of the monthly rents and profits of said premises to be five hundred and eighty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

From this judgment an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and finally affirmed in said court. The Legislature, at its last session, made an appropriation to pay said judgment, and the judgment has been extinguished in accordance with said act. The total cost of said judgment, amounted to seventeen thousand six hundred and fifty-four dollars and twenty cents.

On the thirteenth day of May, 1859, the sub-lessee was placed in possession of the prison, in compliance with the decision of the Supreme Court, at which time there were in the prison, six hundred and seven convicts.

Since the Directors have been dispossessed, they have brought a suit to set aside the contract entered into with Estill, which was tried by the District Court of the Seventh Judicial District, and decided against the State, and now stands on appeal in the Supreme Court, and it is believed, will be tried at the present January Term. The parties in interest in the Estill contract, have also brought a suit, by *mandamus*, against the Controller, to compel him to issue his warrants for the sum of two hundred and twenty thousand dollars, it being the balance claimed to be due, from the time the Governor entered into possession, up to the first of December, 1859, and which is now pending before the Judge of the Twelfth Judicial District.

In each of the above suits, we have employed counsel to defend the interest of the State, a detailed statement of which will be exhibited in this report.

During the time we were in possession, a suit to recover damages in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, was brought by J. F. McCauley, against us and others, as private citizens, in which we were compelled to employ counsel to defend; and, after being prepared for two terms of the court, at a considerable expense to the State, said suit was dismissed by the sub-lessee.

The suit to set aside the Estill contract, was rendered necessary, for the reason that the Attorney-General, as appears from the following correspondence, deemed the act passed on the last day of the last session, entitled "An Act to condemn and appropriate to the use of the State of California, the interest of certain parties in and to the State Prison Ground, Buildings, etc., situated on Point San Quentin, in the County of Marin, and to appropriate money for the payment of such interest," insufficient to accomplish the objects intended, and also by reason of the protracted delay of the suit against us, which was finally dismissed by the sub-lessee:

SACRAMENTO CITY, May 16, 1859.

THOS. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General:

SIR:—The State Prison Directors direct me to inform you, that they are officially informed, that J. F. McCauley has taken possession of the State Prison, under the decision of the Supreme Court.

Under the action of the Legislature, we have been led to the belief that this could have been averted, under the act entitled "An Act to condemn and appropriate to the use of the State of California, the interest of certain parties in, and to, the State Prison Grounds, etc., situate on Point San Quentin, in the County of Marin, and to appropriate money for the payment of such interest."

We beg leave to direct your attention to the situation of things as they now exist, in relation to State Prison matters, and ask that you, as our legal adviser, will give your earliest attention to the same. As Directors of the State Prison, we have already sold, under contract, brick to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars; also, on hand, on the ground, quarried stone, in part dressed, to the value of at least five thousand dollars more; also, a large amount of personal property, consisting of arms, ammunition, mechanical implements, rolling stock, live stock, furniture, equipments for private and prison departments—all of which have gone into the possession of John F. McCauley, and which was bought and paid for by the present Board of State Prison Directors.

We beg leave, therefore, to ask of you, what steps you propose to take in relation to the possession of the State Prison premises, under the law above quoted, and what course you propose to pursue in regard to the property which has been purchased and constructed under the direction of the present Board of State Prison Directors. It was clearly the intention of the Legislature, that the Prison should remain in charge of the State; and we feel it our duty to the people, to do all in our power to carry out their wishes.

Your earliest attention to this, will greatly oblige,

Your ob't servant,

FERRIS FORMAN,
For the Board of State Prison Directors.

PLACERVILLE, May 18th, 1859.

FERRIS FORMAN,

Secretary of State:

SIR:—I had the honor, yesterday, of receiving your letter of the 16th inst., written, as you state, by direction of the Board of State Prison Directors, asking two questions, which I will hereafter, and in proper order, answer. I beg, however, that you will permit me to give, at first, a little of the unwritten history of the matters of which you speak.

It is a fact, within the knowledge of each member of the Board of State Prison Directors, that I, at the request of the State Prison Committee, drafted the original bill, which afterward, in a mutilated condition, became the law referred to by title, in your communication; that I labored diligently for the passage of that bill, and to preserve it in its purity, if I may use the term; that the enemies of the bill succeeded so far in tacking on amendments to it in the Senate, as to render it, finally, one of the most dangerous measures to the State, if carried out, which could have been adopted.

This was well understood by Governor Weller and yourself; and we had agreed, upon consultation, that it was better to let McCauley take possession, under his judgment, than for us to attempt to hold under the law of which I have spoken. In fact, this matter was discussed by his Excellency and I, before his message of approval of the bill was sent into the Senate, and my recollection is, that you were present.

I remember, also, that on the thirtieth day of last month, McCauley, you, and I, were with the Governor, at his office, and he asked McCauley when he was going to take possession under his judgment, and remarked, it was unfair in the latter not to let the Board know whether he intended to take possession at all. McCauley replied, that he would let him know in a few days.

The Governor and I, then, in a private interview, determined that the best course was to retain possession, if McCauley was willing to accept as a rent, the sum fixed by the jury, in the case of *McCauley v. Weller*, but, that if he would not accept, we would send down a remittitur, tender possession, and from that time on, refuse to pay any rent whatever. My impression is, also, that immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature, I informed Lieutenant-Governor Walkup of the defective character of the condemning act, and that Senator Burton and others, had advised me not to proceed under it, which he also thought advisable.

I will not do the Board, and especially those of you who are lawyers, the injustice to entertain the idea for a moment, that you are ignorant of the fact, that under the condemning act, McCauley might introduce the contract between R. M. Anderson and others, State Prison Commissioners, and James M. Estill, as a basis for his measure of damages, while I might not be permitted to test its validity, because the act, by implication, admits its validity.

You well know, that one of my chief objects in drafting the bill, was to avoid this difficulty, and that such was the object of all its friends. There is also another difficulty in carrying out this act, which cannot be new to the Board, as the attention of the Legislature was publicly called to it by Governor Weller in his message approving this act, and, as he then stated the difficulty in a concise but clear manner, I will quote from his message. He said: "It is proper to remark, that the State Prison Fund

is only some eight thousand dollars, and without an additional appropriation, the act in regard to the prison, which I have this day approved, will be *wholly inoperative*." (The italics are mine).

Under the Constitution, *appropriations* have to be made by *law*, and as every bill, before it becomes a law, must be presented to the Governor for his approval, and as you are the custodian of the enrolled acts, I presume it is unnecessary for me to inform you, that no "additional appropriation" was made, after the approval of the act aforesaid.

Now, under the circumstances enumerated, you will, perhaps, excuse me, if I say I was a little surprised to find in your letter, the following expression:

"The State Prison Directors direct me to inform you, that J. F. McCauley has taken possession of the State Prison, under the direction of the Supreme Court. Under the act of the Legislature, we have been led to believe, that this could have been arrested under the act entitled, 'An Act to condemn,' etc. * * * * It was clearly the intention of the Legislature, that the Prison should remain in charge of the State, and we feel it *our duty to the people*, to do all in our power to carry out their wishes." (The italics are again mine).

In answer to your inquiries, I will say to the first, that I do not "propose to take any steps in relation to the possession of the premises under the law above quoted." No one (including the supporters of the bill in the Legislature) who fully understands the whole matter, ever expected me to act under the law, so long as I had a just regard for the interest of the State.

As to the second question, I will simply say, that it is my intention to let the Board take possession of the personal property belonging to the State and now in possession of McCauley, peaceably, if they can, and if they cannot do so without resistance, then by force of the law.

Whenever the Board informs me officially, that they are resisted in this particular, I will institute the proper proceedings, although the law does not require me so to do.

If any error has been committed in State Prison affairs, since the commencement of my term, it was about the first day of March, 1858; I then had no connection with it; but, since that time, I have labored industriously to relieve the State from the difficulties then thrown upon her.

I am, respectfully,

Your ob't servant,

THOS. H. WILLIAMS,

Attorney-General.

SACRAMENTO, California, May 23d, 1859.

THOMAS H. WILLIAMS,

Attorney-General:

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the eighteenth, in regard to State Prison affairs, etc.

You say that it is well known to the Board that "you drafted the original bill, which afterward, in a mutilated condition, became a law."

The comparison which I have made of the original bill, with the law now in the statute book, will hardly justify the allegation that it was "mutilated" by the Legislature. Indeed, the only amendment made of any importance whatever, is in regard to the ninth section, in these words, "strike out the words 'and shall give such other instructions as he may deem just and proper,' and insert the words 'the said District Judge.' He may also give the jury such instructions as he may deem proper. New trials and appeals shall be allowed, as in other civil cases; provided, the granting of a new trial, or the taking of an appeal, shall not operate in any manner so as to prevent the State of California from taking possession of said property, immediately after the return of said verdict, and retaining the same, as prescribed by section seven of this act."

These are the only amendments, so far as I can discover, of any materiality; and if so, it cannot with propriety be said, "that the enemies of the bill succeeded so far in tacking an amendment to it in the Senate, as to render it finally one of the most dangerous measures to the State, if carried out, which could have been adopted."

Again, you say that "under the condemnatory act, McCauley might introduce the contract of R. M. Anderson and others, State Prison Commissioners and James M. Estill, as a basis for his measure of damages, while I might not be permitted to test its validity, because the act by implication admits its validity."

The twelfth section of the act expressly declares, that "Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to admit the validity of the instrument specified in section one, as executed by R. M. Anderson and others."

If, however, the validity of the contract is admitted by "implication," then the admission is found in the first section, and that stands in the precise terms as originally drafted by you. The Legislature made no amendments whatever to that section, and, consequently, no blame can properly attach to that body in this particular. But admit that this was a valid contract at the time it was made, still, I suppose, upon proof that the lessee had violated it in various particulars, (as we claim he has) would the State be responsible for damages? If the lessee has not complied with its terms, he certainly is not entitled to damages. "No one (including the supporters of the bill in the Legislature) who fully understands the whole matter, ever expected me to act under the law, so long as I had a just regard for the interest of the State."

The members of the Legislature, who labored so zealously on the last day of the session to pass that bill, were engaged in a very foolish business, if your statement is correct. The enemies, too, expended a great deal unnecessary labor in attempting to defeat it. It is a part of the written history of the last Legislature, that no bill was more pertinaciously pressed by its friends, or more violently opposed by its enemies, than this very law, which, you say, "no one expected you to act under it, so long as you had a just regard for the interest of the State."

It is admitted, that the Governor, in approving the bill, said "that as there was only eight thousand dollars in the Prison Fund, and that the law, without an appropriation, would be wholly inoperative." But we respectfully deny, that he had a right to assume that McCauley had a just or legal claim for a larger amount than eight thousand dollars. And this seemed to have been his only objection to the act. We expected you

as the legal officer of the State, to institute such proceedings as you might deem proper to subserve her interests.

Inasmuch, however, as you have come to the conclusion, that the law carefully drawn up by you cannot be executed, and that McCauley must retain the possession of the prison, a further discussion would be unprofitable.

Respectfully, etc.,

F. FORMAN,

For State Prison Directors.

A short time before we took possession of the prison, or rather the Governor, whom we succeeded, the then state of the prison is thus described, by the report of a committee sent to examine its condition:

"In addition to the testimony of witnesses as above referred to, the committee would state, that from personal observation and examination, they found on the nineteenth January, the evening of their arrival at the prison, some one hundred and twenty-five prisoners entirely barefoot, and quite a number with nothing more than old gunny-bag sacks, or pieces of blankets, tied around their feet, *none* having anything in the shape of socks furnished them by the lessee. It is due, however, to the lessee, or McCauley, who claims to represent him, that on the *next day*, quite a number of the barefoot party of the day before, came out with *new shoes*, Mr. McCauley stating, that many of the prisoners had concealed or hid away their shoes, so as to look as badly as possible; (?) but the committee, although visiting every department within the walls of the prison, failed to discover the secret place where were concealed the missing shoes of the shoeless prisoners, although the committee do not undertake to state, positively, that such secret place *may not* be in existence, and hereafter discovered by the closer scrutiny of more interested parties.

The general clothing of the prisoners seems too scant for winter weather, the most of which clothing, or a greater portion thereof, appears to be the last remains of what was worn there by them, now in such a tattered, torn, forbidding, and filthy condition, that the commonest street beggars, sleeping by the wayside and begging their daily bread, would, by comparison, have the appearance of newly Persian clad gentlemen. The bedding (if bedding it can be called) of the prisoners, especially of those confined in cells, seemed to be insufficient to protect them from absolute suffering from cold. The cells being six feet by ten, with something like two shelves on each side, about two feet each in width, upon which, is a kind of straw mattress, and one coarse, shaggy, double blanket, which is all that is found, when the complement of bedding is full. But, at present, many of the blankets are torn, and partially gone, so that to prevent absolute suffering from cold, they are compelled to sleep with their day clothing on, shoes and all, (if they chance to have them) and being without a sufficient quantity of bedding and clothing, to admit of a change, the whole has become a mass of dirty, filthy rags, the *lice* being so plentiful, as to be easily seen crawling about the so-called bed and bedding—these being the only kind of places where the convicts of the State, for crimes induced to be committed probably not from naturally bad instincts, but from example in early life; from want of education; from intemperance and want, are sentenced, and compelled by bolted doors and ironed limbs, to undergo suffering, in comparison with which, *death*, with all its terrors, would be seemingly pleasurable relief.

But this is by no means the worst feature of the prison. In the 'Long

Room,' so-called, which is in size, twenty-four by one hundred and forty-six feet, are turned loose, like so many brute animals in a corral, to stay and sleep, the young, middle-aged, and old, (the boy of fifteen—perhaps his first offense—with upward of *three hundred* convicts, among whom, are necessarily many of the vilest of the vile,) thus rendering reform and reformation seemingly impossible. The bedding in this room is of the same kind and class as before described, except in a worse condition, being alike infested with the same kind of animals, only, perhaps, a little more so. The manner of stowing away such a number in so small a space, is accomplished by placing a row of standee bunks close to each other on each side of the room, with their heads to the wall, leaving an open space through the middle of the room; the bunks being one above another, and into which the prisoners crawl from the end, the open space being so small, that before any take their bunks, it is with a great deal of difficulty you can make your way through the crowd; and the stench issuing from the room, when opened in the morning, will have to be imagined, as a description is impossible."

Some of the grounds upon which the Legislature based their action, in passing the law under which the State took possession of the prison on the first day of March, 1858, are stated by the committee as follows:

"*First*—The lessee covenanted, that he would safely keep the convicts, as required by law, in said prison or prisons; to keep which covenant, he has utterly neglected and failed to do; but has kept and guarded the prisoners in such a loose, careless manner, that ninety-four have escaped, by some manner of means, since the date of lease, and are now at large. (See Exhibit No. 5). *Second*—The lessee agreed and covenanted further, that he would keep the prisoners, as required by law, 'in said prison or prisons,' which covenant is being broken every day and minute, by farming out the convict labor on ranches, and keeping them as servants, etc. (See Exhibit No. 9). *Third*—The lessee covenanted, that under the direction of the State Prison Commissioners, he would provide proper guards and overseers for said prison, at his own proper cost and expense, which covenant is being broken every day. (See deposition of J. C. Gordon; see Exhibit No. 9). *Fourth*—By the terms of said lease, the lessee agreed to furnish the convicts with suitable, proper, and wholesome food, which the convicts unanimously complain has not been done; some of the guards, also, stating, that they have seen prisoners in the summer, coming from work, so faint, apparently for want of food, as to be hardly able to walk; and the committee are of the opinion, that the quantity is not sufficient for laboring men who are called up at daylight, and work until nine o'clock before breakfast, from then until four in the afternoon for dinner—leaving sixteen hours from dinner to breakfast—two meals a day being all they are allowed. *Fifth*—The said lessee agreed and covenanted, that he would furnish suitable and proper clothing for the prisoners. The manner of keeping this covenant has been noticed before, rendering it only necessary to remark here, that it has not been broken once only, but hundreds of times, to each and every prisoner at Point San Quentin, or that has been there since the date of the lease by the State to the lessee aforesaid. *Sixth*—The said lessee agreed to 'furnish suitable and proper medical attendance for the convicts,' which covenant is entirely disregarded, no physician or surgeon residing at the prison, or attending the prisoners—(see deposition of J. C. Gordon, Exhibit No. 9)—one prisoner (Riley,) having died the day of the arrival of the commit-

tee at the prison, without medical attendance. *Seventh*—The said lessee covenanted and agreed, that he 'would treat the convicts humanely, and with all due degree of kindness, consistent with their security and safety;' but the committee are of opinion that the lowest, commonest, and coldest possible acts or offerings of humanity and kindness would reach away, and far beyond, anything that has been discovered by nine-tenths of the convicts at the prison, indicating even the possibility of an act towards them worthy to be named one of humanity or kindness. *Eighth*—The said party of the second part, the lessee aforesaid, further agreed, by the terms of said lease, that he would, at his own expense, establish and erect such buildings, prisons, and walls, and make such other improvements on the prison premises, or any other which might be purchased or occupied, by authority of the State, etc., with the terms of which covenant, he has wholly and absolutely refused to comply. (See deposition of M. F. Butler, marked 'Exhibit No. 10,' and also, the report of the Board of State Prison Commissioners, for the year ending December 31st, 1857). *Ninth*—The said lessee covenanted and agreed, to use due diligence for the recovery of all or any of the convicts that might escape from prison, to comply with which provisions of said lease, he has totally and entirely failed, and still neglects and refuses to comply therewith, as ninety-four prisoners have escaped, and are now at large, one having left from the boat for parts unknown, while the committee were at the prison, without any action (known to the committee) having been taken for his recovery; in fact, Mr. McCauley, who claimed to represent the lessee, said he would not pay any more rewards for the recapture or return of escaped prisoners, as the lessee solemnly covenanted, by the terms of said lease, to do. *Tenth*—The said lessee further agreed, that he would govern and conduct the police regulation of the prison and prisoners as directed by the Board of Commissioners, in accordance with an act creating said Board of Commissioners, passed May 21st, 1856. That said Board adopted a system of rules in accordance with the provisions of said law, and delivered the same to said lessee, with directions to govern and manage the prison and prisoners in accordance therewith, to comply with which rules, the lessee has neglected, failed, and entirely refused, and still does neglect and refuse. (See deposition of J. C. Gordon, marked 'Exhibit No. 9,' and, also, report of Commissioners before referred to).

There are other and numerous breaches of the contract between the State and J. M. Estill, but the committee do not deem it necessary to particularize further, believing, that the Legislature, and even the lessee, himself, will not hold for a moment, that there now exists any contract or agreement between the State and J. M. Estill, obligatory in any manner, or binding, or valid, as against the State of California.

Viewing the matter in this light, it does not become necessary to speak of the treatment of prisoners further—of their being compelled, as is customary, to work on the Sabbath, etc., as these are matters to be provided for by subsequent Legislatures. Therefore, the committee would most respectfully recommend, that the Governor be authorized to appoint some suitable person as Warden or State Agent, (and would suggest J. C. Gordon,) to proceed immediately to the penitentiary, and take charge of the prison and prisoners, temporarily, and until provision shall be made for their permanent care and management, and that a sum, not exceeding ten thousand dollars, be appropriated to defray such temporary expenses."

Some twelve months after the State had assumed control of the prison, a Joint Committee of the two Houses of the Legislature report the condition of the prison and convicts, as follows:

"The prison, prison walls, and the buildings constructed for prison purposes, are in good condition and permanent, and with some small additional improvements, will be sufficiently convenient to contain three hundred and fifty prisoners for half a century. There are five hundred and eighty-two prisoners confined in the prison, all of whom, so far as the committee could ascertain, are well fed upon wholesome and sufficient food, and were well clad—the most of them being clothed as well as is compatible with a prison life. The committee heard of no complaints of cruel or unusual punishment being inflicted upon the prisoners, and learned of no maltreatment of the prisoners by the overseers, or those in authority over them.

We found the sanitary condition of the prison good, and in cases of sickness, the patients have the prompt and scientific assistance of the State Prison Physician and Surgeon to relieve their sufferings and cure their diseases. As to the physical comforts and condition of the prisoners, we think that it will be found that they have been very much improved since the State took charge of the prison. The policy adopted by the statutes of February 26th and April 24th, A. D. 1858, have been fully vindicated in the management of the State Prison by the Governor and Board of Directors, since they have had charge of that institution, under the system of administration adopted by these laws.

When the Governor took possession of the prison under the act of the twenty-sixth February, he found the prison and the appurtenant property in the possession and under the management of the assignee, J. M. Estill, to whom the State had leased the same for the term of five years, together with the labor of the prisoners, the State paying the said Estill, or assigns, ten thousand dollars per month for feeding, clothing, guarding, etc.

During the month of March and April of that year, the accounts show, when the prison was in charge of the Governor, under the possession of said act of February twenty-sixth, a great reduction in the ordinary expenses of the institution; and that the labor of the prisoners was worth eleven thousand three hundred and forty-four dollars to the State.

During the succeeding eight months the administration was in the hands of a Board of Directors, under the act of April 24th, 1858, consisting of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Secretary of State, whose administration was characterized by ability and economy in all things they did in the performance of their onerous and complicated service. And here we think we ought to remark particularly concerning the service of Joseph Walkup, as Chief Warden of the prison, who devoted his whole time during the interval between the sessions of the Legislature to the affairs of the prison. He has had the direction and management of the details of the prison service. All his transactions show great promptness and prudence, and his vouchers of purchases and financial transactions exhibit the strictest economy and integrity; he appears to have discharged his duties as though he had been in his own service, and for this we deem him entitled to the confidence and approbation of the committee. As experience has shown that the present system of the government of the State Prison, and the management of affairs connected therewith, has operated well under the management of a faithful and competent board of officers, and is, perhaps, the best, under the circumstances, of this State, we recommend the continuance of the system with some modifications."

The expenses of litigation have been onerous, but not more so than the magnitude of the questions involved would justly require. Feeling that we are in duty bound to use our best efforts to sustain the legislation intrusting the prison to our care and control, we believe we should have been derelict in our duty to the State had we failed to employ eminent legal counsel, to assist in prosecuting and defending the various suits arising out of the legislation upon the subject. We had to carry out as far as possible the views of the Legislature in their varied legislation, and in doing so we feel that we have acted for the best interest of the State.

Under the belief that the contract had been not only violated in every particular by Estill and his lessee, but was absolutely void *ab initio*, we caused the suit to set it aside, to be commenced.

It will be seen by the report of the Joint Committee of the two Houses, and also a committee on the part of J. F. McCauley, authorized by a joint resolution of the two Houses, to act with the Senate and House Committee, made on the twenty-second March, 1858, that when the State took possession on the first March, 1858, the property claimed by McCauley amounted in value to seventy-nine thousand one hundred and twenty-four dollars and eighty-one and a-half cents, from which was to be deducted the value of brick, and granite, and marine, which amounted to the sum of fifty-six thousand five hundred and eighty dollars, leaving property to the value of twenty-two thousand five hundred and forty-four dollars and eighty and a-half cents, to which is to be added property belonging to the State valued at nine thousand three hundred and sixty-two dollars and seventy-five cents, making total value of property at the prison turned over to the State on the first March, 1858, the sum of thirty-one thousand nine hundred and seven dollars and fifty-five and a-half cents.

It appears from the report of Senate Committee, that on the thirtieth April, 1859, and but thirteen days before McCauley resumed possession, under the decision of the Supreme Court, that the value of the property of the prison, exclusive of brick and stone, amounted to the sum of thirty-six thousand six hundred and fifty-one dollars and forty-three cents, all of which was turned over to McCauley by the Directors.

From the above report it will be perceived, that the amount of property turned over by the Directors, on the thirteenth day of May, 1859, to Mr. McCauley, exceeded by the sum of four thousand seven hundred and forty-three dollars and eighty-seven and a-half cents, the amount and value received from him on the first March, 1858, the time when the State first took possession.

The establishment of a Branch Prison has been so repeatedly recommended, that we deem it unnecessary, at this time, to do more than direct the attention of the Legislature to the subject, and urge the necessity of making some provision for additional prison accommodations.

We feel it to be our duty, however, to state, in connection with this branch of the subject, that if the contract between the lessee and State is valid and binding, that a Branch Prison, if established, would be under the absolute control of the sub-lessee.

When the Directors took charge, there were five hundred and thirty-seven convicts in the prison; and on the thirteenth May, 1859, when the prison was turned over to John F. McCauley, sub-lessee, there were, as has been already shown, six hundred and seven convicts—showing an increase of seventy in the space of twelve and a half months. We have no reliable data by which to ascertain the exact number of convicts at the prison on the thirty-first December, 1859, but according to the

ratio of increase while the Directors had control, there should have been some six hundred and forty-nine, and unless there is about that number there, a great many convicts must have escaped, and still remain at large, committing depredations upon the people of this State.

In closing this report, we beg leave to say, that during our administration of the prison, we have labored honestly and faithfully to subserve the interests of the State and prison.

Our objects and aims have been for the public good, and our success has fully equaled our expectations.

We leave our actions and doings to be passed upon by an enlightened public, and with their verdict we shall cheerfully submit.

Should those who succeed us be enabled to exhibit a better record than we have been enabled to show, we will be found the first to accord the meed of praise.

FERRIS FORMAN,
JOSEPH WALKUP,
JOHN B. WELLER,
State Prison Directors.

S T A T E M E N T

OF THE CONDITION OF THE LITIGATION RELATING TO THE STATE PRISON MATTERS.

1. In December, 1858, an action of trespass was brought in the county of Marin, within the Seventh Judicial District, by John F. McCauley, against John B. Weller, Ferris Forman, Joseph Walkup, Chas. L. Weller, W. R. J. Mackay, George Simpton, William Hicks Graham, and Charles Robinson, claiming damages in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, for an alleged injury to the real estate embraced in the State Prison grounds, and for injury to personal property. This alleged trespass was for the possession taken by the Governor on the first day of March, 1858, under the act of the twenty-sixth of February, 1858, authorizing him to take possession. The injury to the real estate was the same complained of in the action of forcible entry sustained by the Supreme Court; and the injury to personal property was the taking of the property belonging to the prison. The former recovery in the forcible entry case, and the payment of the damages appropriated by the act of the sixteenth of April, 1859, and the restoration of the premises, and of all the personal property, except a few commissary stores, under the writ of restitution executed on the thirteenth day of May, 1859, were pleaded at the July Term; at the October Term the case was discontinued by the plaintiff, at his costs.

2. The State of California v. John F. McCauley and Lloyd Tevis.—In August last an action was commenced in the county of Marin, by the State against McCauley and Tevis, assignees of Estill, for the rescission of the contract of the twenty-sixth of March, 1856, between the Commissioners of the State Prison and Estill, and for the recovery of the delivery of the prison and convicts to the State Prison Directors, authorized to manage the prison under the act of the twenty-fourth of April, 1856. The complaint referred to the legislation of the State in relation to State Prison affairs, since the twenty-first of March, 1856, alleged that the contract was null and void as unconstitutional, and because the Commissioners had exceeded their authority in making and entering into it; that Estill and his assignees had violated it in all its essential particulars; that two hundred and twenty thousand dollars had been paid under it, but that it never had received the express sanction of the Legislature. The complaint recited the actions of forcible entry and of trespass brought by McCauley, and that he threatened to commence proceedings against the Controller, to compel the issuance of warrants for the whole amount due under the contract at ten thousand dollars per month, including the period from the first of March, 1858, to the thirteenth of May, 1859, while the State was in exclusive possession. The court was asked to place the Directors in possession pending the action, and for an injunction to stay proceedings in the action of trespass, and against the Controller. An equitable account under the act of the twenty-sixth April, 1858, was also prayed. The District Court, on an application for that purpose, refused

the injunction, and at the October Term, 1859, sustained a general demurrer to the complaint, deciding, among other things, that the Attorney-General had no authority to bring the action in the name of the State, without special direction from the Legislature for that purpose. This was the only point necessary to be decided in the case. An appeal was immediately presented to the Supreme Court, and the case is set for hearing on the first week of the January Term, 1860.

3. John F. McCauley, Lloyd Tevis, and Martha Estill, administratrix of James M. Estill, against Aaron R. Meloney, Controller, etc.—In November last, an affidavit was filed in the District Court of the Seventh (?) Judicial District, county of Sacramento, and notice of a motion to be made on the ninth of December, for a peremptory *mandamus* to compel the issue of warrants, in the sum of two hundred and twenty thousand dollars, the whole amount due under the contract, at ten thousand dollars a month, including the period while the State was in possession. This was the threatened proceeding asked to be enjoined in the action of the State, (No. 2,) and is necessarily involved in that action on appeal. On the day for making the motion, the case was, by consent, transferred to the Twelfth Judicial District. The Controller answered fully on all the legal grounds and on the facts, and made all the defense which the State would have set up in a direct action against it, including the pendency of the other suit. Besides this, the Controller answers, that the acts relating to the Board of Examiners have *not been complied with*, and that he would be subjected to a prosecution for a felony were he to draw a warrant without the indorsement on the claim of that Board, and that the claim of the plaintiffs is not within the exception of these acts, authorizing the payment of a salaried officer, without such indorsement, and that there is no specific appropriation for the payment of said warrants.

The case is to be heard by Judge Norton, early in January.

Full copies of the complaint, exhibits, demurrer, and answer, in No. 2, and of the affidavits and exhibits, and demurrer, and answer, in No. 3, are herewith transmitted.

GREGORY YALE,

Of counsel for the State Prison Directors, in Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 22d, 1859.

REPORT

OF

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES

ON

STATE PRISON.

CHARLES T. BOTTS.....STATE PRINTER.

R E P O R T .

The Joint Committee, consisting of the Standing Committee of the Senate and the Standing Committee of the Assembly on the State Prison, under the authority and by the directions of Concurrent Resolution, No. 15., a copy of said resolution which reads as follows:

Resolved, By the Assembly, the Senate concurring, that the Standing Committee of the Assembly on the State Prison, and the Standing Committee of the Senate on the State Prison and Public Buildings, acting in Joint Committee, be authorized, empowered, and instructed, to visit, at their earliest convenience, the State Prison, to investigate the condition of the said prison, to confer with the sub-lessee thereof, with a view to the amicable adjustment of all accounts and differences, and the final relinquishment of the management and control of said prison, by said lessee, to the State; that they be authorized to send for persons and papers, and that said committee report such recommendations to the Senate and Assembly as to them may seem proper and right in the premises.

I certify that the foregoing resolution passed the Assembly January nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

J. M. ANDERSON,
Clerk of Assembly.

January 23, 1860.

Have visited the State Prison, located at Point San Quentin, in the county of Marin, and have examined together, the prison, prison grounds, buildings, improvements, personal property, and prisoners, belonging to the prison, and books and papers relating thereto, and the transactions of the officers in charge, beg leave to

REPORT.

The committee do not deem it inappropriate, considering the degree of public attention this subject is attracting, to briefly recapitulate the leading facts connected with the history and the establishment of this institution.

The first Legislature that assembled at San José had neither leisure nor resources to devise any suitable scheme for the safe keeping of convicts.

They had to improvise a whole State polity, under circumstances of unexampled difficulties. The organic law yet lay in Congress awaiting action, and the most earnest proffers of the plighted faith of the young sovereignty, found but little favor among capitalists. It was therefore with a true sense of relief that they hailed sundry proposals of individuals and municipalities, tendering ways and means sufficient to meet this and other State emergencies, in consideration of a specific and permanent location of the capital.

Among these proposals, one appeared peculiarly liberal. It was the offer of Hon. M. G. Vallejo to convey a considerable tract of land, and to donate the sum of three hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

This offer embraced a specific one of twenty acres of land and twenty thousand dollars for a State Prison.

Wherefore, after passing laws to consult the popular voice as to the location of the seat of government, and to commit the temporary custody of convicts to the counties, they adjourned, leaving the difficult task to their successors.

In obedience to the popular vote, the Legislature of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one declared the seat of government to be permanently located at Vallejo.

The necessity of erecting a State Prison was now manifest; but still more manifest was the difficulty of the enterprise by a State without money and almost without credit.

At this embarrassing juncture, a new proposal was made by the same individual. He offered to expend the twenty thousand dollars formerly tendered by him, in purchase of hulks and other temporary accommodations for convicts, until the State should be able to erect a suitable edifice. To pay all necessary officers connected with the prison; to clothe, guard, and subsist the convicts, and pay all rewards for their apprehension, if any should escape.

The Committee on State Prison reported that the proposition was munificent. Indeed, no other consideration was asked than the proceeds of the convicts' labor. Accordingly the "Act for securing the State Prison convicts," was passed April twenty-five, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, leasing for the term of ten years, to Mariano G. Vallejo and James M. Estell, the prison, prison grounds, and labor of convicts.

In the next following year, Vallejo was released from all liabilities as lessee, and the whole estate under the lessee vested in Estell.

Up to the date of the report of the Prison Inspectors in that year, (one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two,) no buildings of any kind had been erected; and one hulk, only, had been procured, containing thirty-five convicts. A large number of convicts, sentenced from various counties of the State, were kept in custody, by the Sheriff of San Francisco.

An act was now passed, (May first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two,) to provide for the erection of a State Prison, at a point to be

selected for that purpose by the Board of Commissioners, and to purchase the same, unless donated, for a sum not to exceed ten thousand dollars.

F. Vassault, to whom was awarded the contract, for the erection of prison buildings at San Quentin, the point selected by the Board, had proceeded therein to some extent, when an act was passed, May eleventh, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, "providing for the erection of a State Prison, and declaring null and void the existing State Prison contract." A Joint Resolution was also passed, requiring the Controller not to issue warrants on account of such contract. The causes that led to this high-handed legislation, are fully set forth in official documents of that year. It was alleged, among other things, that a clause, limiting the cost of construction to one hundred thousand dollars, had been mysteriously struck out from the official copy of the act, after its passage, and that the cost of erection, according with the contract with Vassault, would amount to about one million dollars.

Under the stimulus of a specific appropriation, of one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars, the erection of a prison was commenced in good earnest, the contract being awarded to T. D. Johns.

This sum was far, however, from representing the whole cost of erection. For instance, in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, the sum of ten thousand five hundred and thirty-five dollars and ninety cents, was allowed to the San Francisco Manufacturing Company for extra work on the prison. How this company had become the assignee of the whole contract, how Estell was a stockholder, and leased the convict labor to the company, will amply appear from the evidence, taken before a Special Committee of both Houses, in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

At the opening of the session of that year, much feeling existed in regard to the management of the prison. The frequent escapes, the latitude of construction under which the lessee and his assigns claimed, and partly exercised the right of employing convict labor in any part of the State, the scandalous indulgence manifested towards certain prisoners of both sexes, the stretching of the "trusty" system, of sending convicts to recapture prisoners, and many matters of still graver import, had aroused public indignation. The Governor's message of that year provoked legislative action. A Special Committee was appointed, a searching investigation was instituted, and the mysteries of San Quentin were here laid bare.

There were not wanting those who counseled the heroic remedy of annulling the lease, *vi et armis*. The communication of Attorney-General McConnell, showing, conclusively, the impropriety of such a course, and the necessity of judicial intervention, had the effect of warding off, for a time, so dangerous a measure.

Another, and more thorough solution of the difficulty, was proffered by the lessee, himself. He claimed to have lost one hundred and twenty-seven thousand dollars by his lease, and offered to cancel it, upon that amount being refunded to him. A counter proposal by the Chairman of the Select Committee, for one hundred thousand dollars received his "reluctant" assent.

Far, however, from sanctioning this negotiation, the Legislature passed the act "To provide for the Government of the Prison," approved May seventh, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, which operated to cancel the lease, and place the management of the prison wholly in the hands of the State. This act also provided, for the building of a wall around the building.

The lessee attempted no resistance, and soon after the passage of the act, relinquished his lease by a document to that effect, reserving only a claim for indemnity.

On the ——day of June, of the same year, the prison buildings, grounds and inmates, were turned over to the Board of State Prison Directors, and before the Governor's message of the following year, a wall had been erected around the State Prison. The accommodations were now considered by the Executive, "quite sufficient to confine, and safely keep, one thousand convicts," four hundred and twenty-seven convicts being actually confined in the prison on the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

From the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, to the twenty-sixth day of March, of the same year, the affairs and management of the prison were under the supervision of a Board of State Prison Directors, elected by the people. This period was marked by such extravagant expenditures, the cost to the State for maintaining, to upwards of thirty thousand dollars per month; that as a refuge from such a heavy burden, it was determined, as a matter of economy, to lease it out again, and an act was passed, "Creating a Board of State Prison Commissioners, and defining their duties." This title conveyed but a faint impression of the serious nature of the provisions enacted. The act repeals the act of one thousand eight hundred fifty-one, abolishes future Prison Directors, and repeals all the conflicting parts of the act of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

It constitutes the Lieutenant-Governor, Controller, and Treasurer, a Board of Commissioners, and makes it their duty to lease the prison buildings, grounds, and convict labor, for the term of five years, at a price to be paid the lessee, that should not exceed fifteen thousand dollars per month.

The bill for this act was introduced March first, passed the Assembly on the eleventh, by a vote of sixty-three to four, was then and there considered engrossed, passed the Senate on the fourteenth, and received the approval of the Executive on the twenty-first, (a special message of considerable interest being sent in, to convey notice of its approval.)

Accordingly, on the twenty-sixth day of March, (five days afterwards) a lease was executed to James M. Estell, *his heirs and assigns*, for five years, at ten thousand dollars per month. (See Appendix, Senate Journals, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.)

What induced the Legislature to make so hasty and total a revolution in the system, is apparent from official documents of that year. (See Senate and Assembly Journals and Appendixes, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.)

Governor Bigler's farewell message congratulated the Legislature on the cheap and efficient working of the plan *then* in force. But the reports of committees took a very different ground. It was, they said, much more expensive. But a careful scrutiny of these data will show that they confounded extraordinary expenses with necessary and current ones. The expense of the wall alone, entered for one-half.

Besides, the authorities had taken upon themselves to draw warrants for about fifty thousand dollars, for the difference between cash and warrants.

This was an unwarrantable proceeding, but the Legislature confounded the abuse of the system, with the system itself. The plan was good enough, but the persons in charge of carrying it out, were not under sufficient check.

On the fifteenth May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, Estell sub-let the prison, grounds, etc., to John F. McCauley, (see Appendix Journals, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven,) who continued in possession up to the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, when, under an act passed the twenty-sixth February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, the Governor took possession of the prison, grounds, prison property, and convicts. McCauley, as sub-lessee, received his pay at the rate of ten thousand dollars per month, up to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight, when the Board of Examiners, under an act of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, refused to audit any claim of Estell or his lessee for that purpose.

The sub-lessee estimates his improvements at the prison to amount to sixty-nine thousand thirty-three dollars and ninety-six cents (see Assembly Journal, tenth session, page six hundred and eighty-two). Also, since the thirteenth May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, to amount to one thousand eight hundred and seven dollars.

The State retained possession of the prison, prison property, etc., until May, thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, when, by an operation of a decision of the Supreme Court, McCauley was reinstated.

The estimated improvements made from March first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight to May thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, as per Director's Report, February first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and Report of the Senate Investigating Committee of the tenth session, at ninety-three thousand seven hundred and thirty-one dollars and forty cents.

The committee arrived at the prison on the twenty-third January, and on motion of Mr. Ryan, Mr. Sawyer was appointed chairman of the Joint Committee. Before entering upon their duties of investigating the affairs of the prison, the Joint Committee was divided into four sub-committees, consisting of the following:

First—A Committee on Books, Commitments, and Escapes, of Convicts, consisting of Messrs. Henry, Lovel, and Vance, (see exhibit marked A).

Second—A Committee on Workshops, Cells, Hospitals, and Treatment of Prisoners, consisting of Messrs. De la Guerra, Leet, and Lewis, (see exhibit marked B).

Third—A Committee to Examine the Property outside the wall, consisting of Messrs. Hayes, Howe, and Babcock, (see exhibit marked C).

Fourth—A Conference Committee, consisting of Messrs. Ryan, Dent, Parker, McDonald, and Sawyer.

After making such investigations as the committee deemed were called for by the Concurrent Resolution, the results of which are shown in the reports of the sub-committees, which are hereunto attached, and which are made a part of this report, the committee returned to Sacramento.

After various conferences held by the Joint Committee, on the part of the State, and A. P. Crittenden, as attorney and representative of McCauley and Tevis, it was finally determined by a majority of the committee, to report a bill which accompanies this report, and is hereunto attached and made a part thereof, and that said majority recommend to the Legislature the passage of said bill.

F. A. SAWYER,

Chairman of Joint Committee on State Prison and Buildings.

EDWIN A. RIGG,
Clerk.

We, the undersigned, although agreeing in the general recommendations of the foregoing report, beg leave to dissent from the amount of the appropriation specified in the bills therewith presented.

S. W. LOVEL,
SAMUEL LEWIS,
S. T. LEET,
J. M. McDONALD,
H. HAYES.

REPORTS
OF
SUB-COMMITTEES.

[A]

REPORT OF COMMITTEE

ON

COMMITMENTS, STATISTICAL REPORTS.

SAN QUENTIN, January 24, 1860.

Mr. CHAIRMAN:—The sub-committee to whom was referred the subjects of commitments, statistical reports, etc., of the State Prison, have considered the same, and beg leave to submit documents marked from one to ten, inclusive, as our report.

Document No. 9, being included with this report, we present as follows:

Whole number of Prisoners at this date	538
In the Prison—Trusties, etc	511
On the schooner William Hicks.....	24
At Shepherd's.....	2
At Capt. Simm's	1
Of these there were, Males.....	537
“ “ Females	1

The tables herewith submitted give full statistical reports of the State Prison on January first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

Respectfully submitted,

B. M. HENRY,
S. W. LOVEL,
J. M. VANCE.

TABLE FIRST.

Yearly Account of the State Prison of California.

YEARS.	Received new Prisoners.....	Escaped Prisoners recaptured.....	Discharged by expiration of Sentence.....	Pardoned.....	Restored to Citizenship.....	Escaped.....	Died or Killed.....	Sent to Insane Asylum.....	Delivered to Sheriffs, or taken out by Writs.....	Total Receipts.....	Total Discharges.....
1851.....	35					1				35	
1852.....	105	3	12	2		6	1			108	2
1853.....	163	2	38	9		8	3			165	3
1854.....	211	16	102	14		87	6			227	20
1855.....	266	25	94	29	1	28	1		4	291	17
1856.....	258	29	103	18	4	65	5		1	287	18
1857.....	245	32	114	28		72	14	2	4	277	24
1858.....	226	33	94	27	32	23	5	3	7	259	11
1859.....	220	50	119	38	16	95	17	1	13	270	20
										1,919	1,366
On hand Dec. 31, 1859.....										553	

TABLE SECOND.

Classification of Crime.

Character.	Number
Murder	8
Murder, second degree.. ..	41
Manslaughter	23
Assault with intent to kill.....	37
Assault with a deadly weapon.....	11
Mayhem	4
Rape.....	9
Assault with intent to rape.....	12
Crime against nature.....	3
Robbery	35
Assault to rob	8
Burglary	38
Attempt at burglary.....	
Arson	3
Attempt at arson.....	2
Grand larceny.....	282
Attempt to commit grand larceny.....	5
Forgery	7
Perjury	5
Embezzlement.....	3
False personation.....	2
Counterfeiting	3
Barratry.....	1
Receiving stolen goods	1
Attempt to release a prisoner.....	2
Breaking a public jail.....	1
Felony.....	3
No charge specified.....	4
Total	553

NOTE.—Of the above, sixty persons are now serving their *second* terms of imprisonment, and eleven their *third* terms.

TABLE SECOND—Continued.

PRISONERS WHO HAVE NO CHARGES SPECIFIED.

Name.	County.	Term.	When Received.
Christopher Laurey.....	Shasta.....	5 years.....	Oct. 24, 1857...
John Jackson.....	Shasta.....	3 years.....	Oct. 24, 1857...
Joseph Clepfell.....	Butte	15 years.....	Dec. 12, 1857...
Refugio Escarsiga.....	Butte	10 years.....	Dec. 12, 1857...

NOTE.—The commitments for the two last specify that they were indicted for "murder," but do not state for what they were convicted.

TABLE THIRD.

Number of Prisoners from each County.

Counties.	Number
Alameda	5
Amador.....	15
Buena Vista .....	.....
Butte	27
Calaveras	31
Colusa ..	1
Contra Costa.....	10
Del Norte.....	4
El Dorado.....	12
Fresno.....	2
Humboldt	3
Klamath	4
Los Angeles.....	28
Marin.....	3
Mariposa.....	14
Mendocino .....	.....
Merced.....	1
Monterey.....	6
Napa	9
Nevada	19
Placer	17
Plumas	1
Sacramento.....	75
Santa Barbara.....	2
San Bernardino.....	3
Santa Clara.....	17
Santa Cruz.....	6
San Diego.....	3
San Francisco.....	96
San Luis Obispo.....	2
San Mateo.....	4
San Joaquin.....	19
Shasta	6
Sierra	8
Siskiyou	9
Solano	4
Sonoma	12
Stanislaus	5
Sutter	1
Tehama	3
Trinity	7
Tulare	1
Tuolumne	27
Yolo.....	2
Yuba	29

TABLE FOURTH.
Terms of Imprisonment.

For	Number
Life	9
Twenty years and upward.....	15
Fifteen to twenty years.....	4
Ten to fifteen years.....	90
Seven to ten years.....	104
Five to seven years.....	38
Five years.....	88
Four years and upward.....	43
Three years and upward.....	80
Two years and upward	75
One year and upward.....	6
Under one year.....	5
Total	555

TABLE FIFTH.
Ages of Prisoners.

Age.	Number
Under twenty years.....	38
From twenty to twenty-five years	217
From twenty-five to thirty years.....	164
From thirty to thirty-five years	60
From thirty-five to forty years	41
From forty to fifty years.....	26
Fifty years and upward.....	7
Total	553

TABLE SIXTH.—*Nativity of Prisoners.*

UNITED STATES.	
States.	Number
Alabama	2
Arkansas.....	3
Connecticut	1
District of Columbia	1
Delaware	1
Georgia	3
Illinois	13
Indiana	5
Iowa.....	1
Kentucky	20
Louisiana	4
Maine.....	6
Maryland	7
Massachusetts	14
Michigan	1
Mississippi.....	1
Missouri.....	13
New Hampshire.....	1
New Jersey.....	6
New York.....	44
North Carolina.....	3
Ohio	11
Pennsylvania.....	28
Rhode Island.....	4
South Carolina.....	3
Tennessee	8
Texas.....	1
Vermont.....	3
Virginia.....	14
Wisconsin	1
Total	223

TABLE SIXTH—Continued.

FOREIGN.	
Countries.	Number
England.....	29
Scotland	8
Wales.....	3
Ireland	62
British America.....	11
British India.....	8
France	11
Norway.....	1
Sweden	6
Germany	25
Belgium.....	3
Switzerland	1
Hungary	2
Poland	1
Greece	2
Italy.....	7
Spain.....	.....
Portugal.....	4
California	42
Mexico.....	53
Central America.....	3
Peru .....	.....
Chili	14
Brazil.....	1
West Indies.....	3
Sandwich Islands.....	1
Manilla	1
China.....	33
Total	330

TABLE SEVENTH.
Former Occupation of Prisoners.

Occupation.	Number
Bakers	8
Bar-keepers	1
Barbers	3
Blacksmiths	13
Bricklayers.....	5
Butchers.....	6
Brewers.....	1
Carpenters.....	22
Carvers	1
Chair-makers.....	2
Chandlers	1
Clerks	2
Coopers	5
Cooks	25
Druggists	1
Engravers.....	1
Farmers	32
Gold-beaters	1
Gamblers.....	1
Gardeners.....	1
Hostlers.....	1
Japanners	1
Jewelers	1
Looking-glass makers.....	1
Moulders	3
Machinists	6
Miners	16
Merchants.....	7
Musicians	2
Plasterers.....	2
Printers.....	6
Painters.....	3
Rope-makers	2
Saddlers.....	3
Sailors	43
Shoemakers	14
Silver-smiths	3
Slaters.....	1
Stone-cutters	4
Stewards.....	6
Tailors.....	9
Tanners.....	3
Tinsmiths	1
Teamsters.....	5
Turners.....	1

TABLE SEVENTH—Continued.

Occupations.	Number
Upholsterers.....	2
Veterinary Surgeons.....	1
Vaqueros	14
Washmen	9
Weavers	1
Waiters.....	3
Wheelwrights	1
Laborers	246
Total	553

TABLE EIGHTH.

Showing the Number of Prisoners at Various Periods.

Time.	Number
January 1, 1856.....	396
April 1, 1856.....	421
July 1, 1856	459
October 1, 1856	482
January 1, 1857.....	483
April 1, 1857.....	483
July 1, 1857	481
October 1, 1857	495
January 1, 1858.....	516
April 1, 1858.....	532
July 1, 1858	539
October 1, 1858	542
January 1, 1859.....	580
April 1, 1859.....	595
July 1, 1859	567
October 1, 1859	544
January 1, 1860.....	553

TABLE NINTH.

Showing the Number of Prisoners to be discharged in 1860.

Months.	Number
January.....	9
February.....	21
March	10
April	13
May	13
June	17
July	4
August.....	18
September.....	6
October.....	18
November.....	13
December	11
Total	160

[B]
REPORT OF COMMITTEE
ON
WORKSHOPS, CELLS, HOSPITALS, ETC.

Your Special Committee of the Joint Committee, of both Houses on State Prison, visiting the same, consisting of Messrs. De la Guerra, Leet, and Lewis, make the following report:

Your Special Committee have visited all that portion of the State Prison, within the walls, and find that every apartment is well arranged and kept clean and in good order; the prisoners are well clothed and fed and humanely treated.

The hospital, under the superintendence of Dr. Campbell, we find inadequate for the accommodation of the sick; but when the improvements are finished which are now being made, they will receive every attention and comfort which could be expected within a prison. We believe that the proper diet for the sick has not been provided by the lessee of the prison.

For further information on this subject we submit to the Joint Committee the report of the Resident Physician of the Prison.

We also find the prisoners confined in cells and rooms containing from four to forty-two in each apartment, and represent to the committee the necessity of the erection of more prison buildings, so as to give a separate cell to each prisoner, which we regard as the only means by which the Keeper can establish proper prison discipline, and prevent the commission of crimes which are revolting to nature.

In conclusion, we regard the State Prison, with the present accommodations and management, a school for crime, rather than a place of reformation and punishment.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

PABLO DE LA GUERRA,
S. T. LEET,
SAMUEL LEWIS,
Sub-Committee of Joint Committee on State Prison.

REPORT OF RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

HONORABLE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE,
State Prison, San Quentin:

SIRS:—Being in charge of the medical department of the State Prison only since the second January, instant, I am unable to furnish a report of the past year. Had a hospital book been kept, describing the diseases and their treatment, I could now furnish a complete report; as it is, I give a condensed report for the current month.

On my arrival here I found twelve patients in hospital, six in the adjoining apartment, and thirty in rooms, cells, etc., making a total of forty-eight receiving medical aid. At present there are only ten in the hospital, and sixteen outside, making a total of twenty-six, in all, under medical treatment. The total number who have received medicines, is sixty-nine; of these there are only five or six difficult or obstinate cases, viz: One of carditis or hypertrophy of the heart, with affection of the lungs; one of strangulated intestine and tumor of the rectum; one of intermittent fever, with diseased spleen, of years duration; and one of fistula in ano, and hemorrhoids from secondary syphilis.

The principal diseases prevalent here, are rheumatisms, owing to the sudden transition from heat to cold and moisture, as well as from injudicious treatment of venereal diseases—the effects are, inflammation of the periosteum and pains in the head; we have also catarrhs and pectoral complaints, with slight fevers; we have diseases, the result of libidinous indiscretions to which many are addicted—these cases are in many instances rendered impervious to the sanitary effects of medicines, from the immoderate use of spiritous liquors, which might be more correctly termed, corrosive poisons; I have, also, to contend with a few cases of scorbutus, of old standing, and its effects, notwithstanding the sanitary condition of the department, is favorable. However, I hope, when I can obtain a supply of medicines requisite in these diseases, a regimen, or suitable diet, together with a bathing apartment and hydropathic apparatus, such as hot, cold, steam, and shower baths—which I expect to have soon in operation—to be able to subdue most incidental diseases prevalent here. The rooms and cells are at present ventilated and clean, although the latter are overcrowded, the diet unadulterated and sanitary, all of which contribute to the general good health of the convicts. We have had only one death, since my arrival, of acute rheumatism and diseased viscera, with general debility. There is only one serious case of insanity; the patient has not spoken these six months, and is more fit for the Insane Asylum at Stockton, than the State Prison.

Annexed, I furnish a table of the different diseases during the month, classified, and have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

PETER CAMPBELL,
Resident Physician.

T A B L E,
Showing the Character of Diseases treated since January 2, 1860.

Character of Disease.	Number
Gun-shot Wounds.....	5
Fever, Panama.....	1
Fever, Intermittent, with diseased Spleen.....	1
Fever, Remittent.....	1
Fever, Common.....	1
Carditis, or Hypertrophy of the Heart.....	1
Hernia.....	2
Strangulated Intestine.....	1
Icterus.....	1
Pneumonia	2
Pulmonary Consumption.....	2
Calculi in Uterus.....	1
Catarrhs, or Colds.....	6
Swelled Testes.....	1
Otitis	1
Contusion	2
Rheumatism.....	11
Old Fractures...	1
Pleurisy.....	1
Syphilis, Secondary.....	5
Epilepsy	1
Bronchitis	2
Diabetes, and Involuntary Urine.....	2
Fistula in Ano and Piles from Syphilis.....	1
Hepatitis	1
Gonorrhea.....	1
Gleet	1
Tumors	2
Scorbutus	2
Scrofula	2
Dysentery	4
Diarrhea	1
Insanity	2
Total	69

[C]
REPORT OF COMMITTEE
ON
PROPERTY OUTSIDE OF WALL, ETC.

To the General Committee on State Prison, etc :

The undersigned, a Special Sub-committee, appointed to investigate certain matters touching the inquiry upon which you were appointed, beg leave to report :

That we examined the different posts, built of brick, which command the State Prison buildings and grounds, designated as follows :

POST NO. 1.

One brass six pounder, in good order, and ammunition sufficient to fire twenty-one rounds. Three Guards are stationed here, equipped with rifles and revolvers.

At the post designated the " Mounted Post," there are stationed three Guards, with horses, and side-arms.

POST NO. 2.

Three Guards are stationed and equipped with rifles and revolvers.

POST NO. 3.

Three Guards are stationed at this post, with a mountain howitzer with twenty-six rounds of ammunition ; also, armed with rifles and revolvers.

POST NO. 4.

One Guard is stationed, equipped with rifle and revolver. This post is at the easterly end of the prison grounds, between the boat landing and the prison building.

POST NO. 5.

We find here, one nine pounder, with ammunition to fire eighteen rounds. This post commands the brick yard, and the location where the prisoners were fired upon at the last *emeute*. Three Guards are also stationed here, equipped with rifles and revolvers.

The whole number of Guards and *attaches* of the State Prison, inclusive of the Superintendent, is thirty. There are also two Captains of boats, (transports,) and three Guards detailed for boat service, not included in the above number.

On examination of the Commissary Department, we found on hand one thousand pairs of blankets, one hundred thousand pounds of beans, eight hundred barrels of flour, four bales of shirting, ten thousand pounds prime corned beef, eight thousand and seven hundred pounds of bacon, all of superior quality.

All of which, we respectfully submit.

H. HAYES,
J. BABCOCK,
ROBERT HOWE.

REPORT

Relative to the Claim of Ownership, by John Center, of certain Real and Personal Property at State Prison.

Your sub-committee report, that they have carefully examined the subject, and heard the testimony of witnesses and documents, and submit the same herewith, together with the opinion of the Attorney-General, which was furnished to us at our request. The facts are simple and clear, and may be briefly stated as follows:

The State bought the tract of land, claimed by Mr. Center, of Archibald Wood, deceased, and received from him a quitclaim deed, executed on the third day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, but not recorded until the tenth day of July one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five. The only title of Archibald Wood, was under a quitclaim deed from the San Francisco Manufacturing Company, executed on the sixth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, but not recorded until the fourteenth day of July one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

Before the conveyance to Wood, by the San Francisco Manufacturing Company, one Thomas Young commenced a suit against that company, in the Twelfth Judicial District Court, on the twenty-second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and the Sheriff of the county of Marin, on the twenty-third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, duly levied a writ of attachment on the property described

in the deed of Sheriff Stocker to John Center. That deed is recorded in the Recorder's office of Marin County. After some litigation and delay, Young ultimately recovered a judgment, and the property was sold, as set forth in the deed. As the attachment was duly levied before Mr. Wood's deed was made to him, of course, the title of Center, who is the assignee of Young, and owner of the judgment and purchaser, is older and better than the State title.

Your committee respectfully refer to the report of the Joint Committee on State Prison, to be found in the Appendix to the Senate Journal of the session of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and adopt the same, so far as this matter is concerned, as part of this report.

During the litigation of the Young suit, and before the time for redemption had expired and the Sheriff's deed was made, the State got possession of the land and removed large and valuable fixtures, machinery and improvements off the tract of land owned by Mr. Center, and greatly injured the land by burning large kilns of brick on it.

Your committee, therefore report, in their opinions, the State should obtain from Mr. Center, his deed for the property referred to, and should allow to him the amount of his judgment, attachment, and costs, or such other fair and just sum as would be equity on the subject. With this report, we beg leave to file the accompanying evidence and oath of testimony, taken by the Clerk of the committee, in our presence, and under our directions.

We also respectfully refer to the opinion of the Attorney-General, whose views leave no other course to the State, other than a fair settlement of the matter as we have recommended. We also report, that Mr. Wood, when he bought from the San Francisco Manufacturing Company, had express knowledge of the attachment and lien on the Young judgment, and that before the State purchased, the same facts were made known to the Governor of the State and State officers making the purchase.

Respectfully submitted.

H. HAYS,
ROBERT HOWE,
JASPER BABCOCK.

AFFIDAVIT OF JAMES T. STOCKER.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
City and County of San Francisco. } ss.

James F. Stocker, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is a resident of the county of Marin, in the State of California, and that he was the Sheriff of the said county of Marin on the twenty-third day of June, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and long prior thereto, and that, as such Sheriff, he received a writ of attachment, issued to him out of the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District, in the case of Thomas Young against the San Francisco Manufacturing Company, and on that day duly levied the same upon the following, to wit: The property, real and personal, fully described and set forth in a deed by me executed as such Sheriff, to John Center, dated the eleventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and recorded in the office of the County Recorder of said Marin County, on the said eleventh of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, in book B of deeds, pages one hundred and sixty-two, one hundred and sixty-three and one hundred and sixty-four; that said levy was made on said twenty-third of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, on said real estate, by leaving a copy of said writ of attachment with A. J. Tice, then in occupancy and control of premises for the said defendants, and, also, by posting the same in a conspicuous place on said land—that is, on a boarding house situated thereon—and, also, by filing a copy, together with a description of the property attached, with the Recorder of the said county of Marin; and the personal property was on the same day attached and taken into my custody, by placing Henry Hays in charge and control, as my Keeper; and this affiant further says, that shortly before the conveyance of the San Francisco Manufacturing Company to Archibald Wood, that this affiant took said Wood to the office of this affiant, and showed to him this said process and papers in reference to said attachment, and informed him directly of the foregoing acts and things that had been done in reference thereto, and also went with said Wood to the office of the County Recorder of said county of Marin, and showed him the said writ of attachment, and return of the attachment of said property remaining then on file, and registered in said Recorder's office; that this was after the attachment, and before the deed to Woods, and that said Woods was fully aware of all the foregoing facts at the time of the purchase by him of said San Francisco Manufacturing Company; and this affiant further states that the matters and things set forth in the said deed to said Center, are true in substance and in fact.

(Signed)

J. T. STOCKER.

Sworn to before the Sub-Committee of the Joint Committee of the Legislature on State Prison, on matters appertaining to outside the walls.
January 27, 1860.

HENRY HAYS,
Chairman.

I certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original affidavit.

EDWIN S. RIGG,
Clerk.

COMMUNICATION OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Sacramento, February 2, 1860. }

To Joint Committee on State Prison Matters:

I have carefully examined the testimony submitted to me in reference to the claim of John Center to certain land described in the deed of Sheriff Stocker to said Center, which land is now in the possession of John F. McCauley, who claims to be sub-lessee of the State Prison and premises situated at Point de San Quentin, in county of Marin.

Said testimony consists mainly of *ex parte* affidavits, but if true, I have no hesitation in saying that, were the same and none other submitted to a Court of Justice, said Center would undoubtedly recover the lands described in said deed and claimed by him.

In my present physical condition, it is impossible for me to make a statement of the facts established by the testimony I have examined, or give at length the reasons for the conclusion at which I have arrived. I am satisfied, however, that any one who may examine this testimony will be forced to form the same opinion.

Respectfully, etc.,

THO. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney-General.

MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORTS
OF THE
SPECIAL JOINT COMMITTEE
ON THE
MENDOCINO WAR.

MAJORITY REPORT.

To the Honorable the Senate and Assembly of the State of California :

Pursuant to a joint resolution passed by your Honorable Bodies, appointing a joint committee for the purpose of investigating and reporting the condition of Indian affairs in Mendocino County, we left the capital on the fifteenth day of February, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and proceeded, *via* San Francisco, to Petaluma, Cloverdale, Ukiah City, Round Valley, and the Nome Cult Indian Farm in said valley, taking, in every place through which we passed, all the testimony which could be procured in reference to the object of our mission, and all of which testimony is hereunto annexed, and made a part of this report.

Your committee find the same relations and condition of things between the white settlers and the Indians in Mendocino County as has always been the case from the first settlement of our country to the present time, whether on the frontiers or in the more thickly settled districts, where the Indian has been permitted to inhabit the same country with the white settler.

The march of civilization deprives the Indian of his hunting grounds and other means of subsistence that nature has so bountifully provided for him. He naturally looks at this as an encroachment on his rights, and, either from motives of revenge, or what is more likely in California, from the imperious and pressing demands of hunger, kills the stock of the settler as a means of subsistence, and in consequence thereof, a war is waged against the Indian, with its incidents of cruelty, inhuman revenge, rapine, and murder, which we are sorry, from the evidence before us, to be compelled to acknowledge, have in some instances, been perpetrated by some few of our citizens.

History teaches us that the inevitable destiny of the red man is total extermination or isolation from the deadly and corrupting influences of civilization. There is no longer a wilderness west of us that can be assigned them, and our interest, as well as our duty and the promptings of humanity, dictate to us the necessity of making some disposition of the Indian tribes within our borders that will ameliorate their sad condition, and also secure the frontier citizen from their depredations.

In Mendocino County, as elsewhere on the frontier settlements of California, the Indians have committed extensive depredations on the stock of the settlers, few, if any, of whom whose stock has been within reach of the hostile tribes, have escaped loss. Some have been, in a pecuniary point of view, almost ruined. The result has been that the citizens, for the purpose of protection to their property, have pursued the tribes supposed to be guilty to their mountain retreats, and in most cases have punished them severely. Repeated stealing and killing of stock, and an occasional murder of a white man, has caused a repetition of the attacks upon the offenders with the same results. The conflict still exists; Indians continue to kill cattle and horses as a means of subsistence, and the settlers in retaliation punish with death. Many of the most respectable citizens of Mendocino County have testified before your committee that they kill Indians, found in what they consider the hostile districts, whenever they lose cattle or horses; nor do they attempt to conceal or deny this fact. Those citizens do not admit, nor does it appear by the evidence, that it is or has been their practice or intention to kill women or children, although some have fallen in the indiscriminate attacks on the Indian rancherias. The testimony shows that in the recent authorized expedition against the Indians in said county, the women and children were taken to the reservations, and also establishes the fact that in the private expeditions this rule was not observed, but that in one instance, an expedition was marked by the most horrid atrocity; but in justice to the citizens of Mendocino County, your committee say that the mass of the settlers look upon such acts with the utmost abhorrence.

It will be remembered that the General Government have established reserves for the Indians, which reserves are entirely inadequate to the Indian population, while the lands adjacent are left open to settlement, although still occupied by the aborigines of the soil. Indeed, these lands have been surveyed, thereby inducing the settler to come upon them.

As this is among the finest grazing sections of the State, the mountains, hills, and valleys, were soon covered with stock, consequently depriving, to a great extent, the Indians of their means of subsistence, which consists mainly of clover, roots, and acorns.

The scene of the original difficulties with the Indians was Round Valley. The many expeditions against them had driven them to Long Valley, distant about twenty-five miles, in which latter place and its vicinity they have killed some stock of the settlers. A most fearful retribution has been visited upon them by some of the settlers of Long Valley, in which place, as will be seen by the evidence accompanying this report, an armed organization has been formed, of forty men, which is yet in existence, who go out at the call of their captain for the purpose of hunting Indians whenever they are satisfied that any stock has been slaughtered by the Indians, and, without ascertaining the guilty parties, shoot them down indiscriminately, and afterward seek for the evidence of their guilt.

So much for the causes of the difficulties between the settlers and the Indians in Mendocino County. Your committee beg leave to submit the following remarks in relation to the Indian population of this State.

Accounts are daily coming in from the counties on the Coast Range, of sickening atrocities and wholesale slaughters of great numbers of defenseless Indians in that region of country. Within the last four months, more Indians have been killed by our people than during the century of Spanish and Mexican domination. For an evil of this magnitude, some one is responsible. Either our government, or our citizens, or both, are to blame.

The whole Indian population of the United States is estimated at three hundred and fifty thousand, and of this number about thirty-nine thousand are within the borders of this State; of whom, about eleven thousand have been located on the four reservations established in this State, as per report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

The Indians inhabiting California are certainly entitled to as much care and consideration as any of the aborigines of our common country. The success of the Spanish Missions, composed of the few zealous and disinterested men, actuated by the purest motives, but possessed of limited means, is a striking example of what can be done toward the civilization of an inferior race, where a superior and dominant branch of the human family feel the regard due to misfortune and weakness.

The United States Government found the Indians of the middle and southern portions of this State in what may be considered a comparatively advanced state of civilization, which had existed for nearly a century. Thousands had been instructed in religion and the simpler arts of civilized life.

The Indians ranging through the mountains of the north-east and west, were still in their original condition of barbarism, (with a few exceptions in the vicinity of the widely-separated ranchos,) dependent for subsistence upon hunting and fishing, and a few natural productions of the soil.

In view of the apparent fact of a fastly increasing immigration to a promising State like this, and the ever existing prejudice between the white and the red man, had the United States Government recognized, as they have done in other States and Territories, the possessory right of the Indians to the soil, and fostered by pecuniary assistance the few civilized Indians to be found in this State; had they placed the latter in a territory sufficiently large to support them, and securing them from interference on the part of the whites, they would have formed a nucleus around which could have been gathered the wild tribes of the mountains, with whom the government could have made treaties before they became embittered by mutual acts of aggression and retaliation.

The pre-existing laws and policy of Mexico, as to the *status* of the Indian, need not have interfered with the views to be taken by our government. Mexico protected the Indian, in her own way, much more effectually than we have done. The very land upon which the aborigines of this State have dwelt, as far back as their traditions reach, has been allowed by our government to be occupied by settlers, who thus have the authority of law for a forced occupation of the Indian country. A natural, humane, and proper policy, would have protected the Indian in his undeniable rights to the hunting grounds of his forefathers, and would have prevented our border men from entering into a conflict which has cost them both lives and property.

On the east of the Rocky Mountains, our government has bound itself by treaties, to appropriate some twelve millions of dollars, in annuities, to various tribes, in payment for their lands. The government has also provided a "Trust Fund" for the Indians, of about six millions of dollars. The Cherokees, alone, have about one million six hundred thousand dollars invested. It appears that the natural rights of the Indians on the Pacific coast are alone disregarded by the General Government.

The Secretary of the Interior, in his last report to Congress, attributes the hostility of our Indians, to a non-compliance on the part of the Agents of the government with their contracts. This is a subject for the investigation of the Federal Government, between whom, and its authorized

agents it is not the province of your committee to determine; but the evidence accompanying this report, establishes in the minds of your committee, the fact that a grievous wrong has been committed upon a defenseless race.

The appropriation by the General Government for the thousands of Indians in California for the present fiscal year, was fifty thousand dollars, a pittance scarcely sufficient to pay the salaries of the officers employed for its disbursement.

Your committee do not think that the wrongs committed upon the Indians of California are chargeable alone to the Federal Government. The evidence appended to this report, discloses facts, from the contemplation of which, the mind of peaceful citizens recoil with horror, and prompts the inquiry, if such outrages upon the defenseless are permitted by the proper authorities to go unpunished?

No provocation has been shown, if any could be, to justify such acts. We must admit that the wrong has been the portion of the Indian—the blame with his white brother.

The question resolves itself to this: Shall the Indians be exterminated, or shall they be protected? If the latter, that protection must come from the Federal Government, in the form of adequate appropriations of money and land; and, secondly, from this State, by strictly enforcing penal statutes for any infringement upon the rights of the Indians.

In relation to the recent difficulty between the whites and Indians in Mendocino County, your committee desire to say that no war, or a necessity for a war, has existed, or at the present time does exist. We are unwilling to attempt to dignify, by the term "war," a slaughter of beings, who at least possess the human form, and who make no resistance, and make no attacks, either on the person or residence of the citizen.

While your committee assert, that, in their opinion, there was no necessity for the late so-called war, we are also satisfied that the representations made to the Executive of the State were of such a character, and from such sources, that it would have been an apparent neglect of duty had he failed to authorize the organization of a company, as desired by the petitioners.

In view of offering a resolution to your Honorable Bodies, with a recommendation that it pass, your committee will here state, that in the summer of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, under the direction of the Indian Department, Major Storms selected Round Valley as a suitable place for an Indian Reservation, and urged upon the proper authorities the practicability of setting apart the entire valley for such purpose. Had his suggestion been heeded, and the entire valley so reserved, your committee believe that much, if not all, of the Indian difficulties in that section of country would have been avoided.

Round Valley is a beautiful plain, circular in form, containing about twenty-five thousand acres of land, nearly all of which is susceptible of a high state of cultivation, lying among the mountains in the north-eastern portion of Mendocino County, and capable of sustaining, under judicious management, about twenty-five thousand Indians. Between this valley and any other that is susceptible of cultivation, ranges of mountains several miles in width intervene, so barren, as scarcely to tempt the cupidity of any one. If this entire valley—the original home of the Indians—had been reserved for their future occupancy, they would have been so far removed from any white settlement, that no serious difficulty between the races could have been apprehended; but the authorities decided to set apart only five thousand acres of the northern portion of the valley

for the home of the Indian, leaving the remaining fifteen thousand acres open for settlement. At the present time, unkind feelings exist between a majority of the settlers in Round Valley and those in charge of Nome Cult Farm, and the officer in command of a small body of troops stationed there. Such a state of feeling must necessarily be prejudicial to the success of the farm.

In view of the facts above recited, your committee would most respectfully recommend the passage of a law for the better protection of the Indians in California, and submit to you the annexed Joint Resolution, with a recommendation that it do pass.

JASPER O'FARRELL,
W. B. DICKINSON,
Senate Committee.

WM. B. MAXSON,
PHELPS,
House Committee.

MINORITY REPORT.

Mr. SPEAKER :—Dissenting from some portions of the report made by a majority of the Committee on Indian Affairs, I deem it my duty to give expression to the views I entertain in regard to the state of Indian affairs existing in Mendocino County, as disclosed by the testimony taken in relation thereto.

In referring to the authorized expedition against the Indians within the county aforesaid, during the past year, the majority of the committee, while exonerating the Governor from all blame, and even approving his course in ordering its organization, allege that there existed no necessity for it, thereby casting the blame upon the citizens who petitioned for protection. The evidence shows that the request made by the citizens of Round Valley to the Governor for assistance was induced by repeated depredations of the Indians upon their property. It is also shown that several white men had been killed by the tribes in that vicinity. It is not reasonable to suppose that men long accustomed to the hardships and dangers of frontier life, as are most of those inhabiting that region of country, would, without good and sufficient cause, call upon the Governor for assistance. It is true that there were, and are now, stationed in Round Valley a detachment of the Sixth United States Infantry, consisting of one Lieutenant and twenty-three men. But the general history of regular soldiers in Indian countries precludes any reasonable supposition that they were of any benefit whatever; besides, from the testimony of many respectable citizens of Round Valley, the conclusion is irresistible that the detachment there stationed is nothing more than a substantial definition of the word *nuisance*. From having perused the petition sent to the Governor, and from the evidence taken by the committee, I am convinced that correct representations were made by the citizens, and that the Governor very properly exercised his authority in granting the prayer of the petitioners.

In the majority report is contained the following language: "In relation to the recent difficulties between the whites and Indians in Mendocino County, your committee desire to say that no war, or a necessity for a war, has existed or at the present time does exist. We are unwilling to dignify by the term *war* the slaughter of beings who at least possess

the human form, and who make no resistance and make no attacks either on the persons or residences of the citizens." According to *this* representation no white man has been killed or attacked by these Indians. The uncontroverted evidence before the committee, and before the world, proves the contrary to be true. It is shown that white men have not only been, without provocation, attacked, but killed by the Indians in Mendocino County. It will likewise be seen from the testimony of the Lieutenant in command of the regular forces in Round Valley, that upon one occasion these Indians even dared to resist him and his troops, and that in the battle one of his men was wounded, of which wound he has since died. I might mention other instances to show that they are not such innocent and entirely *harmless creatures*, but I have alluded particularly to the testimony of the Lieutenant because from the overweening partiality he has exhibited for the *poor Indian*. The fact comes from him as an admission rather than positive information. It matters not by what specific term the majority of the committee are willing or unwilling to *dignify* the state of affairs that exists between the whites and Indians in Mendocino County, the evidence, which is made a part of their report, proves that depredations have been committed, and are still being perpetrated, to which no white men have ever or will ever submit without retaliating.

From an estimate made under oath by a respectable citizen of Round Valley, (Mr. George White,) the property destroyed by the Indians in that valley and its vicinity, amounts in value to about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This consisted of different kinds of live stock—horses, hogs, sheep, and cattle. That species of property comprises the greater portion of the wealth of Mendocino County; and the time and energies of her people are devoted almost exclusively to the raising of stock. Upon such means they are almost entirely dependent for the support of themselves and their families, and however indifferently *Indian sympathizers* may regard their losses, it is to the citizens of Mendocino a matter of serious import to suffer the ruthless destruction of their almost only means of subsistence.

Among the retaliatory attacks made by the whites upon the Indians, there are one or two instances in which some of the former were guilty of the most inhuman and barbarous conduct. The testimony will disclose the guilty parties, and from the just indignation of outraged humanity I have no desire to screen them; but for the mass of the citizens engaged in this Indian warfare, I claim that they have acted from the strongest motives that govern human action—the defense of life and property. They have no desire, nor do they attempt, to evade the most rigid scrutiny into their conduct. The majority of the committee have been excessively severe in their animadversions toward the citizens of Long Valley, and I deem it but justice to them that the *whole* truth should be told. The Indians who have infested that region since September last, and who have been incessantly engaged in the commission of depredations upon the stock, are the Yukas—a portion of the same tribe with whom the citizens of Round Valley and vicinity have been so long and grievously troubled.

Up to the time that the committee visited Mendocino County, the evidence shows that about ten thousand dollars worth of stock belonging to the citizens of Long Valley, had been destroyed by these Indians. As to the evidence of their guilt, there can be no doubt; for one witness swears to having had ocular demonstration of the act of killing, and one or two swear to having counted in one evening forty-eight carcasses of

cattle lying near together, with arrows, and points of arrows, in them. Such evidence goes to prove that those Indians kill stock, not only—as a majority of the committee assert—as a means of subsistence, but from a wanton spirit of innate deviltry.

Again, as to the particular tribe chargeable with these crimes, there can be no mistake, as a portion of the testimony discloses the fact that the Indians residing in Long Valley are peaceable and inoffensive, but that the Yukas have communicated threats of their determination to kill white men and their herds, and to burn every house in the valley. Such evidences of Indian guilt are held by frontier men to be admissible, competent, and conclusive, and they shun no responsibility that attaches to their actions, based upon such proof. They have, time after time, sought of the proper authorities that protection which is due them as tax-paying and loyal citizens, but have been as often repulsed, consequently they had no alternative but to rely upon their own strong arms and unerring rifles. They have now an organization of their own for their mutual protection, and neither the howlings of pseudo-philanthropists, nor the malignant denunciations of a slanderous press, will deter them from exercising the right of self defense. The State Government may pass laws, and the General Government send troops, for the protection of the Indians, but until the frontier settler is first secured against their depredations, all will be unavailing.

Within the county of Mendocino there are, according to the most correct estimates which can be made, about ten thousand Indians. Two thousand seven hundred of that number are located upon the Mendocino Reservation, and about five hundred upon the Nome Cult Farm, in Round Valley, leaving six thousand eight hundred uncared and unprovided for by the General Government. Some of the tribes living outside of the reserves and in the more thickly populated portions of the county, are what might be properly termed domesticated Indians. These are harmless, peaceable, and inoffensive. A great number of them are employed by the settlers, and receive liberal compensation for their labor. It is my opinion, that if a proper policy were adopted by the General and State Governments for the control, management, and protection, of these Indians, they would soon become useful to themselves and to the community. I will, in this connection, venture to indicate the outlines of what I conceive should be the general policy in regard to the Indians in this State. The General Government should first cede to the State of California the entire jurisdiction over Indians and Indian affairs within our borders, and make such donations of land and other property and appropriations of money as would be adequate to make proper provision for the necessities of a proper management.

The State should, then, adopt a general system of peonage or apprenticeship, for the proper disposition and distribution of the Indians by families among responsible citizens. General laws should be passed regulating the relations between the master and servant, and providing for the punishment of any meddlesome interference on the part of third parties. In this manner the whites might be provided with profitable and convenient servants, and the Indians with the best of protection and all the necessities of life in permanent and comfortable homes. By the adoption of such a policy, most of the Indians now on the reservations, and those termed domesticated, residing among the whites, might be speedily provided for. It would be necessary to sustain the reserves a few years longer, in order that the wild tribes might be gathered in upon them, and kept until disposed of as apprentices. This course I am appre-

hensive would be denounced by those who affect to believe in the doctrine of universal equality ; but a long acquaintance with the nature, character, and habits, of the California tribes, suggest to me that the policy toward the Indians, which I have endeavored to delineate, would be the most ameliorative of the sad condition of that ill-fated race, and as a matter of political economy, worthy of our serious consideration.

LAMAR.

TESTIMONY

TAKEN BEFORE THE JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE MENDOCINO INDIAN WAR.

DEPOSITION OF WILLIAM FRAZIER.

William Frazier, being duly sworn, deposes and says :

I have resided in Long Valley since one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven ; am thirty-eight years of age ; am a farmer ; I have no family ; I am a single man ; have been in California since one thousand eight hundred and fifty ; the first depredations on stock committed by Indians in Long Valley, was last October, with the exception of a few head killed a year ago ; the first stock I heard of being killed belonged to Woodman ; he told me he had lost seventy-five head of horses up to that time ; this was in November last ; Mr. Woodman and others, stated that they had lost a good many head of stock, but could not tell how many, because the grass was short and the stock had strayed through the hills ; Woodman, and others employed by him, stated that the cattle had come to his house with arrows in them, which afterwards died ; some two or three head ; I do not know of my own knowledge of any cattle having been killed by the Indians, but I saw several carcasses, but from their appearance I could not tell positively how they came to their death ; no cattle that I know of died from want of food ; the Indians and whites in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven were friendly ; the first serious difficulty that occurred between the whites and Indians, was one year ago, when the three head of stock above referred to, were killed ; when Mr. Simpson, Mr. White, myself, and others, hearing that the Indians had beef in the rancheria, in the valley, went to the rancheria for the purpose of chastising the Indians, when all fled but one, and we shot his head off ; he tried to escape ; some friendly Indians brought some beef from the rancheria to us ; this was the last difficulty up to October last, with the Indians ; these Indians were known as the Kaza-Pomas. At the time this difficulty occurred, they came to terms with us and have been peaceable ever since ; the Indians with whom we have had difficulties since October last, are known as the Yucas, who do not reside in Long Valley, but were driven

over from the east side of Eel River, in the vicinity of Round Valley; in December last, towards the latter part, the citizens met and organized a company of forty men, under the command of Captain Farley; I was elected Lieutenant; a day or two after the organization, we started on an expedition across Eel River, in the mountains between Round Valley and Long Valley; we left Long Valley in the evening, and traveled in the night until we saw the fire of an Indian rancherie, which rancherie we surrounded when day was breaking, and waited until near sun up before we attacked and killed twenty, consisting of bucks, squaws and children, and also took two squaws and one child, prisoners; those killed were all killed in about three minutes; I took the prisoners to White & Simpson's Rancho, where there are some friendly Indians, and delivered them up to White & Simpson, who promised to take care of them; we found in this rancheria no signs of any depredation having been committed by these Indians; at White & Simpson's I procured an interpreter, through whom the two squaws said that they had lived on beef and horse meat for some time; we used no threats or promises to induce them to say so; they said that they had heard the Indians say that they had been killing stock longer than the white men knew anything about, and that they intended to kill all the stock in the valley; they assigned no cause for killing the stock, and we could not induce them to do so; about a week afterward we went out on another expedition into the same section of country; on the first night we found and surrounded a rancheria, in which we found two wounded Indians and one old squaw, all of which we killed; on our return home we found another rancheria, which we approached within fifteen feet before the Indians observed us; they then broke for the brush, and we pursued them and killed thirteen bucks and two squaws; the rest escaped, and therefore I do not know how many there were in the rancheria; we took no prisoners; we found in this camp the carcasses of two horses; one of these horses belonged to Mr. Lambert, the other was not recognized; Mr. Lambert recognized his by the brand on the hide and color; we then went home; this company was organized for mutual protection, there being no regular force in that vicinity; there never has been a company of United States troops stationed in Long Valley; this was the last expedition I was on with the company; the company still hold themselves in readiness to act when necessity requires it; I never belonged to Jarboe's company; on the trail that led in the direction of this rancherie we saw signs of meat having been carried along, and that caused us to attack it; from that time up to three weeks ago last Monday, there has been no fighting in Long Valley; I suppose, from what I have heard, that there has been two hundred head of horses and cattle killed there since October last; they were worth, at least, six thousand dollars; they are a cowardly tribe of Indians; there are about three hundred Kaza-Pomas; there are forty or fifty Cahto-Pomas living on the rancho of White & Simpson, who are also friendly; in 1857, the different tribes of Indians in that vicinity had a meeting, and sent for me to be present; I think there were two thousand present; I was told by the friendly Indians that the Yucas encouraged the attempt to kill me; they surrounded me, and one Indian drew his bow and arrow and held it on me, but I brought my pistol to bear on him before he could shoot, and he cooled down; I then rode off; the only cause they assigned for it was, that I made those around mind me, and sometimes whipped them, and that they did not like me; there has been no white men killed in Long Valley, that I know of, and no buildings burnt; I think there is a necessity for an armed force in that valley, for the protection of the lives and property

of the citizens at present: I do not believe that the citizens have applied to the Federal troops for protection; the white population in that valley consist of about one hundred and twenty-five.

I know of no attack being made by the Indians, either upon a white person or a residence; I have often traveled through the region inhabited by those Indians, alone, without being molested by them; I know of no children being taken away from these Indians to be sent away; among these hostile tribes which we attacked, we found no children, and I believe there has been a practice of abducting the children from them by some white men, and for the purpose of pecuniary profit.

Before my company was organized, there had been a good many Indians killed in the valley by the citizens and Captain Jarboe's company.

WILLIAM W. FRAZIER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

J. B. LAMAR, Chairman of Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

EXAMINATION RESUMED.

In the camps of these hostile tribes that we attacked, we found a plenty of acorns and such other food as they usually eat for their subsistence.

WILLIAM W. FRAZIER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, in Ukiah City.

J. B. LAMAR,
Chairman.

DEPOSITION OF H. L. FORD.

H. L. Ford, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am thirty-six years of age; I am Sub-Indian Agent at Mendocino Reservation; I have acted in that capacity since September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four; prior to June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, I was Sub-Agent at Nome Lacke, under an appointment from Col. Henley, who was then Superintendent of Indian Affairs; since that time I have been Sub-Agent at Mendocino Reservation, under an appointment from Washington. When I first went there, there were two or three hundred Indians who claimed that as their home; they were called Chebal-na-Poma, Chedil-na-Poma, and Camebell-Poma; since I went there two hundred and fifty Calle-Namaras were moved there from the vicinity of Bodego, and they are all there yet; two hundred and forty Wappa Indians were moved there from Russian River Valley, from the vicinity of Fitch's Ranch; one hundred and eighty were moved from Rancheria Valley, near Anderson Valley; upwards of two hundred were moved from Ukiah Valley; sixty Indians were moved from near the mouth of Sulphur Creek—all these Indians were tame Indians; upwards of three hundred wild Indians, called Yosul-Pomas, came in of their own accord; some time in the winter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-

nine Gen. Kibbe sent two hundred of the Redwood Indians from Humboldt County; of that number one hundred and eight were sent by order of Superintendent Henley to San Francisco; fifty-seven of those Indians are on the reservation now, the rest have ran away. During the past summer months I have received from the officers of Gen. Kibbe and Capt. Jarboe one thousand and seven Indians; these are from Pitt River, Hot Creek, Butte Creek, and Feather River; those received from Jarboe are all from the vicinity of Eel River and Round Valley; they number about two hundred and nine or ten. All of these Indians, both those from Kibbe and Jarboe, are all on the reservation, and apparently contented. There are now on the reservation about two thousand seven hundred Indians. Of those who escaped some of them, I am informed, have returned to their old haunts in Humboldt County. These Indians are all fed alike, on grain, potatoes, muscles, shell fish, beans, etc. I raised this last year, as near as I can remember, not having with me memorandums, three thousand four hundred bushels of barley, two thousand bushels of oats, eight hundred bushels of rye, three thousand bushels of potatoes, seventy-five tuns of turnips, twelve tuns of vegetables; all of this produce is retained for the consumption of the Indians on the reserve. I now employ one blacksmith, one schoolmaster, one physician, and three overseers; each of these overseers have charge of a farming station; the overseers, and blacksmith, and schoolmaster, receive, each, seventy-five dollars per month, and the physician one hundred and twenty-five dollars. I have issued to those Indians eight hundred pairs of blankets the last year, and they are all comfortably clothed. The Indians are not restricted from carrying what arms they may have; I allowed fifteen of the Indians who were sent to me by Gen. Kibbe from Feather River to carry rifles to hunt on the reserve; I did this because Gen. Kibbe recommended to me the propriety of so doing; thus far they have done no harm, as far as I know, and have contributed largely to their own support by allowing them that privilege; these arms they brought with them; I never furnished them any arms. No children have been abducted from the reserve by white men since I had charge of the place. I was in Long Valley at the time the first stock was killed by the Indians; this was in October last; while I was there two horses were killed, and four came into Mr. Woodman's Ranch wounded with arrows. The citizens of Long Valley mainly depend on the increase of their stock for their livelihood. The Mendocino Reservation, so far as provisions are concerned, was self-sustaining, prior to November last, when the prisoners were sent there by Gen. Kibbe, and would have been for the whole of this year but for the last reception of prisoners. I could sustain five thousand more Indians than I now have, so far as provisions are concerned, after the first year. There is now about eighty-three thousand dollars invested in stock, improvements, and agricultural implements, on that reserve. In my opinion, there is not far from eight thousand Indians in Mendocino County, all told, including those on the reservation. I have not been in Long Valley since October last, but from the best information I have, and from what I saw when I was there, I believe that an armed force stationed there would tend to quell the difficulties between the settlers and the Indians. There is a portion of a company of troops stationed at Fort Bragg, on Mendocino Reserve, about thirty-five miles from Long Valley; there is a portion of a company at Round Valley, which is nearer to Long Valley than Fort Bragg, but the communication is easier between Fort Bragg and Long Valley than that between Round and Long valleys; Lieut. Carlin is in command at Fort Bragg, and

Lieut. Dillon at Round Valley. As far as protecting the settlers from Indian outrages, the United States troops have never been of service in this section of country; my knowledge has been derived from information received from settlers; I think, probably, that ten or fifteen frontiersmen would succeed better in quelling Indian difficulties than a company of regular troops, because they would feel more interested in the result, and from their better knowledge of Indian habits and the country in which they live.

H. L. FORD.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this the twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, in Ukiah City.

J. B. LAMAR,
Chairman Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

DEPOSITION OF GEORGE REES.

George Rees being duly sworn, says:

I am forty-nine years of age; I am Overseer of Nome Cult Farm; I have resided there, and had charge, since the latter part of September last. I think there are five or six hundred Indians, all told, who remain on the reserve all the time; there are two hundred or three hundred more who go and come occasionally, but claim that as their home; these wandering Indians are furnished food when they are on the reservation; food is given to those Indians who do not work, but not as regularly as those that work; those that work are regularly fed; the food given to those who work consists principally of corn, wheat, beets, pumpkins, and potatoes; about six or seven ears of corn per diem is the usual allowance of the work hands; when they are fed on potatoes we give them about six or seven pounds per day. Most of the land in the farm I think is susceptible of a high state of cultivation; this farm is dependent for what is not raised, upon the Agent at Nome Lacke Reserve; when Indians are brought in from the mountains we give them food and clothing, such as we have, to induce them to remain. I think that under judicious management, the farm is capable of subsisting five hundred or six hundred Indians. I have found the fence in different places prostrated and stock within the inclosure, but I am unable to designate the parties who did throw it down; from the manner in which the fence had been thrown down, and the rails disposed, I could tell that it was torn down by white men. We found horses' tracks and wagon tracks passing through the opening made. We have a couple of Nevada squaws upon the place who are good seamstresses, whom white men have been in the habit of inducing to run off from the reserve. Some two months ago some white men came and took them off and we brought them back; at this time, we found them at the house of the Messrs. Wilsey. To punish the squaws, we locked them up in a warehouse, locked with a padlock on the outside; I think we had them locked a day and night, and the next night the lock was broken and they were taken away; we found one of them at Mr. Wilsey's, the other we have not found. These women speak and understand English tolerably well for Indians; one of them is about sixteen and the other twenty years of age; they are tolerable good looking; they appear

to be contented on the reserve. I have good reason to believe that two white men took these squaws at the time the lock was broken; I know of one instance where Indians belonging to this reserve were harbored by Mr. George Henley, who refused to give them up, and it was necessary to use force to obtain them. I sent a note to him for the Indians, and he sent word back that he would not give them up unless he was compelled to; this was as valuable a hand as there was on the reservation; I then went with Lieutenant Dillon and eight or ten soldiers to Mr. Henley's house, and made a demand of Mr. Henley for the Indian. He said the Indian had gone out with a pack train, and if he was there he would not give him up, unless he was compelled to, and he was sorry he did not know we were coming, and if he had, he would have been fixed for us, and that he did not consider the Indian a reservation Indian, was the reason he assigned for not giving him up. This Indian had formerly lived with Mr. Storms, with three or four others. Mr. Geiger, Agent of the Nome Lackee Reservation, ordered me to take these Indians and put them on the reserve, as they were valuable hands. I demanded these Indians of Mr. Storms, who objected to giving them up because he had raised them, and did not consider them as reservation Indians. About two or three months after this, the boy came to the reserve of his own accord, sick, and subsequently told me he wanted to stay there. Mr. Laycock came up after the boy, and the boy stated to him that he came there to be cured. At that time there was no other doctor in the valley but the doctor on the reserve. The boy had a squaw on the reserve. Soon after this Mr. Storms came to the reserve, and said if the boy preferred to stay there than at his house he might stay. He remained on the reserve after this about six weeks or two months, and until I found him at Mr. Henley's. This Indian is now on the reserve, and came back because we sent word to him that if we were compelled to come after him we should punish him severely. There has been no other instance that I know of the enticing or abducting of Indians from the reserve, nor have we been molested in any way, except as above referred to. We have on the reserve about eighteen yoke of oxen, five or six horses, twelve or fourteen mules, and four or five milch cows. They range inside the reservation inclosure; I have lost no stock since I have been there by Indian depredations. I have heard of some little stock being killed by Indians in this vicinity. I think in one instance, men came to me and told me they suspected reservation Indians of killing stock; Mr. Davis was the man. Mr. Davis stated that he suspected some Indians, but it was a mere suspicion. Mr. Ross, Lieutenant Dillon, and Mr. Battle, went out and brought the Indians in, but found no evidence of their having committed depredations. Since I have been on the reserve, I have no recollection of any application being made by citizens to Lieutenant Dillon, for protection to their property; I think the Lieutenant would have told me if there had been. Upon several occasions after Mr. Jarboe's company was organized, I sent reservation Indians to the mountain Indians to induce them to come to the reserve, telling them if they did not that they would be killed. I never received any Indians from Captain Jarboe, but on the contrary, they took Indians from this valley and sent them to Mendocino Reserve. From depredations that have been committed on the reservation, I think there are a good many in this valley not favorable to the reserve. I do not think that it is necessary that an armed force should be sent here for the protection of the property of the citizens; I think there is already a sufficient force here; I think the force that is here is needed to protect the reserve from the depreda-

tions of certain white men in the valley, and I think it is sufficient to keep the Indians in check. There were no pass ways when I came here through the reservation grounds, that had been used by the settlers, that have since been closed. Five thousand acres of land is claimed for the reserve. There has been fencing done since I have been here; I think four or five miles; none of that fencing is off the reservation that I know of; we put up a brush fence which extends about one mile into the hills, to prevent stock from going on the reserve. There are two settlers within the limits of the reserve; the fence that I made obstructs the settlers from going to the pinery their usual way; they can go by Mr. Bourne's now, which is a mile or three-quarters of a mile further than the old road; it was absolutely necessary to put up this cross fence to protect my crops. I do not consider the Yuca Indians in this vicinity hostile, by any means; I do not allude to the killing of stock; I mean hostility to white men. I know there are large bands of stock driven into the mountains by white men, which range from seven to ten miles from the valley. There was an Indian boy missing from the reserve, shortly after the death of Mr. Bland, and a day or two after, his body was brought back by the Indians; his throat had been cut, and he had also been shot. The Lieutenant, myself, and two or three more, endeavored to catch an Indian on the reserve, suspected of being engaged in the murder of Mr. Bland, and caught one and sent him down to Col. Johnson, to be handed over to the authorities. This is not the Indian that Mr. Eberle brought us who escaped, and he has never been seen since by white men. We have been on the look out for him, but have never been able to arrest him.

GEO. REES.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, at Storm's Hotel, in Round Valley, this the twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

J. B. LAMAR,
Chairman Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

DEPOSITION OF J. B. OWENS.

J. B. Owens, being duly sworn, says:

I came up here about the twenty-second of the present month to assist in delivering some cattle for Judge Hastings; day before yesterday Indian signs was reported as having been seen on the trail from this place to Eden Valley; also, a mare was seen which was wounded. That night four of us went out about six or seven miles from this place, in a westerly direction, and camped for the night, at daylight yesterday morning we discovered an Indian rancheria close in our vicinity; we attacked them, but they all escaped; I suppose there were thirty or forty Indians in their camp; we found the carcasses of three horses and one beef, and some dried meat.

J. B. OWENS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me at Hildreth's Rancho, on the South

Fork of Eel River, this the twenty-fifth of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

J. B. LAMAR,
Chairman Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

DEPOSITION OF CHAS. H. BOURNE.

Charles H. Bourne, being duly sworn, says :

I have resided in this valley since one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six; I am a stock-raiser; I reside near the reserve, and am familiar with the manner things have been conducted there within the last year. During that time there has been, upon an average, two hundred and fifty Indians on the reserve, as near as I can judge, seventy-five of whom were bucks. There are a large number of Indians who come and go to and from the reserve, who do not work, but are considered as belonging to the reserve. In my opinion, the treatment of the Indians on the reserve is not of such a character as to induce them to remain there, or to allay their animosities to the whites. No food or rations are, to the best of my knowledge, issued to those who do not work. Was it not for fear of the volunteers, many that remain there would run away to the mountains; I speak their language, and they have told me that as soon as the volunteers broke up they would run off to the mountains, and kill stock as usual. This reserve is under the control of the Agent at Nome Lacke. The officers, I suppose, give them what they have, but I think they are poorly provided from the Nome Lacke. There were more Indians on the reserve the first year than any year since.

The government pretends to claim five thousand acres for the reserve; that is the amount that the officers there publish as claimed. The land claimed, commences at a lake on the west side of the valley, running in an easterly direction to the foot hills on the east side of the valley, then they follow the line of foot hills around to the place of beginning; I know of no actual government survey being made of the reserve, but trees were blazed across the valley by direction of Colonel Henley; I reside upon the extreme north part of the reserve; there has been no proposition made to me by government or its authorities to purchase my claim. Colonel Henley had proposed to buy it from Mr. Norval, who sold it to me, but no appropriation being made, they let the matter drop. I never saw a man tear down their fence and drive in stock, nor did I ever hear any one say they would do it; I do not believe any white man has ever done so; if it has been done, I think their own Indians did it. I have let down the fence myself to pass through, because they have closed up the old road, and the one they have left is almost impassable, but I always put it up again. They run their fence across the valley, and three or four miles into the hills on the west side, beyond the point of beginning mentioned above. There is but one gap or opening in the whole line of fence; there were three for the accommodation of settlers going to the pinery, when Mr. Storms had charge. I do not know of, nor have I heard of the citizens attempting to molest the employés or Indians on the reserve; I think, from the proximity of my residence to the reserve, and my acquaintance with the citizens of the valley, if there had been such a determination on the part of the latter I would have known it; I can safely say that I have lost since my residence here five thousand dol-

lars worth of stock—sheep, hogs, horses, and cattle, by the depredations of the Indians, both wild and belonging to the reserve. I lost no stock since Jarboe commenced operations until about six weeks ago, when I lost a cow in William's Valley, and a mare on Eel River. I know Capt. Storms had one thousand head of sheep belonging to the reserve more than one year ago, and at the expiration of one year he had just the same number, and nearly all had lambed. This number was made by counting lambs and all. I caught Indians killing them; one Indian belonged to the ranch, and he had five with him belonging to the reserve; I also found at as many as twenty different places, wool and bones, and where their fires had been made to cook it.

The value of the improvements made by the settlers in this valley, placed at a fair valuation, I think is fifty-seven thousand dollars; I think they could be purchased by the government for that sum.

It is my opinion that it is at present necessary to have an armed force in this valley to protect the citizens from the depredations of the Indians, more so now than ever. I consider the United States troops stationed here to be a perfect nuisance; they have never accomplished anything that any benefit has been derived from to my knowledge. The officer told me that he came here to protect the Indians and not the whites. The citizens and soldiers are on good terms, but the officer is not, on account of the manner in which the officer has conducted himself toward them. I think the settlers in this valley derived great benefit from the operations of Jarboe and his company, and regret that his commission was withdrawn.

CHAS. S. BOURNE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me at Storms' Hotel, in Round Valley, this the twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

J. B. LAMAR,
Chairman Special Committee on Indian Affairs.

DEPOSITION OF WILLIAM T. SCOTT.

William T. Scott, being duly sworn, deposes and says :

I am twenty-eight years of age, am a farmer and stockraiser; I reside in Scott's Valley, Mendocino County, and within five miles of South Eel River and Robinson's Ranch; have resided there one year.

Those Indians in the surrounding hills live there and trade backwards and forwards across Eel River with other Indians; they are like the Yakas in appearance; I have seen them on the north side of Eel River; I have had some seven hundred head of stock in my charge since the first of June last, and of this number I have never lost any by the Indians.

These Indians have been in the constant habit of crossing Eel River, and hunting in the surrounding country, until Captain Jarboe's company was started, when they were afraid to go there; I heard Captain Jarboe tell these Indians that if he ever caught them along the river he would kill them.

I know Mr. Hall, of Eden Valley; that sometime in May last I had a conversation with him touching the Indian difficulties in that section of country; Mr. Hall attributed the origin of the difficulty with the Indians

to the following cause: that a little more than one year ago, he employed thirteen Indians in place of pack mules, to go and pack loads from Ukiah City to Eden Valley, and promised to give each one a shirt in payment; the distance, I think, is about forty miles; Mr. Hall said he did not get the shirts at the time to pay them; the Indians commenced complaining at not receiving the shirts, and he, Hall, whipped two of them to keep them quiet; he said he never gave them the shirts after he whipped them, as they left him and did not come back for them.

Mr. Hall said previous to this time the Indians had never killed any of their stock, but soon after they killed some of their stock; then Hall associated hunters with him, and commenced killing all the Indians they could find in the mountains; when Hall met Indians he would kill them; Mr. Hall said the Indians had killed two fine stallions, one of which cost six hundred dollars, and the other one thousand dollars; said he believed the Indians who had done the packing for him had killed the stallions, because no other Indians would have known enough to have selected the most valuable stock.

At another time I heard Mr. Hall say that he did not want any man to go with him to hunt Indians, who would not kill all he could find, because a knut would make a louse. Mr. Hall said he had run Indians out of their rancherias and put strychnine in their baskets of soup, or what they had to eat.

The above stated facts transpired before Captain Jarboe's company was organized.

A few days after, Judge Hastings drove up a large band of cattle; some time in April last. He said he wanted the range for stock; that he could never keep stock there while the Indians were there; that he would have them moved to the reservation, where they belonged. Judge Hastings said they could have the soldiers removed, and have them replaced by a volunteer company, if the citizens would petition the Governor, and that the citizens of Round Valley ought to do that; said the soldiers were good for nothing in the mountains against the Indians; that the Indians would have to be removed by a volunteer company. Judge Hastings solicited me two or three times to sign a petition for a volunteer company; I told him it was nothing to me, and that I did not think the Indians would be so bad if the whites would let them alone.

Before Captain Jarboe's company came there, Mr. Robinson, who had charge of Hasting's stock, applied to me, and said if he could get five or six men to go with him, that there was about three miles down the river a rancheria; that they could kill off the old Indians and get the young ones, and make something by it; that he was afraid these Indians would kill his stock, if they had not already; Mr. Robinson afterwards told me that he had been to the rancheria above referred to, and killed some of the Indians, and took one Indian girl; that he would have killed them all if it had not been for a man by the name of Howard, who went with him, who claimed some of the Indians, and prevented him from killing them. Robinson said Howard should not go with him again, for he believed Howard was as bad as the Indians; and that he meant to kill all the Indians on their side of the river he could find. This was prior to the formation of Captain Jarboe's company.

I resided at Scott Valley, with my uncle; we had a large amount of stock; never lost any, and never felt any danger; I frequently hunted, slept out alone by a large fire, and picketed out my horse, and was never disturbed by Indians; camped within half a mile of Indians; I have lost about fifty head of stock from natural causes, but none from Indians;

I believe some have died from getting into gulches, want of good feed, some from disease. I know Indians eat the carcasses of animals found dead. I saw three head of Hasting's cattle dead from poverty or starvation, on his range, in August last.

I was solicited by Captain Jarboe to come with him, or join his company, with two others residing with me; he, Captain Jarboe, said we could all three join and stay part of the time at home, and part of the time with the company, and our pay would go on all the same. Depo-
nent told him he thought that would be swindling the State. Captain Jarboe said the amount would be so small that it would never be missed. I told Jarboe that I did not like, from report, the manner he was conducting the war; he requested me to go a few days with him and see for myself; I went with him; remained for five days; Captain Jarboe's orders to his men were to kill all the bucks they could find, and take the women and children prisoners; and if they got sight of an Indian, never to lose sight of him as long as they could follow the track. The first we met while I was with Captain Jarboe, were two Indians about half a mile distant; appeared to be gathering acorns, unarmed; Captain Jarboe sent his men to surround them, and be sure to get close enough to make good shots, and kill them; one was killed, and the other escaped; this was on the range claimed by Judge Hastings, five miles from Eden Valley. On the other occasion, a part of Jarboe's company pursued two Indians; the Indians hid in the rocks near the river; they surrounded the place, and Hall sent his dog after the Indian to drive him out of the rocks; the Indian shot the dog, dropped his bow and arrow and plunged into the river, and was shot in the water, while endeavoring to escape. The Indian was hunting, as he had the head of a deer stuffed, used by them while hunting.

The Indians, I think, kill stock for the purpose of using it for food, owing to the large number of cattle in that section of country, their usual resources, to a great extent, had been cut off; these Indians eat clover, wild oats, grass, seeds, and acorns. I think an armed force is necessary to protect the stock; I think the Indians will have to be removed, as they cannot subsist with that amount of stock in that section of country, consuming the clover, grass, acorns, and wild oats, which they have hitherto subsisted on. An armed force would be useful only in protecting the stock, by exterminating the Indians; there is hardly any food in the mountains the Indians can get.

I know that Mr. Hildreth and Mr. Robinson belonged to Captain Jarboe's company, and that most of the time were on the range attending to the stock on Hastings' range. The beef for Jarboe's company was mostly killed from Hastings' cattle, and one day while they were killing some, I heard Jarboe tell Robinson, when they guessed a beef to weigh four hundred, he, Robinson, might put it down seven hundred, as the State would have to pay the bill anyhow; they had no scales to weigh beef, and usually guessed at it. Captain Jarboe told Robinson that when his men stopped there and ate, to charge them six bits per meal.

Captain Jarboe made a proposition to me to take some goods, as a settler, to supply his company, such as liquors, cigars, oysters, sardines, crackers, white shirts, and cards, and other articles. Jarboe said that he would not be known in the business; that I should charge a good price; that he would collect the money and the profits should be divided between Jarboe, Robinson, and myself, and further, that I should share with them the profits on the beef, over and above the regular price. Captain Jarboe said he would collect my bills and charge them as bills for provisions.

These Indians often visit my house. I have treated them kindly, and in a conciliatory manner, and to this fact I attribute the safety of my stock from Indian depredations. I believe that with a fair degree of kindness towards the Indians, these depredations would generally be avoided. Much of the stock that has been killed, has been killed through revenge, as I believe. I have had men offer to give me Indian children to send below, if I would get in return for them presents to the value of fifty dollars, as they said it was against the law to sell them.

W. T. SCOTT.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, at Cloverdale, Sonoma County.

WM. B. MAXSON,
Of the Assembly Committee.

DEPOSITION OF JOHN W. BURGESS.

John W. Burgess, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am forty years old; I am the farmer on the Nome Cult Indian Farm; I have resided and been employed on this farm since the sixteenth of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight. I am well acquainted in Round Valley; from my intercourse and dealings with the Indians in this vicinity, I know their general character and disposition tolerably well; from information I received from parties themselves, that they are in the habit of traveling in the mountains alone, and from them I learned that there was no danger of being attacked by the Indians; from information, I did hear, I believe, that the Indians are in the habit of killing some stock; I do not consider the Ukias a hostile or dangerous tribe; I do not think there is a necessity for a mounted volunteer company in this vicinity to operate against the Indians. Owing to the settling up of the valley by the farmers, and the consequent retiring of the Indians to the hills, they have been deprived of the fruitful source of subsistence, such as roots, acorns, and clover; the hogs eat the acorns and roots, and the cattle take the clover; and, therefore, they kill stock to subsist upon; were it not for this, from my knowledge of the character of the Indians, I think they would before this have stopped killing stock, for I believe that for every beef that has been killed by them ten or fifteen Indians have been killed. There is a company of twenty or twenty-five United States soldiers on the farm, under the command of Lieut. Dillon; I think this force large enough to protect the citizens, unless you intend to exterminate the Indians. Upon this reservation, consisting of about five thousand acres, with proper management I believe five thousand Indians could be supported and well fed. On this farm all the Indians that work are fed three times a day, and those who do not work are fed two or three times a week, and the sick are fed every day. The Indians on this farm appear to be contented and satisfied with the manner in which they are treated. The fences on the farm have been repeatedly pulled down by resident white men of the valley, and stock turned in on the reservation. Some time in August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and prior to the time Capt. Rees, the present Overseer, came here, I received

of Capt. Jarboe three squaws and two children; these are all the Indians received on this farm from Capt. Jarboe's company. About the first of January a house on this farm, in which were confined two squaws, was broken open in the night and the two squaws were taken away; I afterward made a search for them, and found one of them in the house of Mr. Wilsay; she was under a bed in the house; she returned with me to the farm, and remained a few days, when she again went away. Mr. Wilsay stated to me that he did not wish the squaws to come there, and I have reason to believe that he had no hand in taking them from the farm. There always has been a prejudice on the part of the citizens of the valley against the farm. There is also a feeling of prejudice on the part of some of the citizens against the federal troops on the farm. There are some of the citizens who think if it was not for the troops the farm could not be sustained, and that their presence is necessary to protect the farm from the aggressions of some of the citizens of the valley; and I think so too. We harvested last summer about eight hundred bushels of rye; about twenty-five bushels of corn, and between five and six hundred bushels of potatoes. The wheat crop proved a failure, on account of the smut; we only had about four hundred and fifty bushels of wheat, about four or five tons of beets, a large supply of pumpkins and melons, about twenty bushels of peas, and a variety of garden vegetables. We have already put in in wheat and rye about two hundred acres; we intend to put in two hundred acres of corn, and if we can obtain the proper facilities we will put in three hundred acres; we will put in forty acres of potatoes; in beets, parsnips, pumpkins, carrots, turnips, peas, beans, and melons, we intend to put in a large amount; we have an abundance of seeds of various kinds on hand. From my knowledge of the Ukia Indians, their peculiarities, and habits, if the tribe were once placed upon the farm, kind and judicious treatment would induce most, if not all, of them to remain on it. I believe such a course would be most judicious in allaying their antipathies to the whites and the most effectual mode of restraining them from committing depredations upon the stock in the valley. I think that the treatment received by the Indians from some of the white settlers has tended to exasperate them and caused them to destroy stock in a spirit of revenge. The management of Indian affairs upon this farm changed hands in the fore part of July last. I think the effect of this change has been beneficial so far as relates to this farm, because Capt. Rees has not been off the farm since he was appointed, and has given his careful attention to the working of the farm and preserving the stock upon it; neither myself or any of the attachés have left it, save on business pertaining to the farm. I do not entertain any feelings of animosity toward Capt. Storms, the late Overseer. I think there are about three or four hundred head of cattle and horses ranging about the hills in this valley. I know that application has been made to Lieut. Dillon, on two or three occasions, by citizens of this valley to punish Indians for their depredations upon stock, and the Lieutenant went out himself, or sent out a detachment of his troops, to secure the guilty parties, and I think upon two occasions he brought in prisoners. One of the Indians was taken in charge by Col. Henley and taken below, the remainder were placed upon the farm. I have never known Lieut. Dillon to screen any Indian from punishment who was charged with theft or any other misdemeanor. If such had been the case I should have been most likely to have known it. We have sometimes sent out Indians living on the farm into the mountains to induce the Indians living there to come in on the farm or they would be killed, and in some instances

these efforts have proved successful. I saw a man driving squaws from a clover field inside the reservation; they were picking clover or digging roots; he said he would be damned if he would allow them to dig roots or pick clover, as he wanted it for hay.

J. W. BURGESS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this twenty-eighth day of February, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty, at the Nome Cult Farm.

WM. B. MAXSON,
Of Assembly Committee.

DEPOSITION OF LAWRENCE BATTAILE.

Lawrence Battaile being duly sworn, says:

I am thirty-five years old next June; I am an employé on the Nome Cult Farm, and have been so employed since July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight; I work at general work on the farm; when I came here Mr. Storms had charge of this farm; I first heard of the Indians killing stock in this vicinity in the fall of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight; I then heard of Martin Corbett, and some others, losing cattle and hogs by the Indians. From what I have heard since, I presume that the Indians have killed more or less stock from that time to this, principally on the south side of the valley; during the last two months I don't recollect of hearing of any stock being killed by them. The number of Indians which I suppose to have been killed by white men in this vicinity since I came here, from what I have heard in this valley, is about three hundred or four hundred; I base this estimate on what parties, who have been out after Indians, have told me; I cannot estimate the number of stock killed by the Indians, because the accounts of stock is frequently exaggerated. The manner of attacking an Indian camp, is to attack the camp first, and after the Indians have been killed, or run away, then to enter the camp and see if any evidence can be found against them; I know this, because persons who have gone out after them, have told me of the pains it was necessary to take to surround a camp without the Indians knowing it; I have seen, during the last year, several horses and cows that have died in this vicinity; some had been mired, and some had died of poverty; I think I have seen some fifteen or twenty that have so died; the Indians frequently come and tell me that animals have died, and ask the privilege of going and getting them to eat. I generally go and look at the carcass, to see whether the Indians have killed it or not; those I have examined, I have invariably found to have died by some other cause than by Indians. The Indians, when they take a carcass to eat, usually cut it up and take the hide, head, and all, to the rancheria. If I should find these things in a rancheria, far off from where cattle usually range, I should think that they had killed the stock, unless the meat looked as if it had been diseased. There is stationed on this reserve, a portion of a company of United States soldiers, under the command of Lieutenant Dillon; they have been stationed here about one year. If any application had been made by citizens to the officer in command for protection, I should have heard of it; I think there has been two or three, or probably more, applications made; I know on

three occasions of the officer sending out men on these applications. I am acquainted with the Ukia tribe in this vicinity; I do not consider it dangerous for a man to travel alone, in this vicinity, from attacks from Indians; I think it might be dangerous for a man to go alone, about fifteen miles west of this place; I have no fear of going to Eden Valley, Weaverville, or Tehama; I have not traveled to Weaverville alone, but have been told so by men who have traveled the route. I think the Indians south of this place are disposed to steal stock; I should not call them hostile to the whites; they subsist on roots, grass, acorns, berries, and some little subsistence from game. The game is scarce, having been killed by the hunters; the prevailing motive for killing stock is to get something to eat, although they kill some for spite; to spite some settlers who have been out killing them. Some Indians told me that the Indians in Eden Valley would kill Mr. Hall's stock in Eden Valley, because Hall killed the Indians, their women and children; this was last spring. In November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, some settlers came to the farm, and told Captain Storms that some Indians had been killing their stock. He sent for the Indians in the hills to come in; a good many of them came in the next day; Mr. Storms, accompanied by some of the settlers, came up to the station, where I was living at the time. They first got all the Indians out of their houses, and brought them up to my house. They told Juan, an Indian Interpreter, to pick out such Indians as he knew had been killing stock, or as the other Indians said had been killing stock; Juan pointed out some twenty odd buck Indians; Juan proceeded to pick more out when he was told to stop, that that was enough. These were placed by themselves, and the others were sent to work. Some time after the others started to work, all commenced to run, but four or five were stopped; they, the party, then commenced firing on those running. We afterwards found eight dead bodies; one of the four or five who were stopped was hung, and the remainder were put to work on the farm. Some time, I think in October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, on a Sunday morning, I did see a dead Indian, and upon examination I found he had been killed with a bullet, and, I think, his throat was cut. I then sent for the Interpreter, and learned through him, from the Indians, that three men the morning before overtook the boy in the field, and took him to Charles Bowen's, and from Bowen's to a thicket about three-quarters of a mile below the corner of the field, and there killed him. The deceased's name was Bob, a workman on the farm, and intrusted by Mr. Thompson with a rifle, to go in the mountains to hunt; he lived with Mr. Thompson, off and on, and when not with Thompson, he lived on the farm for eight or nine months previous. I think the Yukia Indians are better treated under Mr. Rees, than they were before he took charge, and there are more of them on the reservation, and they have improved under him, and worked better. I mean that there are more here at this season of the year than there was last year at this time; I think there are over two hundred working Indians on the farm. From my knowledge of the condition of things here, at present, I do not think there is a necessity for an armed force to be raised or sent here, for the protection of the property of the citizens. I think there is a sufficient armed force here now to protect the citizens if the officers in command were applied to. The cattle range is so large on the hills, that I do not think a large force would prevent the Indians from killing stock occasionally, nor do I think that a regularly organized company would prevent the going out of small expeditions against the Indians; the reason I think so, is, because small parties did go out while

Captain Jarboe's company was in operation. The fences on the farm have been pulled down often, by the settlers, evidently, for the purpose of passing through, and left down. I think that if this Yukia tribe were all gathered in on the reservation, that with proper treatment, they would remain here. I think this from my personal intercourse with them, and from my knowledge of their habits and character, although they would frequently go into the mountains. I believe such a course would conduce more to prevent depredations upon the stock of the settlers than the presence of any armed force, or the occasional killing of the Indians, except a total extermination of them. The settlers always told me that when they did go to hunt Indians, that the Indians had killed stock; and they generally told me that they found meat in the rancherias; I think some times they told me they did not find any; I am not conscious of having any feeling, prejudice, or bias, against any of the inhabitants of Round Valley. In coming into the valley, on the first occasion, I met a man with four Indian boys taking them off, and the third time I came on the trail, I met a man taking off a girl. She afterwards returned home. I never knew of any citizen of Round Valley taking Indians out of the valley to dispose of. I have heard parties residing in this valley say that they have gone into the mountains and taken Indians, and brought them in to stay with them, and from circumstances, I believe it was done without the consent of the Indians. I believe some of the Indians living with the settlers are better provided for than if they were on the reservation, and some are not.

LAWRENCE BATTAILE,

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, at Nome Cult Farm.

WM. B. MAXSON,
Of Assembly Committee.

DEPOSITION OF H. H. BUCKLES.

H. H. Buckles, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am thirty-four years of age; I am a painter; I reside in Ukiah; have resided in this county about two years, and in this place about four months; I have never been in Round, or Eden Valley, but have been in Long Valley, during the last season, as Deputy Assessor, which office I now hold; two or three weeks after he had assumed the command of the company, Captain Jarboe and myself met in this place; he desired me to join his command; I then asked him under what authority he acted; he told me he had not at that time received a commission from the Governor, but expected one; he then said that Hastings and Henley had become responsible for provisions, and they promised to get a bill passed through the Legislature to pay them; I mean Judge Hastings and Colonel Henley. I refused to join the command, from the fact that I did not believe Judge Hastings' promises could be relied on; as to Colonel Henley, I knew nothing about; I said I thought the proper way would be to get a petition from the citizens, and get an appointment in that way, before he proceeded. About the time the commission arrived for Captain

Jarboe, Kaskel, Mears & Co. showed me a letter from Judge Hastings, which I read, and which, in substance, was a request to that firm to furnish Captain Jarboe supplies, for which he (Hastings,) and Henley would be responsible. Mr. Cohen, the Clerk of the firm, showed me the letter, and asked me if I thought the letter would be sufficient evidence to bind Mr. Hastings for the payment of the goods, if they were delivered to Captain Jarboe. I told him I thought it would; I told him that I thought he had rather pay the prior debt that he owed them, than have the letter exposed. I knew some of Captain Jarboe's command; I knew some three or four; one of them, I think, was a man whose veracity was very questionable; the others were good men; he had the reputation of being one of the best fighting men in the company. The general reputation of the members of the company was fair, in this community; they were men whom the people of this community relied on a great deal for protection.

Since the disbanding of the company, Captain Jarboe told me that his company had killed more Indians than any other expedition that ever had been before ordered out in this State; he stated that they had killed about two hundred; he told me that previous to attacking a camp, he usually sent in messengers to endeavor to treat with them peaceably, and upon their refusal so to do, he attacked them; but when possible, spared the women and children; and that he sometimes gave blankets and clothing to prisoners, and sent them as peace messengers to their tribe, directing the prisoners to tell their tribe that he would treat them all so, if they would come in; and that the prisoners so sent seldom returned. Captain Jarboe told me that after he had received his commission from the Governor, that Hastings and Henley had in a measure thrown him off, and owing to his (Jarboe's) limited means, he was at his wits ends to furnish supplies for his men.

H. H. BUCKLES.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this twenty-third day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, at Ukiah City.

JASPER O'FARRELL,
Chairman Senate Committee.

DEPOSITION OF S. C. HASTINGS.

S. C. Hastings, being sworn, says:

I reside in Solano County; my age is forty-five years, and my occupation is that of a dealer in horses, cattle, and real estate. About the month of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I owned between three and four hundred breeding mares and colts. Desiring to find a place to graze them and raise horses and stock, I inquired of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Col. Henley, who recommended to me Eden Valley and the country between the Middle and South Forks of Eel River, then uninhabited, except by the Ukia Indians, who had been, and were then, hostile to the white people, and had been committing depredations upon the stock in the vicinity of Round Valley; and, upon consultation with Col. Henley, I believed that I could, by feeding one or two tribes, subdue them and make them useful, and have no difficulty with them,

and, to this end, I placed my horses in charge of H. L. Hall; he was then a stranger to me, but was highly recommended to me from persons in Iowa. He took the horses to Eden Valley and established a ranch there at my expense, and supported a rancheria of Indians around him from the month of September to month of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, when I arrived at Eden Valley with a band of about three hundred cows and calves; I put them also in charge of Mr. Hall. On my arrival there I learned that the Indians had dispersed from the ranch in the valley and had killed seven breeding mares; this I learned from Mr. Hall and two or three other persons I found when I arrived there. I had no doubt then, nor have I at this time, that the reports were true.

On my way home, about one day's ride from Eden Valley, my son, a young man of sixteen years of age, informed me that Mr. Hall had been out the morning previous to my arrival there and killed fourteen male Indians, in whose camp he found the remains of horses. This fact was concealed from me by Mr. Hall.

In the month of April then following I drove into that country to South Eel River about a thousand head of cattle, intending to drive them into Eden Valley to join the other stock. Previous to my arriving there I was informed by First Lieutenant Carlin, of Major Johnson's command, that the Indians had attacked my stock at Eden Valley and killed my black stallion, valued at over two thousand dollars, and upon arriving at Eden Valley, I learned that they had also killed my gray stallion, worth over one thousand dollars, five fine American bulls, and also two or three American work oxen. I found that the settlers and officers in command of the United States troops in that region were universally prejudiced against Mr. Hall. I, thereupon, took all my stock out of the charge of Mr. Hall, and removed it to South Eel River, and placed them in charge of Wm. Robertson, since which time I have had no connection in business with Mr. Hall, except that I gave him permission to remain in Eden Valley and cultivate as much land as he chose for his own benefit; I agreed to pay him for any fences he might erect on the premises. Subsequent to my arrival in April last, I again visited Eden Valley, and the first person that I met was a Spanish vaquero of mine, named Ferni-dad, who had just been attacked by the Indians and driven into the cabins. I learned at that time that a large amount of my stock had been killed since my prior visit to the valley.

I then visited Round Valley for the first time in my life, called upon Dryden Haycock, whom Governor Weller had commissioned to raise a small company of volunteers, and found that Mr. Haycock would not serve without a private guarantee that his men and himself would be paid at a high rate.

I then called upon Lieutenant Dillon, United States Army, at his post in Round Valley, and called to his attention these depredations on my stock. I distinctly understood him to reply that he had frequently expressed the desire that the Indians would kill all the stock in Eden Valley, and Hale also. I then informed him that I had long since dismissed Hale, and he then said he would endeavor to do something to protect me. Knowing very well that he could not afford me any protection with United States Troops, were he ever so willing, against those Indian, in the mountains, I then carried a petition of the people to Governor Weller, asking him to commission W. S. Jarboe, of Ukia City, to raise a small company of volunteers, against those Indians.

Until since the investigations of this committee, I was entirely igno-

rant of any outrages committed by Mr. Hale, except the one related by my son, on the Indians. I had dismissed him, not because I then knew that he had committed any outrages, but because I was satisfied that my stock would be much better taken care of in other persons hands.

I had procured title to the whole of Eden Valley, consisting of about one thousand two hundred acres, and drove to that place and its vicinity, stock to the value of over thirty-two thousand dollars. The amount of my losses exceeds ten thousand dollars, which, I believe has been caused by the depredations of Indians.

In the month of April last, when I drove my stock to South Eel River, I found missing, of the previous stock I had delivered to Mr. Hale, thirty-three head of cows, twenty-seven breeding mares, and five American bulls.

Mr. Hale has had no interest whatsoever in my stock since I took them out of his hands and delivered them to Mr. Robertson, in April last. About that time Mr. Hale, expecting the arrival of his father, who was reputed to be a man of means. I gave Mr. Hale a writing, stating that if he and his father would purchase one-third, or one-half, I forget which, I would sell to them that portion of the stock at its original cost, taking twelve per cent. per annum for that portion of the purchase money unpaid. My proposition never was acceded to, nor complied with, and the father declined to entertain it, and left his son.

I never have adjusted accounts with Mr. Hale.

On my application to General Clark, for United States soldiers, to protect my stock, which application I made, knowing from experience that the Indians, being unfriendly, would commence depredations in the winter, a time of year, when, owing to the impossibility of any communication with the distant white settlements, they were certain to do, General Clark acceded to my request, and ordered Major Johns and his company to that region, to their great chagrin and disgust.

J. C. HASTINGS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this, the thirteenth, day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, in Sacramento City.

J. B. LAMAR,
Chairman on the part of th House.

DEPOSITION OF WILLIAM J. HILDRETH.

William J. Hildreth, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am twenty-five years of age; I am a ranchero; I am doing business for myself; I reside here; I came here to live last April; I have resided in this county about eighteen months; I resided in Round Valley from May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, till I moved to this place; I have a ranch here; I keep stock here on the shares for Judge Hastings. When I went to Round Valley there were unfriendly relations existing between the whites and the Indians surrounding the valley. I have been in this business since last July. While I was there, there were from five hundred to one thousand tame Indians in the valley, including those who worked on the reservation. I heard that Mr. Lawson

lost, while I was in the valley, about eight or ten head of hogs (I think this was about July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight), which loss was attributed to Indians who worked on the reserve; he had the prisoners with him, and took them to the reservation. The first depredations that I know, of my own knowledge, being committed by wild Indians was committed in Eden Valley; this was in July last. The mares, colts, and horses, of Judge Hastings, about three hundred and eighty in number, were delivered to Robertson and myself. I lived from July last to the last of September in Eden Valley, taking charge of stock running on that end of the range. I turned into my pasture all my riding horses, about thirty-five in number, and one mule belonging to Hastings and Henley; after letting them run there about a week, I sent my vaquero after the horses which were in the pasture; he came back and reported that some of them had been killed by Indians; I went down and found three of the three-year old colts, a mare, and the mule, dead; they were shot, and we found the points of arrows in them; I raised a party of six men and went in pursuit of the Indians, and tracked them to where they crossed the Middle Fork of Eel River, going in the direction of the reservation; I lost the trail at a point about three and a half miles from the reserve; Eden Valley is ten miles distant from this point, in a northerly direction, and Middle Fork of Eel River is sixteen miles from this place, in a northerly direction; I have no means of judging what Indians committed this depredation, but it was my impression at the time that they were reservation Indians. Those five head of stock I should think were worth four hundred and ninety dollars; I valued the mule at two hundred and fifty dollars. There are no other stock on this range but that of Judge Hastings, and there has been none. About a week after, there were four other horses killed in the same pasture; we found them dead, with arrow heads in them; these animals were worth two hundred and forty dollars. I then turned my horses out of the pasture on the range for safety. About two or three weeks after this, I found three Indians skinning a yearling steer; I fired at them twice, and they ran down the cañon; I then raised a company and followed these three Indians to their rancharia; we attacked them, and killed seventeen; one of our party, Mr. Jarboe, was wounded; I led the party; one squaw we found dead, the rest were bucks; the squaw was shot by accident; we took one buck, four squaws, and three infants, prisoners; we took them to Eden Valley, where the Indian, through an Interpreter, confessed that his tribe had killed a great many stock, and would continue doing so as long as any stock ran loose; he also stated that if we turned him loose he would continue to kill stock, and he also stated that his tribe would kill white men; the Interpreter was a boy of the same tribe, who had been raised by white men, and belonged to Mr. Robertson; the boy was about sixteen years of age, and spoke their language well; we court-martialed the man, sentenced him to death, and shot him; the squaws and infants were sent to the reservation. Since that time I have never seen any stock dead that were killed by the Indians, but at various times have seen cattle and horses with arrows sticking in them.

I have, since July last, missed seven or eight head of horses and colts that I cannot account for; the cattle I do not know how many are gone. Those that I have missed cannot be found on the range, which is about sixteen miles square. Since I took charge, in July last, I estimate the damage to the stock to be not less than one thousand dollars; I have been acquainted with this stock since they were brought here; the first lot of stock, consisting of two hundred and thirty-five head of cows and

seventy-three calves, were brought here in January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine; in April, this lot was counted, and there was thirty-five or forty cows missing; at this time six hundred and seventy head more of cows and steers, and two hundred calves, were brought; these also came from Judge Hastings; about the first of July, this lot was counted, and about sixty head of cows and steers were missing; the stock that were missing up to July last, was worth very near four thousand dollars. In the rancharia above referred to, we found the skulls and horns of two head of cattle, and also the hoofs of horses; also the crisped hide of a milch cow that I lost, and some jerked horse flesh, or beef. I belonged to Captain Jarboe's company, which I joined after his commission had arrived; the company was organized in Eden Valley; I joined when the company was organized—July—and was with them until in October last.

On one expedition we made to Long Valley, we killed two men, and took thirty prisoners; the prisoners were all sent to Mendocino Reservation. On another expedition, in search of the body of John Bland, we killed eleven men, and took ninety-seven or ninety-eight prisoners; most of these prisoners were tame Indians; about twenty of them were wild; we sent them to Mendocino Reserve. This was to the northeast of Round Valley, and about twenty-five miles from the Nome-Cult Reservation, or farm; George Henley furnished the provisions; we took beef wherever we could get it. The above stated are the only successful expeditions I went on. I have a claim against the State for my services in the company. The prisoners were always given plenty to eat, treated well, and given good advice through Interpreters. Strict discipline was maintained in the company, and for an infraction of rules in regard to prisoners, one of the men was discharged, while I was with them. Captain Jarboe read instructions from the Governor, instructing him to be sure to always get the guilty Indians, and not punish innocent ones; Captain Jarboe treated his prisoners kindly; he had two bucks and a squaw who were wounded, and always dressed their wounds himself. I was employed on Nome-Cult Reservation for one month, in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and I resided five or six months within a half mile of the reserve; the Indians that worked were fed, and those that did not, were not fed. I worked Indians of the Yuca tribe. Captain Storms, was Indian Agent at that time, and these Indians were allowed no meat, and received six ears of corn per day, while I worked them—two ears in the morning, two at noon, and two at night. I worked them, on an average, eight hours per day. The Indians on this reserve, I think, were treated very poorly.

W. J. HILDRETH.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this, the twenty-fourth of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, at Hildreth's Rancho, on the South Fork of Eel River.

J. B. LAMAR,
Chairman Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

DEPOSITION OF MARTIN CORBITT.

Martin Corbitt, being sworn, says:

I am forty-four years old, reside in Round Valley; I am a stock-raiser, have resided in this valley three years; my land joins the reservation; a part of my land is inside the reservation, according to the last United States Survey; have had cattle killed by Indians; have lost, altogether, over twenty-four head of cattle—some were cows, yearlings, and calves; the cattle were killed, some in the mountains and some in the valley; am in the habit of riding out three or four miles in the mountains; am not afraid to travel through the mountains armed; I applied to Lieut. Dillon to aid me to hunt some Indians who had killed my stock; he sent five soldiers with me; we brought in eight or ten male Indians, and about twelve squaws and children; three Indians we brought in admitted they had killed the stock; two escaped, and the other escaped; do not know of any stock that has been driven off by white men; have been out with some of the expeditions against Indians; there was thirty-five or forty Indians killed by us in the expeditions I was out with; these expeditions were before and after the troops came here.

We always found bones and the remains of cattle in the rancherias, and once we found horse-meat; the Indians are not killing as much stock as usual; I am of opinion that we need an armed force for the protection of settlers; I do not think the troops here are any protection to settlers; when we could, we took prisoners and sent them to the reservation; have sometimes seen the Indians pull the fences down so that the squaws might get over easier, have sent them back to put it up; they pulled the fence down so as to let cattle into the reservation; think the fence runs out of the valley one mile; there has been some by-ways closed up since Mr. Rees came on the reservation; the way we went through when I came here is closed; it is five miles further round to the mills by the way we have to go now; after Mr. Storms left the reservation, these bars were closed.

Had four cows killed during the last year, and there has been one missing a month, which I suppose the Indians have killed. I went out about four months since; we killed three Indians, and one at another time; did not make any application to the officers for aid, because I did not think they punished the Indians enough.

MARTIN CORBITT.

Sworn to and subscribed before me at Storm's Hotel, in Round Valley, this the twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

J. B. LAMAR,
Chairman Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

DEPOSITION OF CHARLES H. EBERLE.

Charles H. Eberle, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am twenty-eight years of age; am a farmer; I reside in Round Valley; I have resided in Round Valley since October, one thousand eight

hundred and fifty-seven; I am a magistrate there; I think there are many Indians residing in that vicinity; I consider those Indians unfriendly to the whites; they manifest their feeling by killing stock, and our neighbors and friends; when I first went there the feeling was about the same; the Indians had killed a good deal of stock previous to my going there; three or four months after my arrival there the Indians killed Mr. William Mantel; Mr. Mantel was one of the party who volunteered to assist John Owens to drive his stock to the Cold Spring Valley, and on his return, the water in Eel River being high, he undertook to drive his mare across the river prior to swimming himself, and while doing so he was shot by the Indians; these were Yuca Indians; John McDaniel was killed by them a year ago last September; I helped to bury his remains on the mountain: this was about twenty miles from the valley; he was a hunter; Mr. Mantel I knew personally; he was a quiet, peaceable man; I never knew him to molest Indians in any way; John Bland was killed by them last fall; I knew him personally; he was a quiet, peaceable man; he was killed about eight or ten miles northeast of Round Valley by the same tribe who took refuge immediately at the reservation; Mr. Bland went out hunting, and took a reservation Indian out with him, the Indian being at my house at the time he started; he told me he expected to return in three or four days; two weeks passed and nothing was heard of him; at the expiration of this time this Indian came again to my house, and I recognized him; he came within fifty yards of my house, and I called to him to come to me; he attempted to run and I got my gun and brought it to bear on him, and he came up to me; I then took him over to Mr. Bourne, where there were Indians that could interpret between us; they told me this Indian would, if I would go with him to the reserve, show me two Indians who were with Bland when he had left him; I went with him to the reservation, and he pointed out one of the Indians, who was at work under one of the employés, and I arrested him. I took him up to Mr. Rees's quarters, the Superintendent of the farm; the other Indian, the Indian who pointed this one out, said he was gone; I left the Indians in charge of Mr. Rees while I went for a Spanish Interpreter. When I returned with the Interpreter, Mr. Rees informed me that the last Indian I had arrested had run away; this Indian Interpreter then said there was a squaw there that could tell us as much as the Indian who had escaped; I was informed that this squaw afterwards guided a part of Jarboe's company out to where Bland's remains were found; Mr. Bland went to Tehama and left his cabin locked, which, on his return, he found had been broken open and robbed; he found some of the reservation Indians wearing his clothes; he got two that other Indians told him had broken open the cabin, and whipped them; the Indians complained to Major Johnson, and he attempted to arrest him several times; Lieutenant Dillon had an Indian under arrest, who, he told me, he had every reason to believe was concerned in the killing of Mr. Bland, and said he would see that he was punished according to law; there has been during the last three years constant depredations on the stock; for more than a year there has been twenty or more United States soldiers in Round Valley; I believe that the citizens have applied to the officer in command for protection; I do not know of any protection the troops have afforded; on two occasions they went out with some citizens and attempted to bring in the Indians, and at one time they brought in about twenty-five, old and young; the depredations of the Indians were on the increase about four or five months ago, and the citizens did not believe that the duty of protecting their property should devolve entirely

on themselves, and hence their application was made to the Governor for protection; shortly after this application was made, one of our citizens received a commission, but refused to act under it; a short time afterward Captain Jarboe organized his company, and was afterwards commissioned by the Governor; when stock was stolen, the owner informed Jarboe of the fact, and he acted accordingly, and went, I presume, according to his orders; I have not heard of so many depredations in the last two months, and I think the settlers have been benefited by the operations of this company; I think most of the Indians have gone back toward Long Valley; I never went out with Jarboe; I knew of several times that they brought in prisoners; I saw no cruel treatment to the prisoners; it is my impression that the Indians are liable to renew their depredations again; the general character of the inhabitants is good, as all are farmers, or hired by the farmers; I do not think the citizens are disposed to interfere with the officers of the reservation, nor are they restrained from so doing through fear of the troops; I think if the soldiers were removed entirely, there would be no disposition on the part of the citizens so to do; I think the Indians would be more peaceable if the troops were moved from there.

E. H. EBERLE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, at Ukiah City, this twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

J. B. LAMAR,
Chairman Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

DEPOSITION OF S. P. STORMS.

S. P. Storms, being duly sworn, says:

I am twenty-nine years of age; am a farmer; and reside in Round Valley; have resided there since June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six; I came here in the employment of Colonel Henley, Indian Agent, and established the Nome-Cult Indian Farm; I remained on the reservation until September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine; the largest number on the farm was about two thousand; I mean Indians. In June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, there were no settlers within thirty miles of the reservation; at this time the country was inhabited by Indians known as the Yuka tribe; the greater part of the Indians were Yukas. All the stock at first brought to the reservation, was a few milch cows, and teams. The Indians at that time were thievish; the first loss was five American cows, belonging to the Government; am not certain whether it was done by the Indians on the reservation, or others. There were about five thousand Indians who made Round Valley their home during the winter season, when I first came here; the valley is round, contains about twenty-five thousand acres; there were a few settlers came here in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six; in the spring of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, most of them that are here now came in; at the time I came here, this valley contributed largely to the support of the Indians; as a consequence, the Indians were deprived of a large portion of their support; the game was driven back into the mountains as the valley become settled.

Among the first settlers who came here, was Messrs. Lanson, King, and Bourne, who brought stock with them, who suffered great damage that winter from Indian depredations on their stock; this was before any expedition had been made against the Indians. In July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, the Indians made an attack upon the reservation; had it not been for the aid afforded by the settlers and a few mountain men, we would all have been exterminated. There has not a week passed, but that stock has been killed. In the spring of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, there were sixty-eight head of sheep taken from my ranch in one night; and the increase from one thousand head of sheep was nothing, in consequence of Indian depredations, committed by wild Indians, or those on the reservation. I did not have over seven hundred and fifty Indians that I could control, under my charge, except the Yubas, and Nevadas, from the other side of the mountains.

In the fall of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight there were about one thousand head of cattle and horses on this ranch; the ranch has about one thousand five hundred acres fenced in; the cattle range outside among the hills. To the best of my knowledge and belief there has been between four and five hundred head of stock killed, exclusive of sheep, on this ranch.

I have heard read the testimony of Captain Lacock, and believe it substantially correct so far as forming companies or making expeditions against the Indians.

I am of opinion the reason the Indians first commenced killing stock was to intimidate and harrass the settlers and drive them off, and afterward to use the stock as food, as they were hard driven for food; then the settlers went out and killed Indians, and Indians in return killed white men for revenge.

The reserve in this valley contains about four thousand acres, and with proper management is capable of sustaining about two thousand five hundred Indians. Inducements were offered to these Indians to come on to the reserve while I had charge of it, but made no strenuous efforts, because I could not feed them all, and I believed they would be better off in the hills if they were not fed. Nome Cult Farm is a branch of Nome Lackee Reserve, and subject to the control of the Agent in charge of Nome Lackee. I was not provided with clothing and provisions sufficient for all, and therefore I divided what I had among those I thought most deserving and worked. I am acquainted with the section of country in the vicinity of Long Valley, Eden Valley, and Round Valley. I suppose there are from eight to twelve thousand Indians within fifty miles of this valley. These Indians are prowling around, gaining a precarious livelihood, and they are doing so because they are forced to do so from necessity. If the whole of this valley had been retained as a reserve, under proper management it would have been sufficient to support two thousand five hundred Indians. I have traveled all over the State, and have seen no place so well adapted for a reserve as this valley, because there would be no inducement for settlers to settle within about twenty miles of it. It has been invariably the practice with the companies of settlers who have gone on expeditions against the Indians to leave them unmolested, unless they found evidence of their guilt in the rancheria. These Indians are an ungrateful, cowardly, treacherous, thieving, set, from my knowledge of their character. On account of the depredations of the Indians I am compelled to employ three extra men on this ranch to guard the stock. I think that under proper management one hundred thousand dollars per year would support in this valley twenty-five thou-

sand Indians for five years; after that it could be carried on for two-thirds less. I would be willing to take a contract, under heavy bonds, to feed and clothe them well, and obligate myself to pay for all damages they might do. There has been efforts made by the settlers to induce the Indians to give up the guilty Indians, and they did so several times; I believe in many instances they will give up innocent parties who were obnoxious to them, rather than the guilty ones. There is a force of United States troops, numbering about twenty, stationed in this valley; the citizens have applied to the officer in command to protect them against Indian depredations; he replied that he did not believe that the Indians were killing stock, and would not go; that he came here to protect the Indians, not the settlers; he made the above remark to me; the relations between the settlers and the officer in command are not friendly. I know of stock having been killed between the twenty-seventh of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and the twenty-seventh of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty; to the best of my knowledge and belief I believe that within that time one hundred head of stock have been killed by the Indians in this valley; I know of no attempt on the part of the citizens to interfere with the officers of the reserve; since the troops have been stationed here they have not allayed the difficulties between the whites and Indians; but the Indians have been more bold in their depredations; there is a necessity for protection of life and property in this section of country. Unless some provision is made to feed these Indians they will kill stock, and consequently the whites will punish them. The stock ranges back ten or fifteen miles from the valley, and the mountain Indians kill them through spite, and not from necessity; they sometimes come down into the valley and drive stock off; we have often tracked the Indians from where we found stock killed, to the reservation; I believe that the stock that I know to have been killed, and have good reason to believe to have been killed by the Indians during the last three years belonging to this ranch, would be worth twenty thousand dollars; I suppose that during the past three years and a half five hundred Indians have been killed in the vicinity of Round Valley.

S. P. STORMS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, at Storms' Ranch, in Round Valley, this twenty-sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

J. B. LAMAR,
Chairman Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

DEPOSITION OF G. W. HENLEY.

G. W. Henley, being duly sworn, says:

I am twenty-six years old, and am a stock-raiser; I reside in Round Valley, Mendocino County, and have resided here since the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine. When I came, I bought stock in this valley, and I was told that the citizens in the valley had been missing hogs that they supposed had been killed by the Indians; I was also told that the day before I arrived here, the settlers had been out chastising the Indians.

I was a stranger here at that time, and was not familiar with the habits of the Indians, and not aware of their roguish dispositions, and I was slow to believe that they were committing any extensive depredations. About two weeks after my arrival here, I was informed by a gentleman here that he had seen the tracks of a band of horses that he supposed had been driven off by the Indians.

In a few days after I had received this information, I went out into the mountains myself, southwest of the valley, beyond the distance where stock usually ranged, and discovered the tracks of about ten horses in one band that had been driven in the direction of the forks of Eel River. And also in another place I found the tracks of another band of six or eight horses that had been driven in that direction. I followed both of these tracks far enough to ascertain that the horses had been driven off by the Indians.

Mr. Storms was at that time in partnership with me, and we owned about three-fourths of all the horses in the valley.

In November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, an Indian informed my brother and myself that some Indians over on Eel River had seven hogs in their possession. We raised a party of eight and went, with the Indian as a guide, to the place where the Indians were encamped, attacked their rancheria, and killed two of them, and supposed that we killed six of them, and the rest of them escaped. Those killed were all bucks.

We went into their rancheria, and there found the heads of seven hogs, and portions of their carcasses. These hogs belonged to my brother and to Mr. Davis.

I had then sold out my interests in the valley to Mr. Storms, and did so because I found the Indians were so troublesome, and was afraid that I would be unsuccessful in my enterprise.

Some time in the month of May, there was some talk in this valley about raising a company of mounted men for the purpose of protecting the stock of the citizens of this valley from the depredations of the Indians.

The people have manifested an interest in raising this company in proportion to the amount of stock they owned in the valley. Several of the citizens met at this place, and a statement was drawn up representing the condition of things in this valley, and embodying a request that some one be commissioned to raise a company of twenty men to protect the property of citizens from the depredations of the Indians, and this statement was sent to Governor Weller. I attended the meeting and drew up the statement myself.

Captain Jarboe subsequently received a commission, and raised the company, and I made a contract with him to supply his company with provisions. I did so because he was not successful in making a contract elsewhere, or with any other party, and rather than to have the thing fall through, and rather than to have the company not go into operation, I undertook to do it; but I stated to Captain Jarboe that I did not desire to do so, and was not prepared.

All the interest I had in this valley at that time was a few pack mules, and four or five horses.

I agreed to furnish him flour at twelve dollars per hundred weight, but as to other things, I told him I could not fix upon a certain price, as I did not know what they would cost me, and I should have to go to Tehama for them, but that I would furnish them as low as I could.

My bill against the State for groceries and flour furnished to Captain

Jarboe, amounts to about fifteen hundred dollars, and this includes one beef which he got from my brother, and which was charged to me.

In my opinion, there is a present necessity for an armed force in this vicinity to protect the property of citizens from the depredations of the Indians. I mean an armed force, independent of the United States troops stationed here. From my knowledge of the relations existing between the whites and Indians in this vicinity, and from the conduct of the officers and troops in relation thereto, I do not believe that the latter have been of any benefit to the settlers.

The officers have manifested no disposition to afford any protection to the settlers; they seem perfectly indifferent to the depredations of the Indians. The officer in charge, to my knowledge, never goes into the mountains to ascertain if any depredation has been committed by the Indians. The people in this valley do not countenance the killing of women and children.

I have been on speaking terms with the officer in command at the reservation till within the last few days; we are now unfriendly. There is an unfriendly feeling existing between the citizens and officers, they are regarded in fact as a nuisance.

I looked upon Mr. Bland as a quiet, peaceable, and temperate man. I knew him ever since I have been in the valley. I have never known him to be guilty of any misdemeanor or disgraceful act.

When I sold out my interest in this ranch, there was an Indian boy, named Jake, who desired to go with me when I located again; it was agreed between Mr. Storms and myself that he should go with me; he was an Indian that Mr. Storms had raised, and was not regarded as belonging to the reservation; this Indian remained with Mr. Storms until some time in December last, and then went to the reservation to be doctored, and remained there about a week; he then came to my house, without my solicitation, and said he had come to hire with me; three days after he came, Captain Reed sent an order, by one of his men, for his delivery; I refused to give him, as I did not consider the reservation had any control over him. The next day Mr. Reed, Lieut. Dillon, and eighteen armed men came down to my place and demanded the Indian. I informed Mr. Reed that the boy did not belong to the reservation, that he had no control over him, as I considered, and I refused to give up the boy. The boy was not in the house, and they did not take him. The Indian spoken of was about twenty-one years of age.

Mr. Hall's reputation, with regard to truth and veracity, with me was good, and generally so with this community.

Mr. Pollard's reputation for truth and veracity is not generally good.

I never knew but one white man who was killed in an attack upon the Indians, and he was a soldier under the command of Lieut. Dillon. I know of five white men who have been wounded by the Indians in these attacks.

G. W. HENLEY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this twenty-seventh day of February, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty, at Storms' Hotel, Round Valley.

J. B. LAMAR,
Chairman Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

DEPOSITION OF H. L. HALL.

H. L. Hall, being duly sworn, says:

I am twenty-five years of age; I am farming and taking care of stock; taking care of stock for myself, and Judge Hastings, and Col. Henley. I reside in Eden Valley; I have resided there since the latter part of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight. There were no settlers in Eden Valley when I went there; there were no inhabitants in Eden Valley when I went there. I took three hundred and twenty head of Hastings' and Henley's stock there when I went there, and forty-five head the next month; they were mares, colts, and horses. In December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, my Indians told me that one mare had been killed, and before I went out after them they reported three or five killed. During that fall over one hundred Indians came in and camped near my cabin; as far as I knew, these Indians were peaceable, and these are the ones I mean by my Indians. I went up to the rancheria with J. W. Smith, Charles McLean, and William Vaughn; we found some eighteen or twenty Indians, who ran as soon as they saw us; I think eight or ten were killed and the balance escaped. We there found one large buck Indian, some horse meat, horse bones, and hog's hair; we found some beef bones; the Indian was shot; he remained in the hut with a bow and arrows in his hand after we called to him to come out, and attempted to shoot, and we had to set fire to the hut before he would come out, when he was shot. Within a few days afterward I received from Judge Hastings about two hundred and thirty head of Spanish cattle, consisting of cows, calves, and bulls. Within a few days after Major Johnson came there with his company and camped about one week. A few days after I arrived there McDonald was reported to have been killed by the Indians, and soon after I heard this I wrote to Judge Hastings that I did not feel safe there and wanted protection. About two months after I wrote to Judge Hastings Major Johnson arrived in Eden Valley with about forty men.

In the latter part of February I found the remains of a stallion; up to this time I had been on no expedition against the Indians; I also found a cow with an arrow in it, which died the next day, and tracks where Indians had driven another; I then came over to this valley and applied to Lieutenant Dillon for protection; he told me he wished the Indians would kill all the stock in Eden and Round valleys. Five men in this valley then volunteered to go out with me and punish the Indians; they came over to Eden Valley the next day, and the next day we started out after the Indians. We followed the trail of the Indians some four miles, where the trail forked; we followed one of the trails about two miles, and found the Indians; there were about thirty, all told. We killed at that time some eight male Indians; all the rest escaped. In this camp we found no evidences of stock having been killed; we followed on some two miles and came across another camp; we found them all gone but one sick buck; we told him to tell the Indians to come in, and that if they did not quit killing stock we would kill them. We followed on some four miles further and found a camp with parts of two beeves and part of a horse in it, and some Indians. We found three or four squaws and three or four children, all of whom we took prisoners, and in taking them into the valley they gave out and we left them.

Mr. Maxson asked: Do you know if any of the squaws were killed.

Witness declined to answer.

I did not see any killed, nor did I kill any of them; I saw one of the squaws after she was dead; I think she died from a bullet; I think all the squaws were killed because they refused to go further. We took one boy into the valley, and the infants were put out of their misery, and a girl ten years of age was killed for stubbornness. The Indians afterward stole the boy we brought in.

When I got home my vaquero told me the Indians had been running the stock; the next day, early in the morning, two of us went back to get the male Indians in the rancharia where we had taken the prisoners the day before. When we arrived there we found none; they had just gone and taken most of the meat with them, and we returned on account of a storm. A part of the other men went within a day or two to look for the Indians who had been running the cattle. They found a portion of the cattle on this side of the river. About that time I went to look for my horses and found another stallion missing, and have never found him or his remains since. My volunteers soon after returned to Round Valley, and every day or two I would miss some of the stock and find Indian tracks; it went along that way until about the middle of April. At that time the Indians killed one ox and wounded another, within two hundred yards of my house. Before this, about the first of April, we found where the Indians had killed two horses and wounded another, which died afterward. Up to the middle of April there were missing five bulls, twenty-five head of horses, and twenty-five head of cattle. I went to Ukiah, and found Judge Hastings driving up six hundred and sixty-nine head of cattle, which he drove up and left on the same range at South Eel River, and then immediately moved the stock from Eden Valley to the same place. He remained there three or four days, and I proposed to him to get up a petition to the Governor for protection. We came to the conclusion it was best to form a company of twenty men and concluded on Mr. D. Lacoek to command it. We got what signers there were there to a petition, which I think Judge Hastings drew up, and there were about ten who signed it. At that time myself and one white man resided in Eden Valley.

This petition asked for protection, and recommended the organization of a company under command of Mr. Lacoek; I did not see the petition afterward. Previous to this the Indians had taken an animal that was picketed within three or four hundred yards of my house.

About the tenth or twelfth of April, when the Indians stole the boy and the two mares, I sent a note to Lieutenant Dillon, asking protection; he sent four or five men, and the Corporal told me he had brought seven or eight days' rations and if no Indians showed themselves they would leave. They staid five or six weeks; Major Johnson sent them more rations.

The night of the election in May last my vaquero told me the Indians had taken two horses that were picketed within two hundred yards of my house; the Indian said he had followed the trail into the brush, the Indians leading the horses. The night I returned, the Indians came within one hundred yards of my house and took three other horses; one was picketed and the other two were not. Up to this time there had been no expedition made against the Indians by any one, except those above referred to.

There were, on that night, stopping at my house two white men besides myself, and four or five soldiers. I called on the Corporal to go out with me after the Indians, and he told me that his instructions were not to

leave the house to go after the Indians on any occasion—to kill no Indians unless they attacked the house. I directed the two white men who were with me to trace up the Indians, and I went to South Eel River for help, and returned the same day and brought two men with me. Next morning, at the break of day, five of us started and got out as far as the two men referred to had followed the track of the Indians, and found where the Indians had separated, two of the horses having been taken one way and one another; followed the trail of the two horses some two miles further, there we found where they had killed them, as evidenced by blood and hair. We took the trail where they had carried the meat off, followed about three quarters of a mile and found the Indians in a very rough cañon; we attacked them; they jumped into the bush and commenced shooting arrows at us; there were about twenty-five or thirty Indians in the party; we killed ten or twelve of them and one woman; after the fight we found the flesh of the two horses in their camp, which we burned; the meat we poisoned with strychnine; we found afterward a part of the horse spoken of. About this time the commission arrived for Mr. Lacoek, brought by Mr. Frenley; said he had been sent with it by Judge Hastings. I brought the commission to Round Valley to Mr. Lacoek; he took it but refused to act under it; he took some steps to organize a company, but afterward abandoned it on account of the pay; about this time the stock was all moved out of Eden Valley.

About the tenth or twelfth of July Judge Hastings was here and found Lacoek had not acted; the Indians then were engaged in killing stock. The next day we went out; found one Indian; he shot and killed a horse in sight of us and escaped. We shot at him; suppose we wounded him.

When Hastings came we proposed to form another company under the commission offered to Mr. Lacoek. We formed a company with Mr. Jarboe as Captain. Jarboe told Hastings he would act as Captain. Captain Jarboe formed a company of eight or ten men, myself among the number, who, I think, signed a roll. We then went to work against the Indians; we made an expedition to the west of Eden Valley, on Eel River; we found Indians but got but one squaw, who was shot by mistake.

When we came back to Eden Valley we heard from Mr. Hildreth that the Indians had killed some colts and a cow in the pasture near the house; I think on the next morning after we arrived the Indians came into the valley and killed four or five colts, one or two mares, and a fine American riding-mule; the colts and mares belonged to Hastings and Henley, and the mule, I believe, belonged to Henley; I understood them to be so owned. We immediately gave pursuit to the Indians; we followed them some eight miles through almost impassable cañons; we found the Indians' camp, but they had left; we found there parts of bones of animals; we followed the trail they had gone until we met Captain Jarboe, but found no Indians that day and returned home. A few days afterward the Indians killed some more cattle, and I saw the parts of two or three carcasses. We then pursued the Indians and found some twenty or thirty Indians in camp and commenced the attack, whereupon the Indians returned the fire; Captain Jarboe was wounded, ten or twelve Indians killed, and eight were taken prisoners—four women, three children, and one man; this male Indian was court martialed and shot; the others were sent to Nome Cult Reserve.

The next expedition was to the forks of Eel River, where two Indians were killed by the scouting party. The next was to the southeast of Eden Valley; we found a party of Indians in the brush, attacked them

and killed two or three and the rest escaped. Soon after this a commission came to Captain Jarboe from the Governor to raise twenty men. I remained with the company until about the eighth of November, when I obtained a substitute. I presume there were thirty or forty Indians killed while I was with the company, and something over one hundred prisoners taken, who were sent to the Mendocino Reserve. I believe that G. W. Henley supplied Capt. Jarboe with supplies for his command after his commission arrived.

Their usual course was to knock down a beef whenever they wanted it and wherever they could find it most convenient. I understood that they kept an account of all the beef they killed and reported it to the owners. I own one-third of Eden Valley and Judge Hastings and Col. Henley own the rest. Our cattle range over a country ten miles long and two or three miles wide. J. W. Smith has been working in this valley and is now near Mendocino Reserve. Charles McLean is now in this valley. William Vaughn, I think, is in this valley. Neither of the last two have ranchos that I know of, but they are both working men. During my connection with Captain Jarboe and my acquaintance with his operations he exercised no cruelty toward his prisoners. The actual value of the property that I know, and have good reason to believe, was killed by the Indians under my charge would bring, in the market (I make a rough guess), not less than five thousand dollars. By the stallions being killed at that time when they could not be replaced, we lost the use of the mares for the season. The damage is equivalent to three thousand dollars. I think there is a necessity for protection to be afforded to the citizens in this section for their lives and property.

H. L. HALL.

Sworn to and subscribed before me at Storms' Hotel, in Round Valley, this the twenty-sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

J. B. LAMAR,
Chairman Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

DEPOSITION OF T. B. HENLEY.

Thos. B. Henley, being first duly sworn, says:

I am twenty-two years of age, and am a farmer, and have lived in this valley one year and eight months, and am engaged in farming and raising stock in the valley. At the time of my arrival in Round Valley I heard complaints of the settlers that the Indians were committing depredations on the stock.

In December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I lost about thirty head of hogs. I know the Indians took these hogs, because they were tracked into the mountains, where the bones and other evidences were found. In all the hogs that I have lost I think there is about seventy head. Since I came here I have missed three horses and three oxen, and I was told by some of the members of Captain Jarboe's Company that they had found some of the hoofs and the head of a horse, that answered the description of the horse that I had missed.

Last January, I lost ten sheep, and I was told by an Indian boy and a

white boy, that lives with me, that they found an Indian, about two miles from my house, with some of the meat, and also a dead sheep close by him.

I also lost a mule in Eden Valley, which was left in my charge by Mr. Tobin.

The stock that I have lost since I have been here, I estimate to be worth sixteen hundred dollars.

There was some talk about starting a volunteer company, to chastise the Indians in the valley, in May last. It was talked of by Hastings, Storms, my brother, G. H. Henley, and other citizens of the valley. There was a meeting called, of the citizens of this valley, on the reservation, in May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, to take steps to organize a company of mounted men, and I think Judge Hastings was the principal mover in it. There were about fifteen or twenty present, and Judge Hastings and Mr. Hall, from Eden Valley, were there. Subsequent to this time, a company was formed here, and the command offered to Mr. Lacock, by Hastings, who promised to get a commission for him from the Governor.

I afterwards saw a commission in Lacock's possession, signed by Governor Weller. Mr. Lacock hesitated some time as to whether he would accept the command, and finally refused to take it.

Captain Jarboe afterwards received a commission, and raised another company, in Ukia Valley, who first commenced operations in Eden Valley. I think Captain Jarboe's company remained two or three weeks in Eden Valley before they came over here. I think, at that time, in proportion to the number of stock, there were a great deal more being killed in Eden Valley than here. Judge Hastings, Colonel T. J. Henley, and a Mr. Hall, owned the stock in Eden Valley. I think, at that time, they had about fifteen hundred head of cattle and horses in that valley. I think Captain Jarboe's company remained here about a week or ten days, and during that time pursued and found the Indians who killed my horses, and went into the hills to the north, in search of the body of Bland.

Along in August, I had heard that the Indians were killing stock over on Middle Eel River, and I raised a company of five to go over and see about it.

We went over there in the night, and in the morning we went up the river, and going up the river we discovered a band of Indians; but before we came on the main camp of them, we overtook three or four squaws with baskets, which they dropped, and run. In these baskets we found some fifty or sixty pounds of horse meat. We immediately came in sight of where the Indians were encamped, and made an attack on them, and killed there five or six Indians. The rest all run away. In the rancheria we found about four hundred pounds of horse meat. I do not know to whom those horses belonged, but was under the impression that they belonged in Eden Valley. We also found in their camp three horses' tongues, and portions of the skin of two horses, and a part of the head of a horse, which looked as if the animals had been recently killed.

This company was composed of myself, H. F. Henley, Brysantine, Birch, and Waters, who was a member of Captain Jarboe's Company.

We cut off one of the ears of the horse, and took it, with the tongues, to Major Johnson, at the Head-Quarters, on this reserve, by the advice of Colonel T. J. Henley, who we met at Captain Storm's Rancho.

On our return from the rancheria, where we killed the five or six Indians, we met seven or eight bucks, and killed six of them. They were going up the river toward the rancheria. We told Major Johnson all

that had transpired in this connection. Major Johnson expressed himself as satisfied that the Indians had killed the stock, and did not say anything by way of disapproval of our acts.

I am of the opinion that there is at present a necessity, in this valley, for protection from some quarter, from the depredations of the Indians in this vicinity.

THOS. B. HENLEY.

Subscribed and sworn to, before me, the twenty-sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, at Storms' Hotel, Round Valley.

J. B. LAMAR,
Chairman of Committee.

DEPOSITION OF GEORGE J. CLARKE.

George J. Clarke, being duly sworn, deposes and says :

I am forty-two years of age ; I am Purser of the steamboat Petaluma. Some time in the month of October last I was with a hunting party in the vicinity of Round Valley, and rented Capt. Jarboe's camp ; I saw there a lot of about sixteen Indians, mostly squaws ; they were in a building by themselves, preparing food ; there was a large quantity of meat hanging round the camp ; they were supplied with it liberally ; in the afternoon of the day of our arrival there were about sixty more Indians brought into camp ; I saw flour and meat distributed among them in abundance ; the next morning there was a large lot of meat brought in on mules, and given to the Indians ; they were also supplied with flour at the same time. The general conduct of Capt. Jarboe toward the Indians was uniformly kind ; while I was there Capt. Jarboe discharged one of his men who had suffered another man to have intercourse with a squaw then a prisoner. While I was at Round Valley, or the vicinity thereof, there came into camp eight men, settlers from Round Valley, and stated that they had killed all the bucks they could, and taken two or three squaws prisoners ; I heard the firing myself about half an hour before they came up, and they stated the facts above mentioned ; these men said that they found dead hogs in the camp, or rancheria, and fired on and killed all the Indians they could. Capt. Jarboe told me that he would not allow any Indian children to be taken away ; our party were desirous of getting some, but he refused to let them have any, though they would have paid for them.

Neither myself or any one connected with me have, directly or indirectly, any interest in any claim relating to Capt. Jarboe's expedition against the Indians.

GEORGE J. CLARKE,
Purser of Steamer Petaluma.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, on board the steamer Petaluma.

A. PHELPS,
Of the Assembly Committee.

DEPOSITION OF S. P. STORMS, RESUMED.

When I came over here I brought over some ten or fifteen Indians, that had been with me since one thousand eight hundred and fifty ; I clothed and fed them, in a measure, at my own expense ; the greater part of them have been stopping on this rancho for the past two years ; when I left the reservation, those that I considered belonged to me, came with me here ; they came of their own accord ; for the first two months after I left the reserve, the Agent was continually sending word to them by other Indians that if they did not come back to the reserve, they would force them to do so and punish them ; at the time I left the reserve all the Yubas and Nevadas wanted to come with me, but I would not allow them ; shortly after the most of those at the reserve ran away, and a portion of those I had here went with them because they were afraid they would have to go to the reserve ; in the latter part of October, Mr. Rees and Lieutenant Dillon came down and stated they had an order from Mr. Geiger to take my Indians and no others, because they were valuable work Indians, and put them on the reserve ; I told Mr. Rees he could talk to the Indians, and if they wanted to go he could take them, as I did not want Indians around me that did not wish to live with me, but if they did not want to go I would not give them up. Lieutenant Dillon said if I did not give them up he would come down with his men and take them by force, or words to that effect ; I told Dillon to go up and bring down his men, I would resist, and would not give them up without a fight ; I could raise a few men, and I thought one of my men as good as two of his, for I considered myself right ; he, Dillon, did not come down with his men, but about two weeks after, as well as I can remember, the pack train belonging to this place, was on its way from Tehama here, in charge of one white man and four of my Indians ; the Indians were taken away from the train by order of Mr. Geiger, which left the white man alone on the mountains with fourteen pack mules and about five thousand dollars worth of goods ; one of the mules and two cases of boots, and other things, were lost and never were recovered ; on my way from Tehama, at the foot of the mountains, I learned that the Indians had been taken away from the train ; I went on to the cabin, and there waited until the reservation train came up ; the next day the train came along, and two white men, three of my Indians that had been taken away from the other train, and several other Indians, were with it ; the man in charge of the train forbid me to speak to the Indians ; I told him if the Indians wanted to go with me, that they should go, and if they did not they might stop with the train, and advised him not to attempt to stop them from going ; two of the Indians wanted to go with me, and the other was frightened, and said he did not know ; I told him to stop, and took the other two with me ; since then I have had no further trouble about the boys ; I have only been to the reserve about three times, and then only stopped about five minutes each time, since I had charge ; some time after that one of the Indians, whose squaw had been retained at the reserve, went there and I told Mr. Rees he might stay there ; the others are still on this rancho.

S. P. STORMS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, at Storms' Hotel, in Round Valley, this twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

J. B. LAMAR,
Chairman Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

DEPOSITION OF CHARLES H. BOURNE, RESUMED.

In relation to the above statement of Captain Storms, I know the Indians he had here, some of whom lived on the reserve, came here of their own free will; others had never lived on the reserve; some five or six of them he raised from children, and clothed and fed at his own expense, and they always expressed a desire to live with him; they have, some of them, told me several times, that if they were taken to the reserve they would not live there; that if they were not permitted to live with Capt. Storms they would run away and go to their native land.

In relation to John Bland, deceased, I was well acquainted with him in his life time; he was considered a very quiet and peaceable citizen among the settlers of this valley, as a general thing; I saw him on the morning he started out after the Indians upon the occasion on which he was killed; he came to my place and wanted one of my Indians as guide to show him where the Indians were who had stolen, as he said, from his cabin, while he was at work for Mr. Davis at the time, a sack of flour, two pair of blankets, and all of his clothing; we had a conversation with the Indians at my place; they said they did not know where the Indians were that had stolen the things, and could not show him their camp, but one of them said there was an Indian at the reservation who could show where the Indians were camped, which Indian he went and procured, and went after the stolen property. This Indian was gone ten days before he returned. Mr. Eberle and myself saw the Indian when he first returned; we mistrusted that something was wrong, took him prisoner, and asked him concerning Mr. Bland; he said he himself had got foot-sore and Mr. Bland fell in with two other Indians, and took them as guide, and let him return to the valley. I have been out on several excursions against the Indians since I have resided in this valley. There has always been a general understanding among all parties that I have been out with to chastise none but buck Indians; I never have seen, but in one instance, a squaw to have been shot, and that was accidental; I do not think that there is a man in this valley who would shoot a squaw, or child, or even an innocent buck, if he knew him to be so; I never have been on an excursion against the Indians but what I found more or less meat in their camp, either hare, beef, or sheep meat.

CHARLES H. BOURNE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, at Storms' Hotel, in Round Valley, this twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

J. B. LAMAR,
Chairman Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

DEPOSITION OF DRYDEN LAYCOCK.

Dryden Laycock, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am thirty-five years of age; am a farmer; I have resided in this valley a little over three years; I have resided here nearly all the time I have lived in this country; I am employed by Captain Storms; when I came here I worked on the reservation with Captain Storms, until I came

to work for him on his private farm; when I came into the valley there were no settlements in it but the reserve; at the time I came here this valley was inhabited by a great many Indians of the Yuca tribe; at that time there was about two thousand Indians on the reserve and under the control of the management of the reserve; at the time I came here the Indians were committing depredations on the government stock; they killed stock that was on the reserve; in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six settlers began to locate in the valley; there are about fifteen farmers and stock raisers in the valley; from the time I first arrived in the valley up to the present time, the Indians have been committing more or less depredations; in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six the first expedition by the whites against the Indians was made, and have continued ever since; these expeditions were formed by gathering together a few white men whenever the Indians committed depredations on their stock; there were so many of these expeditions that I cannot recollect the number; the result was that we would kill, on an average, fifty or sixty Indians on a trip, and take some prisoners, which we always took to the reserve; frequently we would have to turn out two or three times a week; these depredations were committed by the mountain Indians, and Indians on the reservation; the recent difficulties between the Indians and whites in this vicinity, were caused by the Indians killing stock and white men; in February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, Mr. Mantel went out for provisions, in a few days afterwards a domesticated Indian boy who went out with him, returned and said he had been killed by the Indians while attempting to cross the Middle Fork of Bel River; a party went out and brought the body in; I saw the body; there were three or more arrow wounds in the body; the Indians belonged to the Shumaya tribe, who lived in Eden Valley; during the last year, Messrs. Storms, White, T. Henley, Wilsey, Corbett, Gibson, and Lawson, have had stock killed in this valley; I have seen fifty head of hogs, horses, and cattle, that had been killed by Indians, all of which belonged to Mr. Storms; I saw the bodies in the mountains and in this valley; there are about two hundred and fifty head more missing that I have good reason to believe were killed by Indians; I have seen carcasses in the rancherias, and the remains laying around in the mountains and valleys; about May last, three or four men in this valley, who had lost stock, and Judge Hastings, of Eden Valley, caused the organization of a company; they called the men of Round Valley together by verbal notice; they met at the reservation; the three or four men that I spoke of, I do not recollect; I attended the meeting, ten or fifteen citizens of the valley, and Judge Hastings, and Mr. Hall, of Eden Valley, were present; they concluded it was best to organize a company; I had been offered command of a company before this by nearly all the citizens of this valley, and I refused to take it; a short time after the meeting referred to, a company was started by Judge Hastings and the citizens of this valley, and they wanted me to serve as Captain, and I refused to take it because I thought I would never get pay for it; I was not a member of the company; Mr. Hastings wanted me to go on with it, saying that he would stand good for it; I mean that he would see that the expenses were paid; he wanted me to start the company, and go on with it and he would get my commission from the Governor; the commission was obtained and brought to me by Mr. Hall, of Eden Valley, and I refused to take it for the same reason that I refused to take the Captaincy before; the commission was presented to me here at the house of Major Storms; when I refused to accept the command it was offered to Captain Jarboe by Judge

Hastings and Mr. George Henley, who appeared the most anxious for the organization of the company; he accepted it; Jarboe's company started about two or three weeks after this; it consisted of different men from those over whom I was offered the command; I think they were in operation over a month and a half before his commission arrived, and went on several expeditions against the Indians; I do not know how many; his company was formed from men from the vicinity of Redwood Valley, on Russian River; I was not a member of Capt Jarboe's company; from a three years' experience in Round Valley, and my experience with the Indians in the vicinity of Eden and Round valleys, and North Eel River, I am acquainted with their character; they are all treacherous, and all, excepting those on North Eel River, are cowardly; those on North Eel River are known as the Numstruttes Indians.

The wild Indians in the vicinities above referred to, between North Eel River and South Eel River, I think number about ten thousand; they are divided up into small tribes, viz: the Numstruttes, Shumairs, and the Whistlers, and several other tribes; but they all go under the general name of the Yukiah tribe.

There are two men now employed in this valley to protect the stock from the depredations of the Indians. I do not know that the citizens, previous to chastising the Indians, made any attempt to induce the tribes to give up the guilty parties. There is a command of about twenty United States soldiers stationed in this valley; the citizens of this valley have made application to the officer in command to protect their property, and he paid but little, if any, attention to the request. I do not know who made the application. Lieutenant Dillon is in command of the troops here; he and the citizens are not generally on good terms; the reason that they are not on good terms is, that citizens have gone to him several times and requested him to chastise the Indians, who were killing stock and white men, which he refused to do; he gave as his reasons, that he did not believe the Indians were killing stock, as reported. I do not know, nor have reason to believe, that any persons in this county are engaged in abducting Indian children for the purpose of making them servants, or any other purpose. The Indians first committed depredations; I know of nine white men who have been killed in this vicinity during my residence, and have seen the bodies of four. The United States troops have been stationed here going on two years, and the Indians have got no better, but are getting worse; the reason I think so, is, that when the citizens go to chastise Indians who have committed depredations, they go to Lieutenant Dillon for protection; and it appears that he upholds them in it. I think it is necessary that the citizens of this valley should have protection for their lives and property. The officer in command and myself are not on friendly terms. We frequently had to turn out of our beds at night to drive Indians off from the stock. The ranch referred to as that of Captain Storms, belongs to W. R. Storms.

DRYDEN LACOCK.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this twenty-fifth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, at Storm's Hotel, Round Valley.

J. B. LAMAR,
Chairman Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

DEPOSITION OF DRYDEN LACOCK, RESUMED.

In relation to the above statement of Captain Storms—the Indians mentioned in the statement—I know Captain Storms has claimed as his own Indians for the last five or six years, and that he has clothed and fed them at his own expense; I have seen him buy clothing for them, and said at the time, for whom he was buying them. Since Captain Storms left the reserve, the Indians living on this place would run and hide when they would see any of the employes on the reserve coming here, or passing by, for fear that they would be taken to the reserve; and they have told me they would not live at the reserve, if taken there; and that they would run away and go back to Grass Valley, if they were not allowed to live with Captain Storms.

DRYDEN LACOCK.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, at Storms' Hotel, Round Valley, this twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

J. B. LAMAR,
Chairman Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

DEPOSITION OF BENJAMIN ARTHUR.

Benjamin Arthur, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am twenty-eight years old; I am a farmer; I reside on the west side of Round Valley; I have lived there since the fall of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six; when I arrived here, there was five or six settlers here on the reservation. At that time, the Indians were killing stock, and the whites were killing Indians; things were worse then, than now, because the Indians were plentier, and the whites could kill more of them. The Indians would not go so far into the mountains then, as now; when they had been committing depredations, during the winter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, they killed sixty or seventy grown hogs; one cow, he was informed, was killed during the same time. There was not much stock in the valley at that time; during this time the settlers killed about seventy-five Indians, and about three hundred died on the reservation, from the effects of packing them through the mountains in the snow and mud; whenever they thought they could get them through the snow they would start them; they were worked naked, with the exception of deer skin around their shoulders—some few had pantaloons and coats on; they usually packed fifty pounds, if able; if not able, a less load.

During the next season, I lost about twenty head of breeding sows, and a considerable number of small pigs; in the mean time, the valley had become more settled with people, and they lost, I think, that summer, less than the winter before. This summer, they did not kill so many Indians, as the Indians would run into the mountains; in the winter, the Indians returned to the foot-hills, and into the valley, and killed a large number of stock; during this winter there were killed, one hundred and twenty-five Indians. This same state of things has existed up to the present time; in the summer time the Indians do not kill much stock, and

the whites do not kill so many Indians; but in the winter time the resources of the Indians being less, the Indians kill stock; the whites turn out to hunt the Indians who kill the stock; during the last summer, and this winter, the settlers were not compelled so much to hunt the Indians, as they depended on Captain Jarboe to do it.

I was informed by Benjamin Birch, one of Captain Jarboe's men, that Captain Jarboe reported he had killed three hundred Indians, and had taken five hundred prisoners. From my knowledge and intercourse with them, I consider the Ukiabs a cowardly, thievish, tribe of Indians.

It was reported that John McDonald, a hunter, was killed in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, by the Ukiab Indians. Otis Thatcher, and another man, who were hunters in one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven, were killed in the mountains, about ten miles from here, at a place called Hull's Mountain; they were found—the body of one being stabbed in the breast, and the other with his throat cut; they were found in front of the cabin, and it was supposed that the Indians had killed them. I derived the above information from a brother of Otis Thatcher. In the vicinity of Round Valley, within twenty miles, I suppose, there are one thousand wild Indians, all told. In June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, I did take five Indians prisoners, who, I found, had stolen some clothing and other goods from me, and was taking them to the reservation, when one of them started to run; I started after him, and stopped him, when the other four came up; the whole five attacked me, and pulled me off my horse; I then had a scuffle with them, in which they took my knife, and one cut me across the back of my hand; he threw the knife away; I then knocked two down, and kicked one, and shot a fourth one dead. I think stock is still in danger of being killed off by the Indians; but for men there is no danger.

I think the force now stationed here is of no account; my reason for so thinking is, I think it requires a mounted company. On the first of last May, I told the commanding officer, Lieutenant Dillon, that an Indian had robbed my house of some valuable papers and other articles, and asked him if he thought he could find the Indian; to which he made no reply, and walked away, as a man naturally would who had business with some one else; in a few days he came to see me, as I had accidentally cut my leg below the knee. I had previously set my rifle, and an Indian boy shot himself coming through the roof. Lieutenant Dillon told me that I had better get the boy, as he thought he would make me a good servant, as he said he heard the boy was wounded; I then told Lieutenant Dillon that I had got him, and I thought he would not steal any more; at the time I told him (Lieutenant Dillon,) of the robbery, I did not state to him any thing that would put him on the track of the Indian who robbed me. At the time the boy shot himself, he was only wounded, and escaped; I did see him about four days afterwards in front of Corbet's house; he was wounded in the groin; I spoke to him; he refused to answer me, and laid still; I then shot him in the head and killed him.

I lost, I think, about twenty-five grown hogs, and about two hundred sucking pigs, since I have been in Round Valley, and I estimate their value at one thousand dollars.

BENJAMIN ARTHUR.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

WM. B. MAXSON,
Of Assembly Committee.

DEPOSITION OF ALONSO KINSLEY.

Alonzo Kinsley, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am thirty-two years of age; I have resided in Round Valley for over two years, up to the tenth of last September; I was employed as an employee on the reservation for about fifteen months of the time; I afterward had charge of a store in Round Valley. I have been satisfied, by reliable authority, that stock has been driven off and slaughtered by Indians, and that acquaintances of mine have been missed and afterwards found dead, and from the indications were supposed to have been murdered by Indians. I think that this hostility is caused by the natural disposition of the Indians, and not by any aggressive act on the part of the whites; I never saw during my residence there any cruelty or bad treatment on the part of the whites toward the Indians; I wish to qualify that statement, if it may be called so—the remains of stock were found in possession of the Indians, and three or four Indians were shot. There has been war existing in Mendocino County between the Indians and whites. There are about thirty United States troops stationed in Round Valley, and I was informed that they were there for the purpose of protecting the stock of settlers from the Indians; I knew that the troops went out on an expedition to bring in some Indians who had been stealing some stock, and meeting with resistance, killed all the males at the rancheria they went to; so Lieut. Dillon told me. I know Capt. Jarboe; the volunteer company under his command was about organizing in September. There is considerable ill-will between the settlers and military in Round Valley; this was caused, as I heard, by remarks made by Major Johnson and Lieut. Dillon derogatory to the character of the settlers, and that the settlers did not consider that the officers did their duty toward protecting the property of the settlers. I never knew any of the settlers to abduct squaws. I have no personal or pecuniary interest in any appropriation that has been or may be made for the suppression of Indian hostilities. I was employed by S. P. Storms, Sub-Agent, as Commissary a short time, and as Overseer the rest of the time; I was not the regular Commissary, but only acted in that capacity. The Indians who worked had sufficient rations issued to them; those that did not, had merely the privilege of gathering their natural food.

ALONZO KINSLEY.

DEPOSITION OF CHARLES PARDEE.

Charles Pardee, being duly sworn, says:

I am twenty-two years of age; I have resided in San Francisco for two months; doing nothing at this time; I lived prior to that time in Humboldt County. I know of nothing from personal knowledge of the hostilities in Mendocino County.

The witness was dismissed.

DEPOSITION OF JAMES TOBIN.

James Tobin being sworn, says :

I am forty years of age; I reside in San Francisco; am a merchant; have resided in California since one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine. I have been familiar with Mendocino County for nearly seven years; I have frequently been on the Indian Reservations; I have visited the places where the Indian Reservations have been established more than twice a year, for five years past. In consequence of the heads of the Indian Department, at Washington, having curtailed the amount of the appropriation, for Indian purposes, it has been impossible to feed the Indians in that section of country, to which our attention is now drawn; this fact is known to me personally. White people are permitted to settle in this region, and occupy the ground formerly occupied by the Indians, and the consequence is, depredations are committed on their stock by the Indians. I have always treated the Indians well; am well known by them, and speak a little of their language. I turned my horses out in Eden Valley one night, one having a rope on. This one they took, and led to a distance of a couple of miles, slaughtered, and eat. This is the first depredation that I know of my own knowledge. Since that time, I have seen the remains of stock killed by the Indians, in the vicinity of Round and Eden valleys. I know of their stealing and killing two valuable American stud horses. Over a year ago, Colonel Henley, for the purpose of protecting property from Indian depredations, and to protect the Indians from the consequences, at the hands of the white men, made an application to General Clarke, and had troops sent to Round Valley and Mendocino reservations. I conducted the troops to these places. The day after their arrival in Round Valley, the officer in command quarreled with the people, in my presence. That feud continues to this day. All these sad consequences are the result of the Department at Washington having acted as Mr. Bailey, (the Special Agent of the Indian Department,) advised, reducing the appropriation, from a sufficient amount to feed the Indians, to fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. Bailey stated to me, frequently, that he had not sufficient time to discharge his duty properly, being obliged to hurry so, that he could not spend more than two nights at each of the three places he visited with me.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

I know of my own knowledge that the Indians on the reservation in Round Valley are in want of the actual necessities of life. I never saw myself a white man killed by the Indians, but I know by reliable authority that some eighteen or twenty have been killed by Indians in that section; the Indians have told me of the killing of some of them; some of those have been killed within six months, and some previously. I have known of Indians being killed by white men; the only Indian I saw dead was hung by white men for the murder of Mr. Sam. Watt; I know of thirteen more being killed for the murder of Mr. Sam. Watt, and many more being killed by the white settlers for other murders and depredations. There is a very harsh feeling existing toward the Indians by the white settlers, in consequence of depredations committed on stock. Round Valley contains about sixty inhabitants. I conducted a portion of the Sixth Regiment of Infantry, under the command of Brevet Major

Johnson, Lieuts. Carlin and Dillon; about twenty-five men remained in Round Valley, under the command of Lieut. Dillon; thirty or forty I conducted to Mendocino Reservation, who were under command of Lieut. Carlin; I conducted them there in December one year ago; I was on close terms of intimacy with these officers; I learned that they were not pleased with the order to go there, as they had just arrived from crossing the plains; Major Johnson is the officer referred to in my direct examination who quarreled with the people in my presence; by the people I mean Mr. George White, who represented himself as one who wished to know, on behalf of the citizens, his views with regard to the conduct of Indian affairs; there was one man with him whose name I do not recollect; I do not know whether Mr. White was sent by the people or not; I heard the conversation which transpired between Mr. White and Major Johnson; Mr. White wished to know if they would be compensated for the stock killed by the Indians; Major Johnson said he did not know—he was there to keep peace between the Indians and white people, and protect the property of the white people, and he would permit no bad treatment of the Indians, whereupon high words ensued; this is the feud that I spoke of. I have been in Round Valley three or four times since troops were stationed there; I have heard of one expedition carried on by the troops, in which some of the inhabitants went as assistants, and one soldier was wounded by an arrow; some Indians were killed; I do not know how many; the cause of this expedition was the stealing of stock from the settlers, so I was informed; the stud horses that I spoke of, I am informed, belonged one to Mr. Hastings and the other to Col. Henley. There is a feeling of hostility existing between the citizens of Round Valley and the military. I have been employed as Special Agent by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs; I was so employed more than a year, ending July last; I am well acquainted with the nature and character of Indians in the northern part of California, and have had intercourse with them for about seven years; it is impossible for the Indians and whites to live together peaceably unless the Indians are fed; I have spent about two months yearly, for the last five years, in that section of the country, outside of the Indian Reservation. I think that there were upon an average upon the reservation in Mendocino County not to exceed three thousand five hundred Indians for the six months previous to the first of July last; I do not know the amount appropriated for those Indians. The Indians confessed to me to taking and killing my horse. I went with Col. Henley and heard him make application to Gen. Clarke for troops. I consider Mr. George White a gentleman of good standing in the community; I never was an eye-witness to any cruelty perpetrated by the whites on the Indians; when I first knew the Indians in Mendocino County I think they were hostile to the whites; I so thought because they presented themselves in large bands and endeavored to obstruct the passage of myself and others through their country. I know nothing more in regard to Mr. Bailey's duties excepting what he told me himself. I have no interest, either in stock or otherwise, in Mendocino County; I have no personal or pecuniary interest in any appropriation that has been or may be made for the suppression of Indian hostilities.

JAMES TOBIN.

DEPOSITION OF EDWARD DILLON.

Edward Dillon, being duly sworn, says :

I am twenty-five years old; am an officer in the United States Army; hold a commission of Second Lieutenant of the Sixth Regiment of Infantry, and am stationed at Round Valley, in command of a detachment of twenty-three men.

I have been in this valley in command, since January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine. My head-quarters are on the Nome Cult Indian Farm.

I have been in a position, by hearsay, or actual observation, to know all that has transpired in relation to Indian difficulties in this country; I mean in this valley, or contiguous.

Upon my arrival here, I found there were charges, upon the part of the settlers, of serious depredations on the part of the Indians. I was told that a large amount of stock was being killed daily, or weekly, and I understood that the settlers were in the habit of killing these Indians whenever stock had been killed, or supposed to be killed.

I saw nothing, however, of these depredations, myself, nor was anything reported, until I had been here two or three weeks.

I had endeavored, in the meanwhile, to make the citizens understand, that if depredations were committed, and evidence of the facts produced, I should punish the Indians myself, or turn them over to the civil authorities.

About this time, Mr. Gibson informed me that the Indians had driven some hogs from his house, and satisfied me of the truth of this assertion. I went, accompanied by Mr. Gibson, for the purpose of punishing the Indians who had committed this theft, and took a portion of my command with me. I soon discovered signs of Indians going towards the forks of Eel River, but discovered no signs of hogs.

I came to a rancharia which it seems these Indians must have entered. I told the Indians to come out, which they refused to do, and in consequence, it became necessary to fire the hut and to kill two Indians, one of my men having been previously wounded by an arrow, shot from a hole in the hut; no sign of hogs being found about the rancharia.

A few days after this, Mr. Hall, of Eden Valley, informed me that Indians had killed for him, several head of cattle and a stallion. I inquired if he knew the identical Indians, or the identical rancharia, by whom this act was committed. He replied, that he did not, but requested that I should go and chastise the Indians near the forks of Eel River, whom he supposed to be the guilty parties.

I told him I had no intention of making war upon innocent Indians, but must know the identical parties. I told him, moreover, that I had been informed that he had killed Indians, or men and squaws, without sufficient evidence of their guilt, and that if the citizens intended to take this matter in their own hands, it was useless for me to attempt to get the Indians upon the reservation, or to punish them, without knowing of their guilt.

I proposed to him to go with a party of men, on one side of the river, to bring these Indians in, while I went on the other side for the same purpose, and, that if, upon examination, the Indians proved guilty, I would assuredly punish them.

This, he agreed to do, and a party left this valley for that purpose. I

found no Indians myself, but heard, shortly afterwards, that Mr. Hall, and his party, were engaged near Eden Valley killing Indians, not having brought in one, as he agreed to do.

Within a month after this, I went to the mountains several times for the purpose of bringing in Indians charged with killing stock, but discovered, in no one instance, any evidence of their having done so.

I expressed myself very freely in regard to what I regarded indiscriminate killing of Indians, and the citizens, in consequence, at least some of them, seemed to think that I was unwilling to punish Indians upon such evidence as they considered good, and I do not recollect that any report was made to me for several months, except a letter from Mr. Hall, of Eden Valley, requesting me to send men there for his protection, which I did.

I heard, however, constantly, of Indians being killed in the vicinity of this and Eden valleys, and I have reason to believe that stock was also killed in the latter place.

About the last of May, Mr. Corbett, of this valley, reported to me that two cows had been killed by the Indians. I sent a party to examine into the circumstances, and three of the Indians, when taken, confessed the deed. Being unable to send them out of the valley, to be disposed of by the civil authorities, two of them escaped while prisoners, the third was turned over to Colonel Thos. B. Henley, who agreed to deliver him to the authorities, or dispose of him in such a manner that he would not return to this valley. From this time, till the organization of Captain Jarboe's Company, no depredations were committed in this valley, that I know of, though I heard of stock being killed in Eden Valley, and that Jarboe, before receiving his commission, was constantly employed in killing Indians.

In a conversation with Mr. Hall, of Eden Valley, subsequent to the one alluded to, I again told him that if Indians were killed in Eden Valley, as I had heard, upon insufficient evidence, he could expect no sympathy from me.

After Captain Jarboe had received his commission, he came into this valley about the time that Mr. Bland was killed, and sent me a note, requesting my co-operation in chastising the Indians that had killed Bland, and some near the forks of Eel River, accused of having driven off two hundred head of stock from Long Valley. I was engaged at this time in examining the evidence in the case of Mr. Bland, and was far from being satisfied of what Indians had killed him, or that he had even been killed at all, nor had I any evidence of any stock having been driven from Long Valley. I therefore declined to co-operate with Captain Jarboe, for the above reasons.

Since that occasion I have never been requested to examine into any case of Indian depredations, or been informed by any citizen that any had occurred.

I have been in command of the force stationed here since my arrival in this valley.

In speaking of my agreement with Mr. Hall, that I would take one side and he the other, I mean the Middle Fork of Eel River. I took the north side and he the south side.

I have stated that I had heard Jarboe was constantly employed in killing Indians. Captain Jarboe stated to me that he had attacked ten or twelve ranchos previous to receiving his commission.

I never made the remark to any one that I hoped the Indians would kill all the stock in this valley, or any other valley, but I did say that

Mr. Hall, of Eden Valley, could expect no sympathy from me, and I did not care if they killed all his stock.

Mr. Gibson satisfied me that his hogs had been driven out of his corral, by examination of the corral, and by seeing the tracks about the place; has been more than a year since. I cannot recollect all the circumstances that convinced me of the fact.

The troops now under my command were sent here at the instigation of Col. Henley, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, to protect the property of the citizens, and the property of the government upon the reservation, and the Indians upon the reservation.

I suppose there have been between three and four hundred Indians killed in the various expeditions in this vicinity against them; I base this proposition upon the information derived from others. I think that some time in August last, Col. Henley, with some eight or ten citizens of the valley, came to the quarters of Major Johnson, and stated, through Col. Henley, that a party of settlers had that morning attacked a rancharia on the middle fork of Eel River, and killed some ten or twelve Indians; that after having made the attack and killed the Indians, they found in the rancharia a horse's ear and tongue, or two of them, which they presented to Major Johnson, and asked him if he did not consider the evidence sufficient; he replied, that in this case it was perhaps true, that a cock had been killed, but this case was an illustration of the principles for which he contended, namely: that there was neither justice or law in punishing first and then condemning, the evidence of guilt not having been discovered until the Indians had been killed. I do not mean to be understood to say that Col. Henley was with the party who killed the Indians. Some time in April or May last, Thomas B. Henley brought to the reservation three Indians, which he stated he had brought from a rancharia on or near the forks of Eel River; that upon arriving at the rancharia he called the Indians out and told them to follow him to the reservation; one of them pretended to be lame, which Mr. Henley said he knew was not the case, and refused to come; Mr. Henley either stated that he killed him or had him killed, because the Indian would not come with him, because that from his looks, and other reasons, he considered him to be a bad Indian, and did not wish to leave him; he also stated in addition, that he did not know of the Indian having committed any depredation, but they were in too close proximity to him.

I believe that I have sufficient force now under my command to protect the citizens from Indian depredations in the immediate vicinity of the valley, say ten miles within this place, but if the citizens take this matter to their own hands and assume the right to punish Indians whenever they please, it would diminish very much, if not entirely, my control over them.

If the settlers should desist from punishing the Indians themselves, and the Indians should still continue to commit depredations, I should deem it my duty to bring them in at all hazards, and either to punish them myself or turn them over to the civil authorities, as in my judgment could be deemed proper.

I consider myself authorized to punish Indians for crime to any extent, consider my instructions, or construe them, as giving me authority to do so and punish Indians myself. I have never punished an Indian. I suppose there are about five hundred Indians of both sexes on the reservation at this time; there has been more.

At certain seasons sickness prevails to a great extent; they then leave the mountains, and while the harvest is in the fields they are able to

get food easier; again, they have been afraid of being attacked by Capt. Jarboe's command when they were here; on two occasions quite a panic prevailed among them; they came to my quarters in considerable numbers, saying that the bad white men were coming to kill them. The Indians on the reservation are receiving at present from three to six pounds of wholesome food per head to the working hands.

I have heard the testimony of Captain Rees relative to the treatment of the Indians on the Nome Cult Reservation, and believe it substantially true and correct.

The management of the reservation has been interfered with by citizens of this valley upon several occasions. Shortly after I came to the valley a Nevada Indian upon the reservation was badly beaten by one of the citizens of this valley, and a complaint was made to me both by the Indian and the Overseer; the Overseer stated there were certain reasons why he did not request the arrest of this man, but coincided with me in the opinion that the man should be brought to trial; I therefore arrested this man, in conformity to my orders at that time; the next day the citizens, twenty-five in number, came charging to my house, and demanding the release of this prisoner, stating if he was not released by the next morning they would take him from me by force; I declined to release him; stated to them I should fire into them if any attempt was made to pass my sentinel; for some reason they did not make the attack at the time stated; in the mean time the prisoner effected his escape. The prisoner did not make his escape through the collusion of the officers, or by any of their orders, nor until after the expiration of the time at which they threatened to take him from me by force; they persistently stated that they intended at some time to take him by force. I did not make any attempt to arrest the prisoner again, although he was in the valley, because I thought it proper to await further instructions from my immediate commanding officer, as it would be extremely hazardous with my small force at that time, fifteen men, to arrest the prisoner if defended by the number of men who threatened to take him. The name of the prisoner was Brigantine.

About this time a Yukiah squaw was reported by the Agent as having been taken by force from the reservation, with a request to arrest the man; I did arrest him, but upon examination found the evidence was such as did not warrant me in detaining him; I released him; his name was Norvall.

Some time in the month of June last Mr. Bland, now deceased, came upon the reservation without the consent of the Agent, and took two Indians whom he accused of having stolen some articles of clothing from him; he carried them to Williams' Valley, where he then lived, but before he had punished them a Corporal and party of men, sent by Major Johnson, arrived at his house, causing Mr. Bland to leave precipitately; the orders of this Corporal were to arrest Bland, and to bring him, together with any Indians at the house, to Major Johnson. The Corporal found no one in the house, except a squaw, who he brought over. The squaw said she did not wish to return to Bland's house, and was placed by the Overseer for protection, in a house occupied by a sick white man, on the reservation, and Mr. Bland was told that he would not be allowed to take her away. One or two nights after this he came into the house and forced the squaw off; he took the squaw by the arms and pulled her out of the door. The house was about twenty yards from the Overseer's house. The squaw escaped from Bland, as he himself told me, and went

to the mountains. I have never seen her since. This occurred some six weeks prior to the first rumor of Mr. Bland's death.

The statement made to-day by Captain Rees is substantially correct. In regard to the fences, I have seen them after they had been pulled down, and I know that they could not have been pulled down by Indians, from the fact that the rails were laid regularly aside, and that wagon racks, apparently just made, were seen in the gap, and that the fence was standing two hours previous to that time.

I have seen parties of white men, too far off to identify them, drive nules and horses into the reservation field.

During my residence in this valley, from observation and conversation with various parties, I am firmly of the opinion, that it is the object of certain parties to get rid of these Indians on the reservation for the purposes of possessing themselves of the land occupied by the government, and still further, to extend the stock range.

I wish also to state, that the term "hostile" cannot be applied to these Indians; I have never heard of their having killed but one man in the last eighteen months; nor have I ever heard of their threatening to burn a house; I have never heard of their burning a man at the stake; nor have I ever, on all these various attacks on the rancherias, of one white man being killed by Indians in their defense.

My orders, when I first came to this valley, were to arrest on good evidence any white man who interfered with the Indians or government property, and report the fact to my commanding officer.

My orders now are, to arrest no citizen for any act for which one citizen of this State might not lawfully arrest another. In such a case my orders are to detain him in custody, and report the fact to my commanding officer.

I made two unsuccessful attempts to arrest Mr. Bland, after he had left his cabin for the abduction of the squaw, and he afterwards sent me word that he would like to converse with me on the subject, and he came to my quarters and told me what I have above stated in relation to the abduction. I never attempted to arrest Mr. Bland for any other offense.

EDWARD DILLON,
Second Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, at Storms' Ranch, in Round Valley, this twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

J. B. LAMAR,
Chairman Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

DEPOSITION OF WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

William Robertson, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

Am thirty-one years of age; am a ranchero; I live in Ukiah Valley, Mendocino County; I have resided here and on Eel River since November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight; I have a wife here; in November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I took cattle from Judge Hastings on shares; first, two hundred and forty head of cattle, and in the following April there were forty-one or forty-two short; I sup-

pose the most of them were killed by the Indians; some of the cattle I saw after they were killed. In the last of April I received eight or nine hundred head more from Judge Hastings; from that time on, the Indians killed more or less, and I saw some wounded, and the remains of others. In August I took about twenty-eight riding horses and put them in a pasture about one-half mile from my house, and the first night that I put them in, the Indians killed five or six, that I saw; the next night they killed two horses and one mule, that I saw. Some time in January, or February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, I know the Indians killed two very valuable stable horses belonging to Judge Hastings; the horses were worth two thousand dollars; I did not see them killed, but I am satisfied that the Indians killed them.

The Indians confessed to me that they killed them, and said they intended to kill stock and men as long as they lived. I abandoned my stock, on account of the Indians, about two months ago, because the Indians would kill more than my part of the increase would come to, and they also sent word by an Interpreter (Mr. Howard) that they would kill me. I was afraid to leave my family there without proper protection; I allude to my residence on Eel River.

I expended nine hundred and sixty dollars taking these cattle up there, and worked myself all summer with two vaqueros, whom I paid, and gave up my contract on account of the Indians.

Several of the citizens from Round Valley, Little Lake Valley, and Redwood Valley, being together, some proposed to petition the Governor to send a company to protect the citizens and property in that section of country; they then drew up the petition. They met in the summer of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, on South Eel River; I think it was in June; there were between twelve and twenty citizens present; I think they all signed the petition.

After the signing of the petition, I think it was nearly two months until the volunteer company was organized. The company was organized under the command of Captain Jarboe and Lieutenant Wood; that was the first organization I knew of; this organization was made at Eden Valley; there the officers were elected, and the men signed the roll after Jarboe's commission had arrived. At the time I enlisted, I lived at Eel River; I had charge, through my contract with Judge Hastings, of the stock on Eel River and Eden Valley ranchos. Eighteen men enlisted at that time; a short time after the organization, they brought in, at different times, some prisoners, but I do not know when or how many. I remained at head-quarters most of the time as Camp-Keeper; I was in service one and a half or two months. While I was there, there may have been from six to twelve prisoners brought in, who were sent to the Round Valley Reservation; they consisted of women and children.

When the company was organized, Captain Jarboe said to his men that he would discharge any man who harmed a woman or child. I think Captain Jarboe brought the prisoners above referred to into camp. The officers stated that beef and horse-meat was found in these Indians' camp; I think all these prisoners were sent to Round Valley Reservation; these prisoners were treated kindly while I saw them. Captain Jarboe sent prisoners to Mendocino Reserve; I saw prisoners passing my camp, after I was discharged, under the care of Jarboe's men, who stated they were taking them to Mendocino Reservation; they comprised both sexes.

Feed and clothe a child, and he will follow you and leave his parents contentedly, but the old ones would not part with them because of their enmity to the whites; I allude to the Ukiah Indians; I never knew of an

Indian being killed or maltreated by the whites unless he had been doing mischief.

Two Indians confessed to me in Eden Valley, through an Indian Interpreter, that their tribe had killed the stable horses before referred to. The prisoners brought into my camp belonged to the Yamee tribe; I heard the men say some Indians were killed while taking these prisoners. Some month or more previous to the organization of Jarboe's company, a commission was sent through me, and two other gentleman, to Mr. Lacock, which he refused to act under. I read the commission.

One of my vaqueros told me one day when he came into camp, that his companion saw some Indians crawling on him, and warned him of the fact, when he discharged his pistol at the Indians, and both parties ran. All the stock I spoke of as having been killed, were the property of Judge Hastings. There is over ten thousand dollars worth of stock missing since I went to Eel River in November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight; I found one that was dead in the mire; I suppose it had been dead two months or more. This was the only whole carcass I ever found out of the first lot of cattle. I have no personal knowledge of these Indians attacking a man or residence. I have no personal knowledge of a white man attacking these Indians; I have heard of white men being killed by Indians; I have heard by general report; I have no personal knowledge of any one offering to procure, for pay, any Indian children. I know, by general notoriety, that some eight or ten, or more, white men, have been killed by Indians during my residence in Mendocino County. I have known these Indians near two years; I have always looked upon them as hostile Indians; they are not brave, but treacherous. I consider it dangerous for any white man to pass along the road through this section of country unarmed; I have traveled it a great many times, and only once without my pistol, and I never was attacked; I generally had my gun. It is notorious that a good many Indians have been killed during my residence in Mendocino County.

WM. ROBERTSON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this twenty-first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, at Ukiah City.

J. B. LAMAR,
Chairman Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

DEPOSITION OF S. S. DAVIS.

S. S. Davis, being duly sworn, says:

I am forty-eight years old; I am a farmer, and reside in Round Valley; and have lived here two years, and have a farm in this valley; I have some seven or eight hundred hogs, and three hundred head of American cattle; since September, one year ago, I have lost from time to time, I suppose about one hundred hogs and pigs, and have been informed by parties who have visited the Indian rancherias, that they had found in the rancherias carcasses with my ear marks upon them; during the last two years I have missed a great many head of cattle; and several calves were taken by the Indians from my field in the night; in the early part of this winter I missed the last that has been lost; much of this young

stock may have been destroyed by animals of the forest, and not by Indians; the stock of this valley range back in the hills from twelve to fifteen miles; I am of the opinion, and in fact, it is the general opinion of the settlers of this valley, that these depredations of Indians are committed by both those in the reservation and the Indians in the mountains, acting in collusion; the Indians seem to understand that the United States troops are placed here for their protection, and it is very difficult to convince the officers in command of these troops that the Indians are guilty of committing these depredations; ever since I have been in this valley the Indians have been in the habit of killing stock; I was not a member of Captain Jarboe's company, nor have I any interest in any claim against the State or Government, arising out of the organization of that company; at the present time we have no protection from the troops stationed here, nor from any other quarter, and are compelled to protect ourselves; I judge that Capt. Storms' Rancho has been the greatest loser of stock in this valley by the Indians; we are in a rather unpleasant fix here, and feel that we are working for the Indians; there is a fence between the citizens and the Federal troops here; I do not know that we have any feeling against the men personally, but we think they manifest indifference and neglect toward us when we ask that protection of our property.

SAMUEL S. DAVIS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this twenty-first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, at Storms' Rancho.

J. B. LAMAR,
Chairman Special Committee on Indian Affairs.

DEPOSITION OF GEORGE W. JEFFRESS.

George W. Jeffress, being duly sworn, says:

I am thirty-one years of age; I am a physician; I reside in Round Valley, on the Nome Cult Indian Farm, and am the physician of this reservation; I have lived in this valley eighteen months. When I arrived in this valley I learned that the Indians were killing the stock and the whites were killing the Indians. I know that at different times parties were formed and sent out from this valley for the purpose of hunting up Indians; but I do not know the result of those expeditions, excepting in one instance, I heard a man by the name of Pat Ward say that he had killed three Indians that morning. This was on the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine; he assigned no reason for killing them; I do not believe that scarcely a week passed up to four months ago that I did not hear reports that Indians had been killing stock. Ward was a laborer in this valley at that time.

There has been stationed on this reservation, for about a year, a company of from fifteen to twenty soldiers, a part of the time under the command of Major Johnson, and a part of the time of Lieutenant Dillon. On one occasion application was made to Lieutenant Dillon, by Thomas B. Henley, to send some soldiers out after some Indians whom he believed had stolen some of his hogs. Lieutenant Dillon, with several men, went after those Indians, and when they returned Lieutenant Dillon said that

ey had found the Indians that were accused and had killed two of them so refused to come out of the rancheria. I went to the rancheria but sccovered no evidence of there being any hogs in these Indians' possession.

I think the company of Captain Jarboe was first started by S. C. Hastings & Co., who had a large number of stock ranging between the South fork of Eel River and the Middle Fork, and who thought that the Indians were committing so many depredations in it that it was necessary have a volunteer company for the purpose of protecting their property and the lives of the men whom they had in their employ. By Hastings Co. I mean Hastings, Hall, and Robinson.

The preliminary steps of the organization of the company of Captain Jarboe were taken by Judge Hastings at Robinson's Camp, I think in April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, who drew up a petition directed to Governor Weller, asking for the appointment of a volunteer force to protect the people and property in the vicinity of Eden and surrounding valleys. I was then on my way to Fort Weller and had stopped at the place where this occurred. I think Mr. Dryden Lacoock was recommended in the petition as the Captain of the company.

After this there was a company formed under the command of Captain Jarboe. The mountains surrounding the valley are inhabited by Indians who are called the Ukiah tribe, and a portion of them the Wilackee tribe. The stock of the citizens of the valley range in these mountains herded, to a distance of six or seven miles. Of my own knowledge, I do not know the amount of stock killed by the Indians, but I believe the count of stock being killed by the Indians is frequently exaggerated, and this from instances within my own knowledge.

Cattle here, like those in all other places, die from starvation and disease, and during the past season I have seen several, not only in the valley, but in the foot-hills outside of the valley, and I have known the Indians on several occasions to come to the reservation and ask permission to remove the carcasses to their rancherias to eat.

I think, from my knowledge of the condition of the Indians, that they do not stock for subsistence, but I have no doubt that in many instances they kill for revenge. The Indians have never made any foray or incursion in the valley on the citizens. I do not consider them as hostile, but rather as a cowardly, thieving set of vagabonds; I do not consider that they are brave when two white men can drive twenty-five of them, and shoot them down while they are running. I know the fact that white men are in the constant habit of traveling through these mountains alone. I have never heard of these Indians attacking a white man or attacking a residence in this valley.

From my knowledge of the condition of things in this vicinity I do not believe there exists a present necessity for the existence of an armed force here for the protection of the property of the citizens; I think the citizens should take care of their stock. I think there is no danger in a white man traveling the trails from here to Tehama, or from here to Ukiah alone; but I would advise a man to go armed, for I do not know what might happen; I would also advise a man to go armed who travels in a country where there are a great many Spaniards.

I entertain no feelings of animosity against the citizens of this valley or their interests, indeed I feel quite the contrary.

Captain Jarboe's company never brought any Indians to this reservation, and I never heard of his taking any to the Nome Lackee Reservation.

tion. I think I should have heard of it if he had. I have heard that he took Indians to the Mendocino Reserve.

I never knew of an application having been made to the officers in command of the troops on this reservation for assistance, by any citizen, which was refused.

During the time I have been here I have heard of only one white man being killed by the Indians; his name was Bland. I knew Mr. Bland in his lifetime; he had a small ranch in the upper portion of Williams' Valley. I cannot say anything derogatory to his character.

It is a very common occurrence here that when men want work hands to go to any rancheria in the vicinity, or in the foot-hills, and take the Indians and put them to work; in some cases there may be inducements offered to the Indians.

I know William Pollard; his reputation for truth and veracity is good in this community; I never heard his veracity doubted.

Upon several occasions the management of this reservation has been molested by citizens of this valley. Fences have been torn down, and, on one occasion, a lock was broken and some squaws that had been confined by the Overseer for punishment were abducted.

I know of a band of hogs running wild in the mountains in this vicinity on North Eel River, which were hunted and some of them killed by white men; I know this because I was one of the party myself. This was about, or a little more than a year ago.

GEORGE W. JEFFRESS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, at Nome Cult Farm.

WM. B. MAXSON,
Of Assembly Committee.

DEPOSITION OF CHARLES McLEAN.

Charles McLean being duly sworn, says:

I reside in this valley; I have resided here nearly three years; I am employed by Mr. Storms; I stopped in Eden Valley last winter; I went there in the latter part of November, and remained till some time in March; there was considerable stock killed by Indians in the vicinity of Eden Valley, while I was there; I was one of a party of four who went out after Indians when we first found horses killed; we went out to where we had been informed the stock had been taken to, and found the remains of horses; we found the Indians, and killed, I believe, seven; I only know of three; those three were bucks. Vaughn said he had killed four; he did not tell me whether they were males, females, or children; we took no prisoners; some escaped when we attacked the rancheria; I do not know of my own knowledge, nor from the confessions of any one, of the intentional killing of women, or children, on any of the expeditions I was engaged in; on one expedition, the squaws and bucks ran into the brush together, and, I think, one or two squaws were killed unintentionally. I think that there is a necessity for an armed force to protect the lives and property of the citizens in this vicinity. I think I was

on three expeditions against the Indians, from Eden Valley; on the first expedition I was accompanied by Messrs. Hall, Smith, and Vaughn; I knew John Bland, in his lifetime; I was very well acquainted with him; I had known him about one year before his death; he was a man of good character; I heard him say that he had been arrested by Major Johnson; I do not know, of my own knowledge, what it was for; he told me it was for whipping an Indian, who had stolen something out of his house. They took the squaw that was living with him, and took her to the soldier's quarters; I saw her there, under guard; she had lived with him a two months previous to his arrest, that I know of; she was better king than the most of squaws.

CHARLES McLANE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me at Storms' Hotel, in Round Valley, this, the twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

J. B. LAMAR,
Chairman Special Committee on Indian Affairs.

DEPOSITION OF CHESLEY VAUGHN.

Chesley Vaughn, being duly sworn, says: I am familiarly known as Texas. I am about twenty years of age. I live in Round Valley. I have lived here since September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight. I consider this my home. I was a member of Captain Jarboe's company. I think I joined it about the fifth of October last. I think the company was formed to protect the stock and settlers in this vicinity, from the Indians. The Indians had committed depredations on stock prior to my joining the company. I have been out fighting Indians before I joined it. In the fall of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I went out after them in the mountains around Round Valley. I went once over on to Main Eel River, below the fork, in company with Mr. Lacock. Something over a year ago, I went out in company with Mr. Hall. I never was out with him but once when we did any Indians. Charles McLean, Mr. Smith, Mr. Hall, and myself, were all of the company.

The Indians that we were after at that time had killed some horses. We saw five or six Indians after they were dead. We fired into the ranch. Some were in the rancharia, and some were running, when killed. I took no prisoners. I saw none killed but bucks. I saw a good many men and children, who ran off while we were fighting. I think there were one or two squaws killed, but I did not see them. They were killed in the fight. I never knew of any one killing squaws or children, who were prisoners, nor did I ever hear any one say that he had done so. I never knew of any one, or any expedition that I was engaged in, killing a squaw or child intentionally.

After the fight to which I have alluded, we all four went to Mr. Hall's house together. I was with Captain Jarboe's company nearly three months. He always treated all the prisoners he had, while I was with him, kindly, and fed them well, and they staid with him without being released.

CHESLEY ^{His} VAUGHN.
Mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, at Storms' Hotel, in Round Valley, this, the twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

J. B. LAMAR,
Chairman on the part of the House.

DEPOSITION OF WILLIAM POLLARD.

William Pollard, being duly sworn, says:

I am thirty-six years of age; I am a stock raiser in Williams Valley; I reside at the reservation; I have resided in this section about three years next August; I was employed on the reservation by Colonel Henley, but am not now; I have not been employed for the last year on the reserve; I am acquainted with the character of the Indians in this vicinity; about the tenth or fifteenth of last September, I brought about one hundred and thirty head of cattle on to the North Fork of Eel River, about three or four miles from this place; I got some two or three hundred sheep from Mrs. Storms, and kept them in the valley; these sheep have been in Williams Valley about two or three months; my stock have been ranging within three or four miles of this valley, excepting some three or four head, which ranged in the forks of Eel River, some seven or eight miles from here; about a month ago I went to the Sacramento Valley; up to that time I had missed no stock, and on my way over I saw four or five head that were ranging in the forks of Eel River; I came back about a week ago and looked for these four or five head, and could not find them; I searched for them about one and a half days; these cattle may be in the hills or the Indians may have got them, I cannot tell which; when I went to Sacramento Valley I took one man with me; I had a knife and he had a pistol; there are Indians in the forks of Eel River and on the head of Stony Creek, but I saw none as I went over, or on my way back; if a man goes armed with a rifle or pistol, or anything of that kind, and goes along and minds his own business, I don't consider there is any danger, but I think there is danger if he goes alone unarmed; I have been more or less among the Indians for the last seven years; I consider it dangerous for a man to go unarmed in any Indian country; I never have been attacked by these Indians; I do not think there is a necessity at present for any additional armed force in this valley to protect the property of the citizens, other than that here, and I do not think there is any need of them; I have seen a great many cattle around in the hills this winter that have died a natural death, as there was no sign of their having been killed; the Indians eat these dead cattle, and the hides, and horns, and remains of these cattle, might be found in an Indian Rancharia, without being evidence that the Indians had killed the cattle; I have seen no dead horses or hogs; I have not seen the Indians gathering the carcasses this winter; but I have seen many times the Indians eating carcasses of dead animals that died a natural death; men are constantly traveling through these mountains alone; some go armed and some unarmed; I was not a member of Captain Jarboe's company, and have no claim, directly or indirectly, against the government for supplies furnished the company; I think there are about one thousand Indians between the North and South Forks of Eel River, and twenty miles northeast of

his place; three years ago I think there were twice as many; I live at head-quarters on the reserve, and pay no board; I do the blacksmithing work there which is enough to pay my board; I am not employed there, but just stopping there; I never had any stock killed on Eel River before I moved them to Williams Valley; I moved my stock from Eel River because the volunteers went up there and were fighting the Indians; an Indian came to me and asked me why the whites punished, and drove off, and killed those that behaved themselves in the place of those that were doing the devilments; the Indians said it was no use to behave themselves; I removed my stock because I was afraid that after the Indians were disturbed they would kill them; I made no contract with any one to do the blacksmithing; I make no charge for it; Mr. Bowers is an equal partner with me in the stock; there was never any difficulty with the Indians between the forks of the Middle Fork of Eel River; this is on the trail to Sacramento Valley; I never heard of the Indians committing any depredations in Eden Valley until the white men commenced fighting them; I do not know of any expedition ever going out to Eden Valley against the Indians until these men were killed between Gravelly Valley and Eden Valley; I do not know the names of these men, but I heard they were hunters and were killed up there; the first I ever heard of being killed in this country, were Indians; I heard of Indians killing stock before the whites killed Indians; I heard of Indians killing stock first, and about the same time I heard of whites killing Indians.

WILLIAM POLLARD.

Sworn to, and subscribed before me, at Storms' Hotel, in Round Valley, his twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

J. B. LAMAR,
Chairman Committee on Indian Affairs.

DEPOSITION OF JOHN LAWSON.

John Lawson, being duly sworn, says:

I am thirty-eight years of age; live in Round Valley; have lived here since the fall of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six; am a farmer and stock raiser. In the winter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six I lost twenty hogs; I found the meat in the rancharia. We went after the Indians; we shot three; the balance, five in number, were tried at the reservation, found guilty, and hanged; I have lost ever since until the last four months; I had about three hundred head of hogs little more than a year ago; the Indians have eat my hogs about as fast as I could raise them; I went out and killed one Indian. It is the common practice when the Indians kill stock to pursue them and kill them. About two years ago I hunted considerable in the mountains; did not consider it dangerous; I would not like to camp out alone without arms; one man alone, with arms, in the day time, could keep fifty Indians off; but at night they might crawl upon him and kill him; never have been attacked by Indians; I never have seen but one white man who was killed by Indians myself; I have heard of others being killed; I saw the body of

William Mantle, after he was killed; I do not know that Mr. Bland was ever employed upon the reservation.

I do not know that the settlers applied to the officers for aid against the Indians; I know that Lieutenant Dillon went out after Indians, and had a man shot.

I think the force here is sufficient to protect the settlers against the Indians, provided they would go out and look after the Indians. The troops have not been after the Indians but once or twice since they have been here; I understand that it is their business to protect the Indians on the reservation; I do not think the Indians are any worse than they were, or better than they were. There has been some fencing done since Capt. Storms left; they are making fence now. Since Capt. Storms left the reservation there has been a pair of bars closed; this has been an inconvenience to settlers going to the woods for timber; to some of the settlers the distance is double; I never have seen any one pull down the fence on the reservation; I have seen an Indian lead a horse about fifty paces distant through the fence, which was then down; he did not put it up. If the government would pay me for the stock I have lost I would give up my property and go away. I think the Indians are treated as well as they can be at the reservation.

On new year's day, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, Mr. Britton and eight or ten others came to my house and killed three Indians; they shot them; they alleged that they had been stealing; I did not believe they were guilty; they were shooting them when I came home; I understood that ten or twelve were killed by the same men on the following day at the reservation, and one or two at Mr. Bowen's; at that time I lived where Thomas B. Henley now lives.

JOHN LAWSON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, at Storms' Hotel, in Round Valley, this twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

J. B. LAMAR,
Chairman Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

DEPOSITION OF GEORGE E. WHITE.

George E. White, being duly sworn, says:

I am twenty-eight years of age; I am a stock raiser; I reside in Round Valley; have for over two years; I lost stock by depredations of Indians when I first came, and have been losing stock at different times ever since; I have lost hogs, cattle, and horses; I suppose the damage I have sustained from depredations of Indians, to be from five to ten thousand dollars; it is impossible to tell exactly the amount, from the way in which stock ranges in this country; there is an ill feeling existing between the citizens and the officer in command. Just before the troops came in, I lost some of my hogs and other property, and I went in pursuit of them, and on my way, I met Major Johnson, to whom I had been previously introduced; Mr. Tobin was with him; Major Johnson asked me where I was going; I told him I was in pursuit of the Indians who had stolen them, and that I intended to kill them if I found them with stock; he

told me if I killed any he would arrest me; I told Major Johnson that there had been some Indians encamped near my house, who had left the night before, and took with them some hogs and other property, leaving behind them a blind squaw, who told me that they had taken the property. He said that no Indians should be killed on such evidence as that; I also stated to him that I had been out about a week before, on an expedition against Indians, who had killed horses; I saw where they were killed, and we found the meat in the rancheria, but found no Indians. I also told him of several expeditions against the Indians, for killing stock, which we tracked to the rancherias, and where we had killed some Indians, and that I was glad he was coming provided, he would protect our stock; he said there must be no Indians killed, and he thought it was in his power to make the government pay for the stock killed; I told him that was all that could be asked, if he would do it. That was the first disagreement that I know of between the citizens and the officers; I was not a member of Captain Jarboe's company; I have no claim directly, or indirectly, against the government, arising out of the organization of Jarboe's company; the troops stationed here have been of no benefit to the citizens, but on the contrary, have been a great disadvantage, because Indians who commit depredations, go there and receive protection. The evidences that are sufficient to satisfy frontier men, they do not consider sufficient, and would take no notice of it. I think the citizens derived benefit from the operations of Captain Jarboe and company. I think that an armed force is needed to protect the lives and property of the citizens in this section. The Yukiah tribe are the worst Indians I ever knew to steal. On two or three occasions I have passed through the reserve fence, and found the stakes out, but I always put the fence up as I found it. While Captain Storms was there, there was a pair of bars for the convenience of settlers, but since he left, they have been taken away, and the passes closed up. The damage that I think the citizens of this and Eden Valley have sustained in consequence of depredations of Indians, is from one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

GEORGE E. WHITE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, at Storms' Hotel, in Round Valley, this the twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

J. B. LAMAR,
Chairman Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

DEPOSITION OF JAMES M. WILSEY.

James M. Wilsey, being duly sworn, says:

I am twenty-five years of age. I have resided in this valley going on three years. I am a stock raiser. There has been a good deal of stock killed in this vicinity. This winter, two years ago, I lost, I think, between twenty-five and fifty head of cows, steers, and calves. I know some of them were killed by Indians. I have seen some of the carcasses. I have been on expeditions against the Indians. I believe they were all killed by the Indians. I have lost stock, off and on, ever since. The last I lost, I think, was in January last. Last winter I lost about as many

more. Since then, I have lost a good many, but I cannot say how many, of my stock, and those under my charge. I brought seven hundred head into the valley. I never had any difficulty with the officers about Indians. They never came and took any from my house. There are a few stopping at my house. The employes of the reserve, I have heard, have taken some squaws from my house. I never took any Indians, (either squaws or bucks), by force, from the reserve, nor kept any, by force, at my house, nor know of any one doing so. I have two brothers living with me. I think an armed force is needed here to protect the property of the citizens from the depredations of the Indians. Since the United States troops have been stationed here I do not think they have been of any service towards suppressing Indian depredations. I knew John Bland well, in his lifetime. He was an honest, peaceable, and quiet man.

N. B. Witness corroborates the testimony of Mr. Bourne, in relation to the cause of Mr. Bland going in pursuit of the Indians.

Major Johnson sent a party of men to arrest Bland, and take all the Indians he had about him to the reserve. Mr. Bland saw them coming and went off, leaving his squaw at the house, whom they arrested and took to the reserve. She was rather a good looking squaw. I never knew him to use force to keep her, and she always appeared contented. The next day after she was arrested I saw her at the soldiers' quarters under guard. I don't know of her being charged with any crime or misdemeanor. She was standing in front of the Major's office, and the guard was walking back and forth, in front, with a musket. The last time I saw her she was under guard. I believe the officers and citizens are not generally on good terms.

J. M. WILSEY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, at Storms' Hotel, in Round Valley, this twenty-fifth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

J. B. LAMAR,
Chairman Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

DEPOSITION OF B. NEWMAN.

B. Newman, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am thirty-four years of age; am a married man; am a merchant; reside in Healdsburg, Sonoma County; I am a member of the firm of Kaskel, Mears, & Co., doing business in Ukiah City and Healdsburg. I do not know of any letter being received by our firm from Judge Hastings, authorizing Mr. Jarboe to purchase goods on account of himself and Col. Henley; but I was told, either by my Clerk or my partners, or perhaps both, that such a letter was received here, but I do not know that it was directed to our firm. I usually attend to business in Healdsburg, and visit this branch three or four times a year and remain here, on an average, about one week at a time. I have searched for the letter today and did not find it. Mr. Cohen was our Clerk in Ukiah City from the first of May last until about one month ago.

B. NEWMAN.

Sworn to before me on this twenty-third day of February, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty, at the town of Ukiah, Mendocino County.

M. O'FARRELL,
Chairman.

DEPOSITION OF ISAAC W. SHANON.

Isaac W. Shanon, being duly sworn, says:

I am thirty-four years of age; my present occupation is farming; I reside in Round Valley; I have resided here since August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven. During the time I have been here I have lost one ox; this was about the last of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight; I owned at that time about twelve head of cattle, forty head of hogs, and ten head of horses; since then my stock has increased to about two hundred hogs, thirteen horses, and seventeen head of cattle; my stock generally ranges within two miles of my residence; I live near the center of the valley; I do not consider my stock in as much danger of being killed as if they were running in the hills; I applied to Col. Henley for remuneration for my ox, as my Indians told me that Captain Weimen and Bucharo Sam, Indians from the reservation, had killed it; Henley replied that if he paid for one he must pay for all, and he would get himself into a pretty scrape—that I had better go and make satisfaction out of the Indians myself. I do not know that the Indians are committing at the present time depredations upon stock; there is as much talk within the last six weeks about the killing of stock as there was six months ago. I am in the habit of traveling through the mountains alone; I have never been attacked by the Ukiah Indians, but I have by the Wylackees; they reside about ten or fifteen miles northwest of this valley; this was about one year ago; the Ukiaks charged the Wylackees with driving away stock; myself and three others went out to see about it and drive the stock back; we were attacked by them, and I was slightly wounded by an arrow; since that time I have heard no charge against the Wylackees for killing stock; I have traveled armed and unarmed in the mountains among the Ukiaks, and have never been molested by them; I have been out with the citizens at three different times hunting Indians; at the time Mantle was killed we went out and killed fourteen Indians; we found the pants of Mantle in the rancheria; I consider the Ukiaks as low thieves rather than hostile, from the fact that they will not from fear molest a man, but from the complaint constantly being made I think them thieves. I know of no depredations being made by any citizen upon the reservation; one Indian was killed upon my ranch by some of Jarboe's men; they said the Indian had deserted them; the Indian had lived with me from April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, until he was killed, in October last; this Indian had obtained permission to go into the mountains; he was taken prisoner by Jarboe, and carried to Eden Valley; there he escaped from them and returned home; a squaw was also wounded at the same time; another squaw that went out at the same time I have never seen since; whenever I went out I always endeavored and did get the guilty Indians. I think the force now stationed here sufficient in numbers to protect the lives and property of the citizens; I think there is some bad feeling existing between the citizens and the troops; I can hardly tell the reason;

there are some hard customers here, who have always done as they please, and they do not like to be restrained. I generally stay at home and mind my own business. On the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, a party of citizens came to my house and said that they came to kill my Indians, because some Indians had been stealing; I told them that I wanted my Indians to work for me, and they must not hurt them; one of the party stated that they had killed some Indians at Lawson's and some at Bourne's; Bourne was of the party, so was Pat. Ward; four or five of the party were drunk; they told me to pick out the Indians I wanted to work, and they intended to kill the remainder; they left my house without killing any. As between the whites and the Indians, I think the Indians have been most abused.

I. W. SHANON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this twenty-eighth day of February, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty, at the Nome Cult Farm.

WM. B. MAXSON
Of the Assembly Committee.

DEPOSITION OF JACKSON FARLEY.

Jackson Farley, being duly sworn, says:

I am thirty-nine years of age; I am a farmer; I reside in Long Valley; I have done so for near three years; I was one of the first settlers in the valley; I have a farm there, and am raising stock. The valley is thickly settled; I suppose there are about one hundred voters in the valley and vicinity. The Indians, when I went there, were wild, and we could not get anywhere near them. The first stock killed there by Indians were three horses and a cow, belonging to me. This occurred about the month of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine. I cut up one of the horses and found arrow-heads in him. I applied to Captain Ford, and he requested me not to interfere with them, and said that when they took winter quarters he would secure them, which he never did. Those Indians are there yet; they are not killing any stock now that I know of. The next stock they killed was a year ago this winter, when they killed some six or seven head of stock belonging to Captain Ford, and he then took his stock away. The next stock that was killed was in November last, one milch cow, which belonged to me. After some days search I found the remains of the cow, and in searching for the Indians I found the remains of the horses in another rancheria, one of which I believe to have been a horse of my own, for which I had refused five hundred dollars. I went home, and got together a few of my neighbors, and we went out to punish them; we killed three or four of them; the rest all escaped; I have lost eleven head of horses by Indians since I went there; five of them were of the best quality of American horses. The cattle and horses which I have lost were worth three thousand dollars. Messrs. Lambert, Woodman, Hall, and several others, have had stock killed. I suppose Mr. Woodman has had killed since last fall one hundred head of stock. I

walked along one evening and counted forty-eight head, which I suppose belonged to Mr. Woodman, because they were on his range.

The expedition I spoke of was the first against the Indians there. About three months ago a company was organized in the valley, under my command. Previous to that the citizens sent two petitions to the Governor, applying for protection; I signed the petitions; I think the company consist of forty-six men; Mr. Frazier is my First Lieutenant; the company turns out on the call of the Captain; I never called them out except when stock had been killed. I have always endeavored to get only those Indians who had committed the depredations. I have been out at different times with the company twenty days; I think we have killed one hundred and fifty or two hundred Indians; we have taken twenty-two prisoners, whom I sent to the Mendocino Reserve.

The Callya-Pomas Indians, I think consist of six hundred in all; they, so far as I know, have not killed any stock, and say they will not if the whites will not kill them, and we have never troubled them. Those who have been killing stock are Tartars and Yukias. I think it is necessary that the settlers in Long Valley should have protection for their property. The stock of the citizens roam around from five to ten miles from the valley in the hills. Messrs. Buttner and Woodman have moved their stock from the valley for fear that the Indians would kill them.

JACKSON ^{His} ~~X~~ FARLEY.
Mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, at Storms' Ranch, in Round Valley, this twenty-sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

J. B. LAMAR,
Chairman Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

DEPOSITION OF JEREMIAH LAMBERT.

Jeremiah Lambert, being duly sworn, says:

I am forty-one years of age; I reside in Long Valley; I am a stock-raiser; I have resided in Long Valley two years last fall; I have lost nine head of horses which I believe to have been killed by Indians, and in some of which I have found arrow heads; I saw them in camp, and knew them by the iron on the hide; I considered them worth four hundred and fifty dollars; they were killed during last fall, and the present winter; the Indians have killed stock recently.

Mr. Woodman has lost a good deal of stock; I have seen a good many of the carcasses where they were killed. About one year ago or a little more, I saw an Indian shoot an arrow into a cow belonging to Captain Ford; I was hunting horses at the time; Captain Ford had about fifty head of cattle in the valley, which he took away in March last. There is a company there under Captain Farley; I belong to it; I went out three times with the company; we went out and found two horses in a rancharia, and killed several of the Indians. Three or four times we went out, and found meat in the rancharias; I believe it necessary that protection should be afforded to the settlers in Long Valley; Mr. Farley, and a man who has with him, have lost eight head of horses to my own knowledge;

we tracked them to the rancharia. I saw Captain Jarboe and a few men with him in Long Valley, about two or three months ago.

JEREMIAH ^{His} ~~X~~ LAMBERT.
Mark.

DEPOSITIONS OF C. J. SMALL, J. H. HILDRETH, JOHN A. JOHNSON, J. D. HASKINS, AND JOSE MARIA.

C. J. Small, J. H. Hildreth, John A. Johnson, J. D. Haskins, and José Maria, being duly sworn, depose as follows:

On the day before yesterday we started in pursuit of some Indians that had been stealing stock, having been informed by B. Burch that he had seen the trail where Indians had been driving stock. We went to the spot where Burch had seen the tracks; found them (the tracks) and followed in pursuit of the Indians; we continued to follow the sign until we came to the camp, where we found signs of meat which the Indians had left; the Indians had themselves left; we then followed them until we found the rancharia and Indians—on the evening of the twenty-eighth instant, about fourteen miles southeast of Eden Valley—and attacked the Indians, killing two bucks and wounding three Indians; one of the latter was a squaw, who was shot accidentally; the others escaped; there were about fifteen in camp. We took one child prisoner, it having been deserted by those who fled. We found in the rancharia remains of horses.

J. D. HASKINS,
JOHN H. HILDRETH,
C. J. SMALL,
JOHN A. JOHNSON,
JOSE ^{His} ~~X~~ MARIA.
Mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before me at Eden Valley, this twenty-ninth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

J. B. LAMAR,
Chairman Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

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REPORT
OF
COMMISSIONERS
CALIFORNIA WAR DEBT.

CHARLES T. BOTTS.....STATE PRINTER.

R E P O R T .

Mr. PRESIDENT :—The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the Report of the Commissioners of the California War Debt, beg leave to make the following

REPORT:

Upon examination we find that the entire war indebtedness of the State up to January first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, principal and interest, amounted to nine hundred and twenty-four thousand, two hundred and fifty-nine dollars and sixty-five cents.

That in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four Congress made an appropriation to pay the full amount of this indebtedness.

That the State of California took no direct action to obtain this fund until the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, when Commissioners were sent by the State to Washington charged with power to receive and disburse this sum to the bondholders.

That they upon the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, first commenced the payment of bonds under the law of Congress, paying the principal in full, with interest up to January first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

That the coupons for interest which accrued from January first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, up to September first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, after being detached from the bonds and stamped by the Commissioners, were returned by them to the bondholders, and that the total amount of these coupons now outstanding, together with certificates issued by the Commissioners for fractional parts of coupons on the Twelve Per Cent. Bonds, is one hundred and seventy-two thousand, eight hundred and twenty-eight dollars and fifty-four cents, for the payment of which no provision has yet been made. There can be no doubt but that the State should have paid this interest as the same fell due. The laws authorizing the issuance of the bonds provided that the interest should be paid on the Twelve Per Cent's., semi-annually, on the first days of March and September of each year, and on the Seven Per Cent's., annually, on the first day of January of each year, from and after their issuance. The bonds carried this pledge upon their face; the cou-

pons attached promised the same. The bonds were transferable by delivery, and no doubt passed through many different hands. Parties purchasing had a right to expect that the interest would be paid by the State as set forth on the face of the bonds. They were signed by the Controller and Treasurer of State, indorsed by the Governor, stamped with the seal of State, and it is strange that the solemn pledge of the State should not ere this have been fulfilled.

A majority of the holders of this indebtedness have, however, as your committee are informed, expressed a willingness to surrender their evidences of indebtedness—that is to say, their unpaid coupons and certificates, and receive in lieu thereof bonds of the State payable at some future date. Certainly, the State cannot refuse to do this. In response to this, your committee have prepared a bill, which is herewith reported, authorizing the funding of this debt, and the issuance of bonds payable in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, containing a provision that if the General Government shall make provision for the payment of the same at an earlier date, the State shall have the privilege of calling them in by giving sixty days notice, from and after which time they shall cease to bear interest.

In recommending the passage of this bill your committee have only to add that they feel that at best the State has been strangely tardy in providing for the payment of this indebtedness, and they hope that the same may be favorably and at once considered by the Senate.

WATKINS,
Chairman.

REPORT

OF

COMMISSIONERS OF CALIFORNIA WAR DEBT.

To His Excellency,

JOHN G. DOWNEY,

Governor of California :

SIR :—The undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the act of April nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, to liquidate the War Debt of the State, beg leave to state :

That since their last report, which was dated January fifth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, they have certified for redemption bonds and coupons amounting in all to fifty-seven thousand, six hundred and thirty-three dollars and fourteen cents, which added to the amount then reported, eight hundred and forty thousand, six hundred and forty-eight dollars and sixty-five cents, makes up a total of eight hundred and ninety-eight thousand, two hundred and eighty-one dollars and seventy-nine cents redeemed, leaving a balance outstanding of ten thousand, nine hundred and fifty dollars in bonds, which last sum, together with the interest thereon to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, is fully provided for by the appropriation made by Congress. After these outstanding bonds and coupons shall have been redeemed there will still remain a balance of the appropriation unexpended amounting to about ten thousand dollars, but which will not be available to the State, as will hereafter be made to appear. This excess was caused by taking into the estimate on which the appropriation was made warrants or certificates issued before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and not funded prior to that date.

By reference to our former report you will ascertain the difficulties we had to encounter at Washington when attempting to discharge the duties imposed on us by the act under which we were appointed. That act provided first for the payment of the whole twelve per cent. bonds, with accruing interest up to the date of redemption, and to advertise for bids and give the preference to the lowest bidders among the holders of the seven per cent. bonds, but under the construction given by the Secretary

of War to the acts of Congress referring to the appropriation, it was found impossible to carry out these provisions literally. None of the money appropriated could, under the construction referred to, be applied to the redemption of bonds issued after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, nor to the payment of interest accruing since that date. We had, therefore, to abandon the business altogether, or by conforming to the opinion of the Secretary of War, pay the principal, and thereby stop the accruing interest.

As before shown, the sum appropriated by Congress was sufficient to pay all the principal and interest due on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four. Having obtained the decision of the Secretary, we advertised and gave notice to the bond-holders that we were ready to redeem the bonds and coupons due at that date (January first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four), and that all bonds would cease to bear interest after the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six. Accordingly, the bond-holders came forward and in good faith gave up their bonds on our certificates, and received payment thereon. The coupons falling due between the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and the first of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, which were unprovided for at the time the bonds were redeemed, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of one hundred and seventy-two thousand, eight hundred and twenty-eight dollars and fifty-four cents, were retained by the bond-holders, but the coupons which would have become due after the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, amounting to the sum of three hundred and forty-four thousand, six hundred and sixty-nine dollars and seventeen cents, were given up, and are now in our possession, less those attached to the few bonds not yet redeemed. By the course thus pursued, we were enabled to relieve the State from this accruing interest, which would, as shown, had the bonds been allowed to come to maturity, have increased the debt three hundred and forty-four thousand, six hundred and sixty-nine dollars and seventeen cents, and for the payment of which the faith and honor of the State is pledged.

No provision has as yet been made for the payment of the coupons yet outstanding, amounting to the sum of one hundred and seventy-two thousand, eight hundred and twenty-eight dollars and fifty-four cents. The act of February fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, under which the twelve per cent. bonds were issued, provided that the interest should be "payable annually or semi-annually," and the bonds were issued with semi-annual coupons attached. The act of May third, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, under which the seven per cent. bonds were issued, provided that the interest should be paid annually, and the bonds were issued with annual coupons attached. The Legislature has never made provision for the payment of any of this interest, although the whole amount has now been due more than three years.

Good faith on the part of the State requires that these coupons should be redeemed, either by issuing to the holders, as many of them have requested, bonds bearing interest, or by payment in cash. The latter course is preferable if the condition of the treasury will permit, as the amount is long overdue; and under the provisions of the laws authorizing the issuance of the bonds, and by the terms of the bonds themselves, the State was bound for the payment long since. Indeed it is always better for the State to pay such indebtedness in cash if possible, and then to call on the General Government for remuneration, for by so doing officers will

be held to a more strict accountability, accounts and vouchers will be subjected to a closer scrutiny, and, in consequence, Indian wars will not be too lightly engaged in.

The coupons heretofore referred to, which would have become due after the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, are as stated, now in our possession. The law at present does not authorize us to make any disposition of them. We therefore ask for permission to turn them over to the State Treasurer, to be by him destroyed, or to make such other disposition of them as the Legislature may direct.

We also request that we may be relieved from all further duties under the act by which we were appointed. There are only twenty-nine bonds of all descriptions now outstanding, with which we would have anything to do, and the duty of certifying to them can very well be devolved on some of the State officers, to whom we might be authorized to deliver the books and papers of the commission.

Herewith, we submit for your inspection, a tabular statement, prepared by the very efficient Clerk of the Board, A. J. F. Phelan, Esq., which will be found full and comprehensive.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. DENVER,
SAM. B. SMITH,
Commissioners California War Debt.

SACRAMENTO CITY, January 30, 1860.

STATEMENT
OF
CALIFORNIA WAR DEBT.

TABULAR STATEMENT

Of Redemption of War Bonds at Washington City, D. C.

No.	\$100	\$250	\$500	\$1,000	\$1,000	Denomination.	Amount.
Number of Bond...	260	.....	.....	.....	.....	Seven per Cent..	\$26,000 00
Number of Bond...	93	.....	.....	.....	Seven per Cent..	23,250 00
Number of Bond...	373	.....	.....	Seven per Cent..	186,500 00
Number of Bond...	324	.....	Seven per Cent..	324,000 00
Number of Bond...	177	Twelve per Cent	177,000 00
							\$736,750 00
Interest paid on Seven per Cent. Bonds							48,214 68
Interest paid on Twelve per Cent. Bonds.....							55,683 97
Total							\$840,648 65

TABULAR STATEMENT

*Of Redemption of War Bonds since Return of Commission to California, to
Date.*

No.	\$100	\$250	\$500	\$1,000	\$1,000	Denomination.	Amount.
Number of Bond...	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	Seven per Cent..	\$2,400 00
Number of Bond...	7	.....	.....	.....	Seven per Cent..	1,750 00
Number of Bond...	19	.....	.....	Seven per Cent..	9,500 00
Number of Bond...	15	.....	Seven per Cent..	15,000 00
Number of Bond..	20	Twelve per Cent	20,000 00
							\$48,650 00
Interest paid on Seven per Cent.....							2,514 14
Interest paid on Twelve per Cent							6,469 00
Total.....							\$57,633 14

RECAPITULATION OF BONDS REDEEMED.

Bonds and Interest.	Amount.
Total amount of Bonds Redeemed	\$785,400 00
Total amount of Interest paid.....	112,881 79
Total ..	\$898,281 79

A M O U N T

*Of Appropriation made by the General Government for the Payment of the
Seven and Twelve per Cent. War Bonds issued by the State of California,
up to Jannary first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.*

Bonds and Interest.	Amount.
Principal and Interest	\$924,259 65
Redeemed as above.....	898,281 79
Balance	\$25,977 86

AMOUNT OF BONDS TO BE REDEEMED.

Description.	Amount.
Seven per Cent.—12 of \$100, each.....	\$1,220 00
Seven per Cent.—5 of \$250, each.....	1,250 00
Seven per Cent.—7 of \$500, each.....	3,500 00
Seven per Cent.—2 of \$1,000, each.....	2,000 00
	\$7,950 00
Twelve per Cent.—3 of \$1,000	3,000 00
Up to January 1, 1854, exclusive of Interest	\$10,000 90

The above sum of ten thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars, and the interest thereon up to January first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, will be paid by the General Government on certificate of Commissioners, when presented.

Interest, Etc.	Amount.
Interest due to Bondholders, for which the General Government has made no appropriation—Coupons three, four, and five, on Seven per Cent. Bonds redeemed herein.....	\$109,828 54
Interest due to Bondholders, for which there is no appropriation by the General Government—Coupons six, seven, eight, nine, and ten, on Twelve per Cent. Bonds, with Certificate of twenty dollars on each Bond.....	63,040 09
Total.....	\$172,868 54

The above is the accrued interest on all the bonds redeemed from the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, to September first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, the time of redemption.

The amount of Interest Coupons saved to the State by the plan of redemption is as follows :

Interest Coupons.	Amount.
Coupons of Interest due on all the Seven per Cent. Bonds issued up to January first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four—from the time of redemption, September first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, to their final redemption by statute, May second, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.....	\$236,669 17
Coupons of Interest on all the Twelve per Cent. Bonds issued up to January first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, from the time of redemption, September first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, to their final redemption by statute, March first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.....	108,000 00
Total.....	\$344,669 17

NUMBER OF BONDS

Issued in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, now outstanding.

Denomination.	Amount.
One hundred and thirty-one of one hundred dollars each...	\$13,100 00
Fifty-eight of two hundred and fifty dollars each.....	14,500 00
Twenty-one of five hundred dollars each.....	10,500 00
Interest not added.....	\$38,100 00

The above bonds, amounting to thirty-eight thousand one hundred dollars, issued since January first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, were not included in the terms of the appropriation made by Congress.

The following is a statement of the amount due, by the State of California, to bondholders, and unprovided for by the General Government, on all the Seven and Twelve per Cent. Bonds issued by the State for the suppression of Indian hostilities :

Statement.	Amount.
Interest due to Bondholders on Bonds redeemed.....	\$172,868 54
Interest due to Bondholders on Bonds to be redeemed—the principal and interest, up to January first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, provided for.....	2,443 85
Principal on Bonds issued in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.....	38,100 00
Probable Interest on same to date.....	5,000 00
Total.....	\$218,412 39

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MAJORITY REPORT
OF
THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE
ON THE
BULKHEAD.

MAJORITY REPORT.

Mr. PRESIDENT :—The Special Committee to whom was referred Senate Bill, No. 167, An Act in relation to a Sea Wall or Bulkhead in the City and County of San Francisco, have had the same under consideration, and the majority of said committee herewith return said bill, with the following report upon the same :

As is shown by the surveys of the United States Topographical Corps and of James P. Robinson, Civil Engineer, between the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three and one thousand eight hundred and sixty, outside the water line, as established by the Legislature of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one—and which stand as undisputed facts—the increase of mud on the city front of the city of San Francisco has been as follows : At Vallejo Street, fourteen feet ; at Pacific Street, eighteen feet ; at Jackson Street, twenty-five feet ; at Washington Street, twenty-three feet ; at Clay Street, thirty feet ; at Commercial Street, sixteen feet ; at Market Street, twenty feet ; at Mission Street, sixteen feet. In the opinion of the undersigned, a shoaling of the waters of the harbor of San Francisco so unprecedented can only be attributed to the filling in of the water lots and streets immediately back of the said line of the city front and within the limits of said city, as fixed by said act of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one. We find as inevitable results from these physical facts, that unless a substantial and permanent retaining wall shall be constructed, that will hold and retain the loose material with which the water lots and streets are filled up, it will be utterly impossible to maintain the integrity of the city front, as established by the act of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and that the shoaling now going on will rapidly increase, until, at no distant period, the anchorage ground outside said city front will be wholly destroyed, and the approach of all classes of shipping will be rendered totally impracticable. That, in the present condition of things, the warehouses are necessarily located at a long distance from the water line front and the place of lading and unlading of ships, thereby compelling an unnatural and expen-

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sive movement of all merchandise to the warehouse from ships arriving at San Francisco, and again compelling another like movement of the same merchandise, on distributing it to the consumer in the interior; that thus, a very heavy charge upon the consumer is placed upon all merchandise passing through the port of San Francisco.

That it is one of the primary objects in the present system of trade to cheapen the charges on merchandise *in transitu*; that by the proper construction of this work warehouses can be constructed near the water line front, thereby bringing the vessel and the warehouse into close proximity, and thus lessening, in a great degree, the charges upon all merchandise passing through that port. It is estimated that there is near a million tons of merchandise passing through that port per annum; and if the warehouses were placed as they should be, the saving to the consumer in the State at large would be at least one-half dollar per ton, thereby producing to the people of this State an economy of at least five hundred thousand dollars each year. To accomplish this end, at other places, some of the most expensive and extensive public improvements of the present period have been undertaken and carried on in the cities of our own and other countries. For example—the Atlantic Dock, at Brooklyn, costing one million of dollars; the Basin and Pier, at Albany; the Birkenhead Docks, opposite Liverpool, costing over thirty million of dollars; the London Docks, costing twenty million; the St. Katherine's Docks; the East and West India Docks, and Victoria Docks—all costing enormous sums of money. These are comparatively few instances to those we might enumerate, showing the efforts that are made to cheapen the cost to the consumer of all articles of consumption. All these improvements have been undertaken and completed by private companies acting under legislative enactments securing to them a safe guarantee for the capital invested, and, in some instances, a return of a fixed rate of interest upon their capital. Legislative committees by whom this subject has been previously considered, have taken a similar view, and have reported favorably upon bills embracing the general features of the one before us, as will appear by the following synopsis:

A bill providing for the construction of a sea wall, or bulkhead, similar in its provisions to the one now before the Legislature, was introduced at the session of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight. The Committee on Commerce and Navigation unanimously reported in its favor. (See Senate Journals of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, page four hundred and fifty-three.) At the same session, a bill providing for a bulkhead, and also an extension of the city front, was introduced, and its rejection unanimously recommended by the committee, to whom the same was referred. Among the names of the applicants for that franchise, were those of some of the most prominent and active persons, now in opposition to the building of a bulkhead, and to the present bill.

In one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, also, a bill similar to the present one was introduced, and referred to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, which committee reported in favor of its passage. At the same time, another bill for a bulkhead, and an extension of the city front, was introduced. The committee again recommended its indefinite postponement. The applicants for this franchise are now also among the most prominent and active opponents of the bill now before the Legislature. At the same session, of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, a bill similar in its provisions to the one had under consideration by your committee, was introduced in the Assembly, and a select committee of five were appointed to proceed to San Francisco, and report as to the ne-

cessity of a bulkhead and abutment wall along the front of the city of San Francisco. This committee spent ten days actively engaged in taking testimony. Four of the committee reported in favor of the immediate necessity for the construction of the work contemplated in the present bill; the other member of the committee admitted the necessity of the work, but thought the requirement not immediate.

Therefore, we herewith return the bill with the annexed amendments, and recommend that the same, when so amended, be passed.

ANDERSON,
Chairman.
WATKINS,
EDGERTON.

AMENDMENTS.

Amend section two as follows:

Strike out after the words "in width," in the written bill, the words "aforesaid, and also the wharves and piers hereinafter by this act provided for," and insert the words, "hereinafter referred to."

Between the words, "with" and "and," seventh line, insert "except from Pacific to Clay Street, it shall be located one hundred and ten feet outside of said water line, said space to be used for the purposes of a public street, as well as a bulkhead, and from Clay to Market Street, it shall be located on a line running from the outside line of Clay Street to the outside line of East Street, at Market."

Amend the same section, (two) by adding thereto, the following:

"Provided, that said bulkhead, or sea wall, throughout its entire length and breadth, shall be, and remain forever, a public street or thoroughfare."

Amend section four, fourth line, by striking out the word "upon," and insert therefor, "in case on the actual construction of said work."

Strike out section six, and add the following:

"After the first and second sections of said bulkhead or sea wall shall have been completed, a third section shall be constructed, which shall consist of all the line referred to in section two of this act, after deducting the first and second sections of the work, as referred to in section four, which shall be constructed upon the same terms, and within the same periods of time, as provided for the construction of the first section."

Amend section seven as follows:

Add, after the word "law," line twenty-second, "It shall not be in the power of said Dock and Wharf Company, or of the city of San Francisco, or of the Board of Supervisors of the city and county of San Francisco, to take from the proprietors of water lots, along the said water front, who are in possession under deeds executed by the State of California, or the Land Commissioners of said State, any of said lots, without first providing for just compensation, as provided for in said railroad laws."

Amend section nine, by adding in line two, printed bill, before the period, the following:

"And *provided*, also, that said bulkhead shall be constructed entirely of stone."

Amend section ten, by striking out in the fifth line, printed bill, the words "or sheds," and inserting between the words "offices" and "toll," in the same line, the word "and."

Amend section eleven, by inserting, line two, printed bill, in the blank, the word "seven."

Amend same section by adding thereto, "said bulkhead, or sea wall, and all structures, wharves, and property, of every description, appurtenant thereto, shall be assessed and taxed for State purposes."

Amend section seventeen, by adding thereto, "all the rights, privileges, franchises, works, and structures, referred to in this act, or appurtenant thereto, shall revert to the State of California, free of cost or charge, at the expiration of fifty years from the passage of this act."

MINORITY REPORT

OF

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

ON THE

BULKHEAD.

MINORITY REPORT.

Mr. PRESIDENT:—The undersigned, a minority of the special committee to whom was referred Senate bill No. 167, entitled An Act in relation to a Sea Wall or Bulkhead in the City and County of San Francisco, report thereon as follows:

Since the decision of a majority of the committee the undersigned have been so much engaged in personal attendance at the sessions of the Senate that they have been unable to incorporate in this report all their objections to this bill. But they regard this as a matter of little moment, for the project having been before the Legislature, year after year for four consecutive sessions, has given rise to so much argument in the legislative halls and the public press that it is well understood.

The projectors of this scheme, unbaffled by defeat in four successive Legislatures, and unabashed by the rebuke so unequivocally administered to them on those occasions, and more recently by the Executive Department of this State, persist in their attempt to carry out this measure. If it be true, as stated by one of the Trustees of the San Francisco Dock and Wharf Company, on his examination before the committee, that since its organization the company has engaged in no business whatsoever, save in the business of endeavoring to obtain a grant from the Legislature of the privileges, franchises, rights, and properties, embraced in this bill, still it must be confessed they have not been idle.

The projectors of this scheme, whether in their individual or corporate phase, have for many years brought to bear upon its passage through the Legislature all the means which intellect, craft, and foresight, could devise. These means have reached their utmost efficiency through organization and system, and they have been stimulated to the highest degree of action by the vast treasure which lies on the very threshold of success.

In the opinion of the undersigned the foregoing remarks are pertinent and argumentative. They are intended to call to mind the fact that for the many years during which this scheme has been afoot, there has been

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a systematic attempt on the part of its projectors to procure evidence in favor of the necessity of a bulkhead, and to bring about such necessity, if that were possible. They have acted on the offensive throughout. They are the vulture interest. They have produced their facts, their testimony, and arguments, to meet the exigencies of their case. They have done all that ingenuity, money, system, time, combination, and a prize of inestimable value, could enable them to accomplish.

On the other hand, the city of San Francisco, like all other large communities which it is designed to plunder, has conducted its defense spasmodically. It has organized its forces under the enemy's guns, and drilled its militia under the fire of the trained soldiers of the bulkhead. It has roused itself on the occasion sudden to meet the danger when most imminent, and relapsed into inertness when the assailants have been repelled. But despite the want of forecast and systematic opposition on the part of the city of San Francisco, the undersigned are persuaded that it has been demonstrated beyond a reasonable doubt that the sea wall, or bulkhead, proposed by this bill, regarded in the light of an improvement to the harbor, is unnecessary in the first place, and impracticable in the second.

But if such were not the case—if a bulkhead such as is proposed were essential to the improvement and preservation of the harbor—if it could be shown by actual and careful survey that such a structure is practicable, still the bill before us is a bold attempt to defraud individuals and the public of their just rights, and to impose upon them a monstrous burden of political and commercial oppression.

This bill proposes practically to grant to a private company, composed of a few individuals, a belt of land one hundred and ten feet in width, and another belt of twenty-five feet in width outside thereof, extending around the entire water front of the city of San Francisco, a distance of nearly five miles, with the exclusive right to levy and collect wharfage, dockage, and all other charges to which merchandise and persons are usually subjected in entering or departing from seaport towns. The amount of capital contemplated by the bill to be necessary for the business is five million dollars. Nor is this all. This immense grant is to be given to a company which, in addition to the enjoyment of the privileges and franchises conferred by this bill, is organized for the purpose, as expressed in its articles of incorporation, of carrying on the business of warehousing; so that, with the business for which the company was originally organized under the general corporation laws and the rights and powers embraced in this bill, the company will enjoy a monopoly in trade and commerce, of which history furnishes no parallel.

The warehousing business alone is one of the most important branches of commercial enterprise in every seaport commercial town. In San Francisco the capital invested in it is immense. Warehouses, built at great cost, line its entire present business front. Thousands of enterprising business men are engaged in this occupation, whose fortunes and the support of whose families depend upon its successful and continued pursuit. This bill proposes to wrest from this large and respectable class the whole of this important branch of commerce, to destroy their property, to ruin their fortunes, and to confer a monopoly of the business for fifty years on the Dock and Wharf Company. Warehouses erected on the wharves, which may be constructed to the width of twenty-five feet along the entire front of the city, and on the piers or wharves running at right angles six hundred feet into the bay, and which are unlimited in width, will effectually monopolize all the storage and warehousing; for

what private person, who is obliged either to purchase a lot on which to build a warehouse, or who pays a fair rent to his landlord, can compete with this company, whose buildings are erected on premises which cost nothing, and located so much more conveniently to the wharf landing. A monopoly so vast and monstrous would not have been submitted to even in the almost absolute reigns of Elizabeth and James I. Monopolies not a hundredth part as oppressive produced the famous act of Parliament on the subject in the reign of the latter, and in defiance of the Crown. More than two centuries and a quarter have since elapsed, during which period Great Britain has been unrelaxing in her efforts to remove every vestige of special privileges giving one subject an advantage over his fellow-subject in the business pursuits of life.

Nor is there any one subject on which the American political and social sentiment is more firmly united. It is enough to say, that so deep seated is the opposition to all monopolies in the minds of the people of California, that a positive prohibition against creating special corporations is engrafted on the Constitution of the State. The main, and only reason urged, in the report of the majority of the committee, for so grave a violation of justice and of acknowledged principle, as the passage of this bill would involve, is the necessity of a solid wall, or barrier, on the water front of the city, for the preservation of its harbor; and it would seem that they deem this necessity so imperative as to justify them in recommending the passage of the bill. But we deny that there is any proof of this necessity, and we declare that the evidence in favor of it consists wholly in *ex parte* statements, made up of reports of self-styled Civil Engineers, employed and paid by the persons, who for so many years have assiduously employed themselves in endeavoring to obtain a grant of the rights and franchises proposed in this bill, and in formidable looking tabular statements of pretended soundings, and in theories of the actions of tides and currents, and of the causes of shoaling, by persons wholly ignorant of the subject of which they profess to speak.

On the other hand, the testimony of Engineers of acknowledged scientific ability and experience, of high rank in the service of the United States, of perfect impartiality and unimpeachable integrity, corroborated by that of a large number of witnesses of great practical experience, proves that no such necessity exists, and that the deposits which have caused the waters to shoal can readily be removed by such a system of dredging as is practiced in every seaport town in the world, where wharves or piers are projected into the water at a right angle to the shore; and that but for a most gross neglect of duty on the part of the very applicants for this grant, in permitting the slips to shoal, they would now be free of artificial deposits, and would afford a depth of water sufficient for ships of the greatest burden, as do several of the slips even at the present time.

But, if it is conceded that there is a possibility, or even a probability of the necessity for a sea wall, still its necessity is not established, nor is it possible to judge either of its necessity or practicability from examinations already made. As before observed, the surveys heretofore made have been of an *ex parte* character; but conceding that they afford reliable information, as far as they go, still they fail to furnish sufficient data on which to form any well founded opinion as to the extent of the evil, its causes, the remedy, and the practicability of any proposed remedy, having reference to the formation of the soil, on, and near the water line. It is clearly established by the testimony of Government Engineers, that it would require at least a year, to make investigations by actual survey

and experiments, from which reliable conclusions on this subject could be drawn.

Nor can we close our eyes to the fact, that the arguments in favor of this supposed necessity, are urged by the proposed grantees alone. For five years they have besieged the Legislature for this grant, and during all that time they have been unremitting in their endeavors, by exciting the fears of legislators, as to the destruction of the harbor, to extort from the State a grant which shall practically give them the control of its commerce. If the danger be so threatening, why, it may be asked, do not those who are most exposed, and who are nearest the impending ruin, and who have the largest stake in the commercial prosperity of San Francisco, first take the alarm, and clamorously demand relief from Congress and the Legislature of this State, instead of resting quiet for five years, and leaving the discovery of their ruined fortunes to the San Francisco Dock and Wharf Company. It is this last named concern that claims the glory of saving the city, and the right to convert its harbor to their own use.

We now proceed to consider some of the main objections to the bill itself.

First—It is a violation of the spirit, if not of the letter, of that clause of the Constitution which prohibits the creation of corporations by special enactment; for what difference in principle can there be between creating a monopoly by granting a charter and giving a monopoly to a corporation already in existence? They are both within the mischief to be prevented, and, in our opinion, they are both within the constitutional inhibition.

Second—The grant is to a pretended corporation, which has, in fact, no legal existence. The Dock and Wharf Company was incorporated in December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, for the alleged purpose of carrying on the warehousing and wharfing business; but, as appears by the testimony of one of its Trustees, it has never engaged in any business except in trying to pass this bill through the Legislature. Indeed, he finally acknowledged that the sole object of the incorporation of the company was to create a legal entity capable of receiving from the Legislature the grant proposed by this bill. So that the capacity to receive is as clearly the ultimate object of this corporation, as the endeavor to acquire has been heretofore its sole business. The statute provides that a corporation created under the general law, shall cease to exist if the business for which it was organized shall not be prosecuted within one year from the date of its incorporation. It would seem to be clear, therefore, that this corporation has ceased to exist; and it is understood that the Attorney-General has instituted legal proceedings to obtain a judicial sentence of forfeiture. The attempt to revive the corporation by the amendment proposed by the majority of the committee, as it is nothing more nor less than the creation of a corporation by special enactment, is a clear violation of the Constitution.

Third—It creates a great monopoly in granting to a single company the exclusive right to build wharves and to collect wharfage, dockage, and tolls, in the commercial metropolis of the Pacific ocean. This monopoly it confers for fifty years. It is conceived in the very spirit of despotism, and leads the mind back to those old charters wherein history records the instances of monstrous tyranny and capricious favoritism. Utterly repugnant is it to the social and political civilization of this century, even in those States of Europe where the people have the least influence in the affairs of government.

Fourth—It proceeds without due consideration. It contemplates an important work for the harbor of San Francisco, while, according to the greatly preponderating weight of testimony before the Senate, no sufficient surveys, examinations, and experiments, have been made to determine whether the proposed structure is either practicable or necessary, or whether it might not, in truth, be of infinite damage to the harbor.

Fifth—It permits the company to derive revenue from the work equal to ten per cent. per annum on the cost thereof, and on the expense of operating and maintaining it, but it has no provision limiting the company to a reasonable expenditure, such as the nature of the work may require. In this respect it makes unavailable the pretended reservation to the city or State of the right to purchase the work on the terms prescribed. It fosters extravagance; it offers a premium on sham contracts and false accounts; it permits the company to build the work at its own price, to pay salaries however exorbitant, and to retain employes, no matter how numerous, worthless, or useless. In truth, it seems as if its very design were favoritism to the few, and social and political corruption for the many.

Under this head it may be proper to refer to one feature of the bill. The bulkhead is required to be built according to the plans and specifications to be furnished by the Board of Engineers. But it must be built of stone. Why must it be built of stone? Suppose it cannot be so built. Suppose the Engineers report such a structure impracticable, or, reporting it practicable, they should also report that filling with sand would be much better and cheaper. Why have a stone work when it costs more and is not so good? Why not carry out the theory of extravagance, and magnify the idea of vast expenditure by requiring the filling to be done with argentiferous Washoe stones? We think the last would be best, because when they come to be a nuisance to the harbor it will pay to take them out and smelt them.

Sixth—It is the design of this bill to confer on the company such privileges, franchises, rights, and properties, as will produce a revenue sufficient to build the proposed works in the time required for their construction. The consideration of the grant is not a great want on the one hand, and a great capital capable of supplying that want on the other. No such thing. The bill makes a gratuitous donation of the whole city front for a period of fifty years. Within six months after this bill shall have become a law, if the supposition of so great a calamity be permitted us, every wharf in the city of San Francisco will belong to the company. For the expenditure of the comparatively inconsiderable sum of one hundred thousand dollars this condition of affairs must continue for three years. Meantime in the power of this company will be the foreign and internal navigation of the State. They can separate ships from their consignees and warehouses at pleasure. They can monopolise ferries and all water carriage from San Francisco to any part of the State. It is only passengers who travel on foot from Oakland, say, or Sacramento to San Francisco, who are not obliged to pay tolls. All property devoted to commercial purposes will rise or fall according to their pleasure and the direction they may choose to give to ships, steamers, and steamboats that come and go between the city and all other places in the world. This vast power is vast wealth. Thousands, aye, hundreds of thousands of dollars, will flow eagerly into hands thus gifted.

Seventh—The bill proposes to grant to the company the right to confiscate private property under the provisions of the railroad laws. Great doubts may be entertained whether this bulkhead work can be regarded

as a public use for which private property can be taken. But it is certain to our minds, that such condemnation cannot be made before it shall be actually necessary to take such property in prosecution of the bulkhead structure. Now, according to the provisions of this bill, many private wharves in the first section of the proposed work may be condemned three years before they can possibly interfere with the building of the bulkhead. In the second section of the work the private wharves may be condemned, certainly six, and possibly twelve years before the space or ground they occupy can be required. The third section of the proposed bulkhead is not required to be completed in less than eighteen years, and probably not at all, and yet all private wharves may be condemned and taken possession of immediately on the passage of this bill; and nowhere within the belt around the city, which this bill modestly calls "the extent of this act," can any person build a wharf for fifty years without the consent of the Dock and Wharf Company. But, say the friends of the bill, if these private wharves are not to be condemned before it becomes necessary in the actual construction of the work, and if the right of the company to charge wharfage, dockage, and tolls, be restricted to the bulkhead and wharves, or to such parts thereof as they may actually construct, then the donations of the bill will be too much reduced in value. We are not willing to grant so little. Precisely; and that recalls us to one of the main objections to the bill; that all it conveys to the company is without consideration, and that its sole object is to make a gratuitous gift of the very revenues which will build the bulkhead, wharves, piers, warehouses, sheds, and all.

Eighth—It is the opinion of the undersigned that the State of California, by various enactments, has granted to the city of San Francisco the wharving franchise which this bill proposes to confer on the Dock and Wharf Company. If this be the case, in view of the well established principle that a grant is a contract executed, it would be obviously a violation of the Constitution of the United States, to pass a law annulling such grant. The undersigned do not propose to argue the point raised by this objection to the bill, but they deem it a matter of too much importance to be passed without notice.

Ninth—Another objection to this bill is the provision which exempts the bulkhead property from municipal taxation. This objection, like the preceding one, the undersigned do not propose to elaborate into full argument. Setting aside the serious constitutional obstructions which lie in the way of its passage, this provision, while consonant with the whole spirit and tenor of the bill, is manifestly unjust and oppressive to other tax payers.

The undersigned have thus hastily set forth a few of the most prominent objections to this bill. The regret that limited time does not afford the opportunity of making this report more full, and of stating the objections more in detail, is much diminished by the fact that the measure under consideration has been thoroughly discussed by able pens in the public journals, and that the people of San Francisco, in their memorial, and in the address of the General Committee, have expressed their wishes with emphasis and their arguments with marked ability.

In support of the views which the undersigned have adopted and endeavored to enforce, they beg leave to quote the remarks of Governor Latham in his inaugural address. His objections to the measure are stated with much force and fairness, and coming as they did from the Chief Magistrate of the State, they are entitled to great consideration. In relation to the bulkhead scheme he uses the following language:

"The proposed act granting a franchise for the construction of a bulkhead in the harbor of San Francisco, will doubtless be brought to your consideration. The feasibility and even necessity of this project has already been the subject of much legislative discussion. There is no disguising the fact that under our popular institutions and the selfish speculating spirit of the day, straight-forward, honest legislation is becoming more and more difficult. It is the duty of those intrusted with law making, to acknowledge this fact, to accept it as undeniable truth—then sternly resist and correct it, if possible.

A measure of such magnitude as this bulkhead, originating in a city where capital, and, indeed, all the forms of power, are concentrated, is oftentimes urged with bad motives and with improper means. And between the good faith and honest convictions of some advocates and the bad faith of others, it is often difficult to determine as to their real merits. On the other hand, caution should also be exercised against prejudices in legislating upon the immediate interests of San Francisco. There is a natural want of sympathy between men living in the country and those who live in cities. But there is no sense in its engendering an unfair or ungenerous spirit in dealing with matters affecting the rights and the prosperity of all. San Francisco depends upon the growth of the State. She is simply a striking exponent of the material power and intelligence of the country. The citizens of our mountain counties ought to be as proud of her as all Americans are of New York, all Englishmen of London, and all Frenchmen of Paris.

Whether within some reasonable time, the harbor of San Francisco will require, or whether it now requires a bulkhead, is a question upon which there are different views. The evidence taken last winter before a Committee of the Legislature, exhibits a strong conflict of opinion, both as to the extent to which the harbor is filling up, and as to the cause—from which it would appear that the necessities of commerce cannot be so urgent as to demand immediate legislation. The fact that the merchants of San Francisco, as a class, are opposed to it, makes this the more conclusive. True, they may be mistaken as to their own interests. But, conceding that they are wrong in their opposition to a bulkhead, still they can hardly be wrong as to the fact of their being no immediate necessity for any measure whatever. If the shipping interests of that city were suffering daily, to an extent that demanded legislative action, there would be presented before you a general and constant application for relief. Rival interests would produce here and there opposition to even just measures, but that the general mass of the mercantile community would not fairly represent the wants of their own harbor, seems incredible.

In a matter so important to the State, and one involving such a vast outlay of money, a mistake would be attended by the most disastrous consequences, and every precaution should be used to guard against premature and unwise action. I would, therefore, recommend to you, if any action at all on this matter is deemed advisable by the Legislature at present, to appoint, or authorize to be appointed, a Board of experienced and disinterested scientific men, to settle the primary questions involved in this controversy.

If it should be found, on the report of such a Board, that a bulkhead is necessary, then a survey of the harbor should be made, with reference to the currents and other pertinent matters, so as to furnish the best lines for the structure and determine the best mode of construction. This survey would require much scientific knowledge and much experience, and should be made by men of undoubted ability and integrity.

When these indispensable preliminaries shall have been satisfactorily concluded, the Legislature will then, and not before, have to determine by whom the bulkhead shall be built—whether by individuals, by a company, or by the city of San Francisco.

I am free to say that at present I regard as questionable the propriety of giving to any one company the right to construct a bulkhead, or to protect in any other way an entire city front. It might create a mammoth monopoly, with an immense power to interfere with and control the local, if not the general policy of the State, and that, too, in spite of any restrictions that could be imposed. The same objection applies to authorizing the city corporation to do the work, as it might create an overflowing fountain of political corruption and ultimate bankruptcy.

But these are questions which can better be determined at a future time, when we have more information and reliable data to act upon, and for the present it does seem most clear that it would be premature for this Legislature to take any decisive action until surveys demonstrate the primary cause and the remedial necessities beyond all question."

The language contained in an address of the General Committee of the citizens of San Francisco, in opposition to this bill, is so concise, comprehensive, and truthful, that the undersigned take pleasure in adopting it in concluding their report:

"There is not a paragraph, scarcely a single line, but covers up some evil design against the public. The bill, in fact, is so replete with evils that they actually conflict with each other; they could not all be in operation at one time, nor could they possibly be extracted unless by striking out the enacting clause. The effort seems to be to establish a municipal dictatorship at the very entrance to western civilization; a private corporation within a public corporation, but with infinitely the greater power; a moneyed oligarchy, composed of foreign capitalists, within a republic. The means to execute this remarkable scheme have been ingeniously devised and systematically applied. For four consecutive years the bill has been before the Legislature, and for seven years it has received the unremitting attention of two or three persons, whose Machiavellian skill has perfected a document, which is a model of concentrated and polished wickedness. The parties interested in its passage have operated with a degree of ability and persistency worthy of a better cause. They have sought to control conventions in the nomination of candidates. They have surrounded members of the Legislature with everything that could tempt, deceive, or intimidate them. They have been patient, energetic, and harmonious, in their action from first to last. They have done all that human ingenuity could devise to reach the goal of their desperate ambition; but they have never depended upon the logic of truth, nor have they ever appealed to the public to sustain them. And up to this time, all their intellect, all their acuteness, and all their wariness, have failed them, because they have battled for the few against the many—for the wrong against the right—for plunder against principle. They have been utterly unable to overcome the intelligence and the integrity of either branch of the Legislature. Even the adroit adoption of amendments, carefully prepared and judiciously introduced, or sagaciously anticipated has not availed them. The superiority in the mere tactics of legislation which their strict discipline has given them over an unorganized public, has produced great trouble and anxiety, but nothing more. They have been wholly unable to secure any reciprocity of action upon particular measures, which would give them a majority. Each year they have left the

capital, exposed but still shameless, weak but still resolute, defeated but not dismayed.

It is full time that the questions involved in this bill should be definitely settled, and useful legislation allowed to pursue its unobstructed course. This conclusion, gentlemen, you, no doubt, ardently wish in common with the great mass of the population of California."

For the reasons set forth in this report, the undersigned recommend that the bill do not pass.

ARCHIBALD PEACHY,
S. H. PARKER.

TESTIMONY

TAKEN BEFORE A SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE, MARCH FOURTEENTH, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY, IN RELATION TO SENATE BILL NO. 167, AN ACT RELATIVE TO A SEA-WALL OR BULKHEAD IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

CAPTAIN J. L. GILMER, SWORN.

By Mr. Lake.—Q.—Will you state your profession?

A.—Military Engineer; I hold a commission in the United States Corps of Military Engineers.

Q.—How long has that been your profession?

A.—I received my commission first in one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

Mr. Anderson.—It is understood by the committee, that nothing that Capt. Gilmer has gone over before, in relation to this subject, and which evidence is before the committee, need be repeated except as explanatory, if he so wishes it, of any former statement he has made. The counsel (Mr. Lake,) will please therefore confine his questions to new matter, or explanations of the former testimony.

By Judge Lake.—Q.—How long have you been in San Francisco?

A.—Since the twelfth of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

By Judge Lake.—Q.—You were examined before a legislative committee that met in San Francisco, shortly after your arrival; can you tell the date?

A.—I do not recollect precisely; some time in the month of March, I think; about a month after my arrival, I think.

By Mr. Griffith.—It was upon the sixth of March; I was in San Francisco, and the committee were then in session.

By Judge Lake.—Q.—Since that time, have you had occasion to observe, or have you observed the character and condition of the harbor of San Francisco, and its surroundings?

A.—As a general observer, I have; I have been intersted in matters relating to the city front; as a general question, I have observed, generally, the condition of things about the wharves.

By Judge Lake.—Q.—Have you had your attention called to the fact that the water is not so deep in the slips as it was before the wharves were constructed?

A.—I have had my attention called to the general fact; I have examined maps by Capt. Alden, and others.

By Judge Lake.—Q.—To what do you attribute this shoaling, mainly?

A.—I know no other causes; my first impression would be to attribute it to deposits made by water; that and filling in the front of the city.

By Judge Lake.—Q.—How held?

A.—Why the obstructions, the wharves, themselves, and other obstructions; but I have not fully satisfied my mind, on account of the great deposits which occur there; in my mind there is some doubt.

By Judge Lake.—Q.—Suppose a proportion of it had occurred by filling in the water lots, is there any difficulty in relieving that deposit in the ordinary mode?

A.—I have always known as a mode usual, by machinery, dredging.

By Judge Lake.—Q.—Do you know any reason why that plan would not succeed in San Francisco?

A.—No, I do not.

Q.—Any lot filled in, in the first instance, would it to any considerable extent press out the mud?

A.—I do not know what other causes may have also operated; may have been causes different; may have been washings from the streets and the adjacent hills.

Q.—Does not a great deal of the filling in arise, where there is a slope, from surface washings?

A.—Yes, generally surface washings; my impression has been that some of this filling in can be accounted for in that way, and the two, taken together, may be the two great causes.

Q.—From the formation of San Francisco, would there not be likely to be more of these surface washings than in any other seaport town?

A.—When the surface has been brought to anything like regularity of plan, I should think it would; where the sand hills remain in their original condition, I do not know that it would, but where the surface has been disturbed and laid out into streets, I should think it would be so.

Q.—That is, as San Francisco is laid out; a large portion of it?

A.—Yes, to a considerable extent; I should think the washings would increase.

By Mr. Edgerton.—Q.—I ask whether the deposits would be sand?

A.—Principally sand.

By Judge Lake.—Q.—Now, suppose there is a considerable quantity of mud; a deep bottom there where the filling in occurred and pressed it out, could any wall be constructed to keep it in, so that it could not get out?

A.—It would be one of the most difficult problems that could be submitted to Engineers, to make a barrier bulkhead to resist the pressure of a large mass of earth against it, under the circumstances; the depth of the mud is known to be very great in some places; in other places known not to be so great; it would be impossible for Engineers to decide the question until the whole of the facts were known.

By Judge Lake.—Q.—Would it not be much cheaper and better to let it out than to remove it?

A.—Well, it is a question; my opinion might not be worth much; it might be let out, and washed by currents into the bay, undoubtedly.

Q.—If the lots were filled with sand, the outside mud removed in part

by dredging, the remainder would float out, except that portion that had mixed with the material used in filling up the lot?

A.—I should consider, in a case of that kind, that it would depend upon the character of the material to be acted upon; the outside mud being soft; and a portion of it removed by dredging; a portion of that left might float seaward, but whether it would in fact do so, I do not know.

Q.—Suppose it is filled with sand, and the sand sinks to a firm bottom, but that the mud which it displaces is pressed outward; now that mud being removed, would it leave a free, firm footing, upon the lots?

A.—I think it would; to make what I have said clear, I will state what observations I have made, and I have done so with a good deal of interest. It is supposed that this filling may have been caused by a pressure of materials outward, instead of being deposited or washed down from the adjacent land; it would, I think, have caused a lateral motion of a great mass of materials, in case this filling in had been caused by a pressure outwards, and in that case there would have been some indications of it where the old hulks and other broken materials are lodged; but I have seen no indications of such action; I have watched some old hulks, and other old materials lodged, and have not seen them change their positions since last year; the glaciers are known to move in a great mass; if this general movement was taking place, I think the hulks resting upon this mass would also move; it is an indication to some extent; I have seen nothing of the kind, and I am rather inclined to think that such action cannot be going on to any great extent, or has not to any extent during the last year; the filling is very remarkable, according to the different surveys; that is, in a great many places it is more than I have known anywhere else.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—Have you observed lately the harbor between the junction of Market and California streets?

A.—I have.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—Very lately?

A.—Yes; they have been hauling in there with the railroad cars.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—The mud there is of considerable depth?

A.—Yes, quite deep.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—Have you observed what is the effect of the filling upon the piles of which the wharf was built, if it has displaced these piles?

A.—I have not noticed; I was there a few days ago; my impression is it has not; some business called me there a few days ago; my impression is they are in regular order.

By Judge Lake.—Q.—Have you ever known any considerable seaport town, where the wharves run out, and operate as an obstruction, to remain ten years without the slips being kept clear by dredging?

A.—No sir, I have not.

By Judge Lake.—Q.—Do you know to what extent filling would go on in other seaport towns, without any attempt to remove it by dredging?

A.—I do not; the accumulation might, in many other places, be equal to what is going on in San Francisco.

By Judge Lake.—Q.—I want your professional opinion as to what you would consider to be the proper mode for keeping the present slips free for purposes of commerce and navigation.

A.—With my present information, if called upon to take the direction of the work as an Engineer, I should do it by dredging; my opinion might be modified by further examination; but that would be my present plan.

By Judge Lake.—Q.—Suppose it were so serious a question as to merit further investigation, what would be the mode, and how long would it take to carry out a proper investigation with regard to the harbor improvement; having in view a harbor improvement in which the State and nation was interested; not a corporation as a franchise, but simply as a question of harbor improvement? What ought to be the first move?

A.—According to the custom of Surveyors in a great work of the kind, a bulkhead, or works very near the water channel, the first thing is to know every fact about the locality upon the ground; the exact topography of the ground; and also, within several hundred yards within the water line, to know its formation; we then determine all that relates to the action of the water upon the shore; the rise and fall of the tides; the extent of the currents; make investigations upon these subjects in order to determine these questions at all points; it is a work of a great deal of labor, very tedious; Government thinks it important that these questions shall be solved; I shall have to labor in that way before government is satisfied with my report.

By Judge Lake.—Q.—Do you know whether the government has ever, in compliance with the request of a municipal corporation, instituted an examination in regard to that or kindred subjects?

A.—I know that such is the case from general report, and from conversations with my brother officers; in New York, Boston; other cases; Charleston Harbor as well.

By Judge Lake.—Q.—Do you know, (you know this bill,) do you know, or have you heard of any scheme of this kind being carried out for the avowed purpose as alleged, for the purpose of preventing the earth under the surface from going into the harbor?

A.—I do not, sir; we generally understand that a sea wall is a protection against the encroachment of the sea, so defined, I believe.

Judge Lake.—Yes, it is so laid down.

Mr. Peachy.—This, then, should be called a land wharf.

By Judge Lake.—Q.—Would it operate as anything more than an ordinary barrier with a uniform front, for the convenience of loading and unloading?

A.—No, I suppose not. You must have something to keep a uniformity of line.

By Judge Lake.—Q.—Do you know if it is necessary to be constructed of different materials from that of New York, Boston, or Philadelphia?

A.—No, I do not. There is a sea worm that destroys wood rapidly, but it is the same in New York; in Boston, not so much; in Baltimore very bad.

By Mr. Parker.—Q.—Is that the same worm that destroys our piles here?

A.—The same—that is, I take it for granted it is the same; the operations of the worm upon wood are the same; in the southern waters it is much more rapid than here.

By Judge Lake.—Q.—You stated upon your former examination what works you had been engaged on?

A.—Yes.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—You know where the front line of the city of San Francisco is?

A.—Yes.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—Suppose the entire front between Rincon and Clark's points were filled in with sand, and up to the front line of the city,

what sort of a wall or structure would be necessary to obtain a perpendicular front of sufficient height for the convenience of commerce?

A.—What kind of a wall?

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—Anything of a retaining wall; you know the ground; tell me what kind of a wall would be necessary—that is, if the entire city front were filled up with sand, and dredging machines employed outside; what kind of a wall—a retaining wall I mean—would be necessary to obtain a perpendicular front sufficient for vessels to load and unload with facility?

A.—I don't know that I could give a satisfactory answer to you or to the committee, because I have not sufficient information to know how far the piles or other solid material would have to go to get a support; if I could get a bottom at a depth of thirty-five or forty feet, I would pile for a foundation, and would lay along timbers thirty or forty feet, secured back; if it was fresh water, would do nothing further; otherwise, might build up a solid timber front, well secured by land ties, filled with ballast stones, large and small, or with earth, or build up a timber front filled with sand, provided a bottom could be reached at thirty-five or forty feet; or, instead of that, a brick or stone wall might be built; it need not be of any great thickness; six or seven feet would be sufficient; the sea worm would not affect the piles if they were covered with sheet copper; if the piles were sunk low enough, and covered with sheet copper, they would be as durable as stone itself.

By Mr. Anderson.—Q.—That is as you are supposing the city front is filled up?

A.—Yes; with good substantial materials.

By Mr. Anderson.—Q.—That would be merely to give uniformity of front?

A.—Yes, to give shape to the front; all banks would be irregular except you have something to give it shape. I would not consider that the pressure would be very great, but that is my impression only.

Q.—What angle would a bank of sand or earth thrown in there make?

A.—It would assume different angles, according to the material employed; clay has one angle, sand another.

By Mr. Parker.—Q.—The angle would be greater in the water than out of it?

A.—The continued action of the water would make it greater.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—I want to know if this wall you speak of was for a retaining wall to keep the sand from pressing out, or merely to give shape to the front?

A.—That was the design of it; to give shape to the front.

By Mr. Lake.—Q.—As ordinarily practiced?

A.—As ordinarily practiced.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—Do you know in relation to the Legislative Concurrent Resolution of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, what action was taken upon it?

A.—I do not; don't know what action was taken.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—Do you know what has been the general rule in the Eastern States in relation to granting franchises by the State—whether a careful, critical examination was required, or whether when a

responsible company was granted a franchise it was left to the company to make that examination and complete the work, let it cost more or less?

A.—My greatest familiarity is with the Southern States. I believe they do not require any such critical examination. Responsible parties organize railroad companies, for instance; the matter is at first generally very much discussed, but I do not know that a critical examination is made.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—Have you ever made an analysis of the waters of the bay, in the center of the bay and again at the wharves, taking it at the time the tide is running toward the sea, in order to ascertain the amount of materials held in suspense?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Have you ever been up this river before?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—Well, if you found upon examination that the materials held in suspense were very small and that you found again upon an examination of the waters of the bay at the wharves when the tide was running out, that the materials held in suspense were as great as waters could be charged with, and that the material with which the water was so charged was the same material as was found inside the water line and lying upon these lots, would you not say, in view of this fact, that the filling in had come from carrying the materials out instead of marine deposits, or the materials ordinarily held in suspense by the waters of the bay, had come from the displacement of the materials inside rather than being a marine deposit?

A.—I don't think that it follows as a sequence; there might be deposits near by of a similar character.

Q.—If, upon an examination of the waters of the bay, you found that the water in the center of the bay had very little material held in suspense, and that it was different from the materials held in suspense in the water at the wharves, and that at ebb tide the waters near the wharf had as much material as it would bear, and that it was the same material as that inside the water line, and the same as the filling in of the lots, would you not suppose that this material came from them, rather than being a marine deposit?

A.—Take these circumstances as all existing, and I don't see how I could have any other opinion.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—Again, if in the filling in of these lots, say you place upon a lot a column of sand twenty feet high, and during the progress of that filling in, you find the mud in all the surrounding water, say for a distance of some hundreds of feet, and if at the time of the filling in, you found the mud rising, or the waters shoaling, to a considerable extent, would not you say that the filling in was the primary cause?

A.—That would depend upon the extent; how many feet did you say?

Q.—Say the water shoaled two feet in fifteen days?

A.—I should doubt if that much would take place from a deposit; I should have to ascertain if there were other causes; if all the conditions you represent existed, I might be led to look upon that as the probable cause.

Q.—Would you not attribute it to the filling in rather than to a deposit?

A.—I think I should; if I examined the surface, and found that it had been there some time, and was not a recent new deposit, I should be obliged to think it was so.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—Again, if in the filling in a lot, say take a lot of

one hundred feet square, and this lot is surrounded entirely by piles in the ordinary way in which piles are driven in, in San Francisco, and when you fill in this space of one hundred feet square, you find these piles all moving bodily—some six feet, some ten feet, but all moving—would not you say there was a general movement of the materials there, caused by the filling in this one hundred feet?

A.—If the lower part of the piles moved I should say so, but if all were moving outward from the lot, it might be disputed; it might be the pressure of the overlying mass spreading them out.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—But, if you found the piles all moving, you would attribute it to a general movement of the surrounding material?

A.—I should consider that the materials which held the piles was moving with it.

Q.—Now suppose, in the whole front in the space of four years, you had found the mud raised, the water shoaled say to the depth of eighteen feet, and knowing these facts and circumstances as you have observed them, this filling in from the shore outward, I ask, would you not rather attribute this shoaling to the filling in, than to any ordinary marine deposit?

A.—I have answered the question a great many times; my answer is simply this, the filling in is more than I have known to take place elsewhere; I think it would be partly due to some other causes besides a marine deposit, but I am not fully prepared to say.

Q.—Not to attribute it in part to the filling in?

A.—I can't say that I have sufficient information to give a decided opinion; I don't believe that this great depth of deposit is over any very great space; in certain localities the change is very great, but in others it is not so; it is not very general; there may be peculiar obstructions which may cause a rapid filling in at certain places, and not at others; an Engineer cannot give an opinion, except he knows all the circumstances; it would be very improper for me to give a professional opinion, except I had the data; I can answer that my impression is, it is probable that it is partly due to the filling in, but I should have to know all the facts; put this and that together, and various circumstances might modify what may be called an abstract principle.

Q.—have you examined cause and effect, for yourself, sufficient at any time, or any of the said causes and effects, sufficient to be enabled to give what you would consider a proper Engineer's opinion in relation to this work?

A.—No, sir, I could not give any detail or plan, at present which would be called a plan.

Q.—Does not fresh water kill this sea worm?

A.—It does.

Q.—You know the harbor of New York.

A.—I know we lost several of our timber wharves by that very worm.

Q.—Have you known this sea worm to take a stick of timber seventy or eighty feet long, and destroy it in six weeks?

A.—No, not in so short a time as that, but I have known it to do so in fifteen months.

Q.—Was not that in the East, instead of the North River?

A.—No; an experiment was made by Capt. Halleck to saturate the timber with sulphate of mercury; my attention was called to it in that way.

Q.—Is not it usual for every commercial port to lay the front so that

there shall be a barrier, or protection sea wall or bulkhead, defining the line between the land and water?

A.—Not particularly in connection with the city fronts; sometimes rows of piers built up; Charleston River, and the East River in New York, are built up in connection with piers.

By Mr. Griffith.—Q.—In the construction of a fort with a front like San Francisco, how would you make a foundation for it?

A.—We have all special cases; some defenses are removed from the shore line; deep pile-driving, united by ties, might be sufficient.

By Mr. Griffith.—Q.—Do you construct a protective sea wall in the water?

A.—It is not necessary; we can make the foundation of a fort just as we would a sea wall; in some instances, we make the front works right up to the sea wall.

By Mr. Griffith.—Q.—That is accomplished by making the fort itself a sea wall.

A.—Yes; a sea wall; in other instances we have built a sea wall, but not to protect the fort from sliding out, but to keep a shape to the surrounding ground.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—Do you know the slope the sand takes? Say an eighty vara lot filled in, what would be the slope the same would take?

A.—I have had no opportunity to examine; I know it assumes a more vertical shape in the water than out of it; the exact angle I do not know.

By Mr. Lake.—Q.—You have been asked if you had made such an examination as to give a scientific opinion, what did you mean by the answer you gave?

A.—That I had not examined it sufficiently to make a report as to a plan to prevent encroachment by the water or land.

By Mr. Lake.—Q.—Have you examined it sufficiently for the purposes alleged, the necessity of the construction of a sea wall?

A.—The general plan I understand to be this: a certain line is to be selected, and this foundation to be formed by throwing in a great quantity of ballast stone, large and small.

Mr. Parsons.—No; it is to be left to a Board of competent Engineers; that is the whole theory of the bill.

By Judge Lake.—Q.—Have you formed any opinion as to the necessity of any wall for the purposes pretended?

Mr. Parsons.—I ask the Captain if he has read the bill?

Judge Lake.—I don't care about it being in the bill.

Capt. Gilmer.—With my present information I do not see any necessity for a bulkhead for the protection of the harbor; I think no such wall is necessary; that is my opinion.

By Judge Lake.—Q.—Were you requested the other day to furnish some plans of this kind, or did you offer any plan of this kind?

A.—No; I have not been consulted as to the merits of any plan.

By Mr. Edgerton.—Q.—Do you know whether the deposits where the filling in has been, is greater than in other places where no such filling in has been?

A.—It is not much more there than it is in one or two places where no such filling in has been; that is my opinion; but I have not examined it very particularly.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—Did you read all the testimony taken last year before the House Committee?

A.—I did not; I read my own, Capt. Alden's, perhaps some others; I did not read it all.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—Were you shown any maps at that time?

A.—I think I saw some maps in the committee room; I think there was an entire map of the city front, merely a general city map; that is my recollection.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—Have you ever heard of any such survey of the harbor of San Francisco, or do you know if any such survey exists, as would enable a Board of Engineers to make a report upon the necessity or practicability of a bulkhead around the city front?

A.—I think there is none such; none of the maps give that particular kind of information.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—How long would it require a Board of Engineers, say three in number, and allowing them all proper assistance, to make a survey?

A.—If they wanted to examine the subject, with all the minutiae we think necessary, I should state it would take twelve months; to illustrate how important we think these things, I will state a little of my own experience. At Fort Point a wall is intended to be built around a tongue of land; we have had a most careful survey; have sounded eighteen feet around the whole ground; but that is not considered sufficient to decide upon the commencement of the structure; I have had recent instructions to repeat all the soundings, and to determine with as much accuracy as possible where the natural bed is, and where the accumulations commence, and to present all these facts to a Board of Engineers preparatory to deciding upon the structure; and that is for a very small space.

Q.—State what you will have to do?

A.—I must find out all the parts of the ground to be occupied; where the solid bottom is; and whether it has become such recently or not; what is the strength of the currents to be contended against; what is the rise and fall of the tide, and all the general information that bears upon the subject; the depth of the water, of course, in all the parts near the ground.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—Do you still announce the opinions you expressed last winter?

A.—Yes, the general principles laid down.

By Mr. Parsons.—Do you know Mr. Bender?

A.—Yes, I know that he is employed in the Navy Yard; I think he is an Assistant Engineer; I think he is not a Draughtsman.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—In your answer that you did not consider a great breadth of wall upon the front necessary, was not that answer based in your mind upon the supposition that this amount of mud was the result of ordinary drainage, or marine deposits, and not an outward movement of masses of material?

A.—It was in part, but not altogether; I suppose this under-lying mass, which seems to be the case, was semi-fluid, when confined by dry material, but became sufficiently dry and compact so as not to render this breadth of wall necessary.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—If you found in the process of filling up the lots, that it moved this mass of semi-fluid outward, found that the foundation upon which the lots were placed was sinking, and that these masses of material were moving outward, would not you then say that it would be proper to place a foundation wall of sufficient strength to retain the mud inside?

A.—Yes; if I found there was a decided lateral motion, and that it was continued, I should think that a stronger barrier was necessary than in ordinary cases.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—Take the material of which the bottom of the bay is made, semi-fluid, take the sand of the hills, mix them together, leave them to make their own slope, subject to the flux and reflux of the tides over them, at about what angle would that slope be?

A.—I could not give a satisfactory answer; I think the angle would be acute, compared with the horizontal; I think the angle would be gradual.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—From all that you have seen of this filling in, in San Francisco, has there been anything in your opinion to indicate in the slightest degree, that the great mass of mud of which Judge Parsons speaks has had anything like a lateral movement, but, on the contrary, does not everything indicate that such is not the case?

A.—I have thought it was a very curious subject, this supposed great lateral movement of this mass of overlying material; I have made observations about it, and I must say I have seen nothing that indicates that such action is going on.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—Is it possible that there should be in the laws of nature, or is it possible that this semi-fluid mass can have this lateral movement spoken of; can you impart a glacier-like movement to the material at the bottom of the bay?

A.—No, I don't know that you can call it a glacier-like movement; if you fill in with other material you might give a compression to the whole mass.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—If it was filled in from the inside outward, suppose that sand was thrown in and went to the bottom, the semi-fluid would rise, would it not, in the front, and leave the bottom at some little distance unaffected?

A.—Yes, it would be affected some little distance; upon railroad embankments upon marsh land, there is a little subsidence of the natural bottom where the earth is thrown in, and at some little distance the ground is slightly raised, a very short distance, however.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—Is it not possible that when a large mass of sand is thrown upon this muddy bottom of the bay, say in this cove between Clark's Point and Rincon Point, that the weight of the sand will compress the mud immediately, mix with it and sink it, instead of giving it a lateral motion.

A.—I have no doubt that such action goes on to a considerable extent. There is a commingling with the sand. The material in the lots and the sand will commingle together, and will become dry and hard. I have no doubt it goes on to a considerable extent.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—And motionless?

A.—Of course, motionless.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—If that were the case, would not that great mass of sand attain sufficient density by its weight and pressure upon the mud below it so that the sides of the mass would form a medium sufficient for a foundation?

A.—I think so; and if I was filling in these lots I would form a railroad embankment on the outside and let it act as a barrier, and then I could fill in with impunity all in the inside; any Engineer can do it; there is no difficulty about it.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—The embankment and the subsequent filling in would render the inside hard and dry?

A.—Undoubtedly.

Mr. Griffith.—That is the theory of the bulkhead.

Mr. Peachy.—No such thing.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—Would it not have been better originally, before

they commenced filling in from the shore, to have made a proper wall or obstruction along the water line, thereby confining the material that was inside?

A.—Yes. I think they should have commenced filling in from the outside.

By Mr. Anderson.—Q.—Suppose it to be filled up to the water line with ordinary sand, suppose the front was filled up and the inside filled, what would be the effect of building upon the front buildings, say large warehouses?

A.—I think the filling in, if done carefully and if time were allowed for the incorporation to take place, that there would be firmness and solidity sufficient to bear the weight of ordinary buildings.

By Mr. Anderson.—Q.—If filled with sand?

A.—I think so. I would not be willing to build on it for the first year, but would give time for the earth to become firm.

By Mr. Lake.—Q.—They always pile the buildings?

A.—They would, of course, have to pile. I understood the question to be about the filling in and allowing it to remain.

By Mr. Anderson.—Q.—How long would it take?

A.—I suppose a year or two; it would depend how much you filled in advance; if you filled the next one hundred feet lot in the front it would dry quicker.

By Mr. Anderson.—Q.—Do you think that you could ultimately build a solid foundation in that way?

A.—Not in all localities; because I have learned there are some particular places where the mud is very deep, and it would be a great risk for the earth to become dry enough for some time, but I think it ultimately would become so by building the barrier in advance.

By Mr. Anderson.—Q.—What do you mean by the barrier?

A.—I mean that the process of filling in a lot protects the lot behind it.

By Mr. Anderson.—Q.—Would not the front shoal beyond the line very much?

A.—It would for a time; it would have to be corrected when it had found its usual bearings, by being dredged; the structure would be very simple to what it would be now; take the special case in San Francisco; you might carry the line out a little further; carry it out a few piles without injury to the bay.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—Have you observed the brick buildings?

A.—No.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—If you found these buildings leaning toward the bay, bulging out, and the walls going from the foundation, and the whole building going into the bay, would not you say that the foundations were moving?

A.—If I found the building moving, I certainly should.

By Mr. Parsons.—If you found them all springing from the bottom?

A.—You mean the whole foundation moving.

By Mr. Parsons.—Yes.

A.—It would be a matter of course; I have heard of the matter you speak of; I have never seen it.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—Suppose they were to build a bulkhead out in the San Francisco front, and were to build wharves six hundred feet in length into the bay, and were not for three, or four, or five years, to dredge the slips between the wharves, do you think there would be much accumulation within these slips?

A.—I think there would be very considerable.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—Take such a structure as is contemplated, and run wharves six hundred feet out, would there be deposits in the slips?

A.—Of course there would; they would fill rapidly, very rapidly; that is illustrated by experience; take Charleston Harbor, and New York Harbor, they have constantly to dredge; and between the wharves that run out they fill rapidly.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—If dredging had been practised in San Francisco for the last five years, would it have placed the city slips in as good a condition as if there had been a bulkhead?

A.—In my opinion it might be equally as good; very likely.

By Mr. Anderson.—Q.—In the case of this deposit producing this necessity for dredging, does it arise from any other cause than the ordinary sea deposit?

A.—Yes, street sweepings; matters thrown in; a sort of heterogeneous mass; dirt; broken sticks; coal; various matter.

By Mr. Lake.—Q.—Do not you know that Boston Harbor fills up more rapidly than San Francisco Harbor?

A.—I know that there is a great deal of filling in in Boston.

By Mr. Griffith.—Q.—How constructed?

A.—Some of stone.

By Mr. Griffith.—Q.—Not the whole solidly built up?

A.—All private wharves.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—In relation to this natural filling in of the slips on account of there being no dredging, would these slips fill up thirty-four feet in six years?

A.—That is more filling than any I have known.

EXAMINATION OF JUDGE PARSONS.

Judge Lake.—I want to put Judge Parsons on the stand as a witness; I do not ask that he be sworn, his statement without oath will be sufficient.

Judge Lake.—I wish Mr. Parsons to give the names of the President and Directors of the Dock and Wharf Company.

Mr. Parsons.—Horatio S. Gates, Alfred L. Pioche, John Nightingale, Wm. E. Dennis, John B. Felton, Levi Parsons, John Crane; J. H. Applegate, Secretary.

By Judge Lake.—Q.—How much of the stock has ever been subscribed?

A.—I don't know.

Q.—I ask if the whole five millions of stock has been subscribed for?

A.—No.

By Mr. Edgerton.—Q.—Is that the sum mentioned in the certificate?

A.—Yes; comparatively very little of the stock is subscribed for; it is kept to be subscribed for as the work progresses.

Q.—How much is subscribed for?

A.—I don't know.

Q.—Hundreds of thousands?

A.—Not so much; not more than to make a legal organization; not half, perhaps not a quarter of one hundred thousand dollars; I would like to know, however, the object of these questions.

Judge Lake.—I propose to argue, by the by, that it is improper to grant this power to a corporation that has no stock, no property.

Mr. Parsons.—The object has been not to subscribe for the stock faster than needed to build the work; after the passage of the bill to open the books for subscription, allow every person to come in and take stock that chooses, so as to give every person an opportunity. If they don't choose to do so other parties will. I mean for the entire work contemplated by this bill. A subscription, you know, is good for nothing except a man pays up his stock.

Q.—That is your only business.

A.—None except this enterprise—developing the bulkhead.

Q.—In this business what have you done?

A.—Employed Engineers; made surveys; spent a great deal of money.

Q.—Has any of this twenty-five thousand dollars, assuming it to be that, been paid in as for stock—assessments upon stock?

A.—Yes, it has been done in this way. Parties, I will not exactly say upon a legal assessment, have taken stock at par.

Q.—You say there has been no assessment. Has the stock been regularly subscribed for?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you think it is more than ten thousand dollars?

A.—Yes, more than that.

By Mr. Peachy.—*Q.*—When was it issued?

A.—From time to time since the organization of the company.

By Mr. Peachy.—*Q.*—Before last year?

A.—I don't know.

By Mr. Peachy.—*Q.*—How much of the stock does Pioche own?

A.—I don't know.

Mr. Griffith.—If this is for the purpose of inquiring into the amount of interest each individual has in the company, the questions are not pertinent to the issue.

By Mr. Edgerton.—*Q.*—I understand you (Mr. Parsons) to say that this was a company formed for the express purpose of getting this franchise?

A.—This is the way: It is made up of the persons holding the present interest in these wharves; Mr. Pioche is a large owner; I am something of an owner myself; we stand as a sort of representative interest; that all these wharf interests shall become merged in this interest, and be subject to the regulations of this bill; if they don't choose to do so, other parties will; I mean for the entire work contemplated by this bill; a subscription, you know, is good for nothing, unless a man pays up his stock.

By Mr. Peachy.—*Q.*—I want to know what these wharves are called over which you say this company has control.

A.—Mission, Market, Clay, Washington Jackson, and Vallejo; that is as far as the Directors of this company are concerned.

By Mr. Peachy.—*Q.*—Are these proposed to be merged together?

A.—Yes.

By Mr. Peachy.—*Q.*—There are other wharf owners?

A.—None that I know of that will refuse fair terms.

By Mr. Peachy.—*Q.*—Do you know under what title these wharves are owned by persons now?

A.—Mission Street is held under contract from the city, which expires in October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three; Market Street is held under contract with the Commissioners of the Funded Debt; Clay Street under contract with the city, expires October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three; Market Street is held under the Commissioners of the Funded Debt; Vallejo is held under contract with the city, which expires October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three; Market

Street and Mission Street wharves are not held under the corporation—are held as private property.

By Mr. Peachy.—*Q.*—What are the names of those other wharves, and how held?

A.—Broadway, held under the Commissioners of the Funded Debt; Pacific, held in the same way; Folsom, from the city.

By Mr. Parker.—*Q.*—Has the interest of the city been sold in all these wharves under the Peter Smith title?

A.—It has not.

CAPTAIN JAMES ALDEN, SWORN.

By Judge Lake.—*Q.*—State what is your position in the service of the United States.

A.—I am a Commander in the Navy; I first came here in one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, in the United States Exploring Expedition; I have been here now since one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, (with the exception of one year that I was in the Atlantic States), engaged in the survey of the coast.

By Judge Lake.—*Q.*—You made a survey of the harbor of San Francisco?

A.—Yes; in one thousand eight hundred and fifty three; another was made during my absence, by my second in command, in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, four years after.

By Judge Lake.—*Q.*—Who was it?

A.—Mr. Tully.

By Judge Lake.—*Q.*—Where is he?

A.—He is at home.

By Judge Lake.—*Q.*—Were you examined before a legislative committee last year in San Francisco?

A.—Yes.

By Judge Lake.—*Q.*—Have you seen anything to change your views since last year?

A.—Nothing.

By Judge Lake.—*Q.*—Do you know the Wharf at Benicia, built by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company?

A.—Very well; I don't know how far it extends out; quite a distance, however.

By Judge Lake.—*Q.*—What is the character of the shore; any filling in of the water lots?

A.—No filling in that I know of.

By Judge Lake.—*Q.*—When was it built?

A.—Built in the early days, part of it; then they used to make them with a T curve; in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, or one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, I think.

By Judge Lake.—*Q.*—About the time they got their act passed at Benicia?

A.—Yes.

By Judge Lake.—*Q.*—Do you know the depth of water at that time?

A.—I don't know precisely; but they carried it out so that vessels lying inside the T and at the sides had plenty of water at low tide; say twenty-one or twenty-two feet of water at low tide.

By Judge Lake.—*Q.*—Do you know the depth of water now?

A.—Vessels can't lay inside at all now; it is filled up; that is, vessels of any draught; there is a place below the T that is bare; entirely bare.

By Judge Lake.—Q.—To what cause do you attribute this?

A.—To the wharf.

By Judge Lake.—Q.—Do you regard that as a sufficient cause?

A.—None other that I know of.

By Judge Lake.—Q.—Do you know whether the shoaling has been as great there as in San Francisco, in the slips and waters adjacent to the same kind of structures in San Francisco?

A.—It seems to me more. If I recollect right, more, except where they have absolutely put on sand and made land.

By Judge Lake.—Q.—You saw San Francisco long before it was a city, long before it had wharves?

A.—Yes.

By Judge Lake.—Q.—When the basin which forms, not the harbor strictly, but the inner harbor, had no obstruction, how was its natural face? What was the condition of the water then?

A.—At low water we had to land at Clark's Point; there was no water in the two points, comparatively none at low tide; among the coves there was no water; among the coves and every place where there was an indentation, the shoal water commenced upon a line drawn from one point to another.

By Judge Lake.—Q.—Ships could go in a great distance at high tide?

A.—Yes; could go in on the mud; could go in and go out at high tide, along at intervals; draw on the mud.

By Judge Lake.—Q.—It is said that vessels could go in where they cannot now. At these points what was the condition of the water formerly?

A.—When Commercial, as we call it, was built, vessels lay alongside the wharf; they built it so that vessels could be accommodated.

By Judge Lake.—Q.—That was outside of the line, between Clark's Point and Rincon Point?

A.—Entirely.

By Judge Lake.—Q.—Have you observed whether there has been more shoaling since the last investigation, other than the natural result from letting the slips alone?

A.—I have neither seen or heard anything to induce a different opinion.

By Judge Lake.—Q.—What do you still regard as a proper mode of relieving these slips from this matter which has thus accumulated in them?

A.—The same method adopted everywhere; they must be dredged.

By Judge Lake.—Q.—What can you say as to the neglect of allowing them to fill up for ten years?

A.—I can say this, that when the slips are no longer available they must dredge.

By Judge Lake.—Q.—Should that have been done long ago?

A.—It is thought necessary to commerce that they must be kept clear by dredging.

By Judge Lake.—Q.—Did you ever know of slips in a seaport town without being kept free by dredging?

Mr. Watkins.—Has not this all been gone over last winter?

By Judge Lake.—Q.—Not to the same extent; I will ask you if there has been filling in of water lots at Meiggs' Wharf?

A.—No.

By Judge Lake.—Q.—What has been the character and extent of the shoaling there?

A.—The wharf is intended for large vessels to lie at it, and now, at one corner, it is bare, and, with the exception of the eastern corner, I think, where it is deep, it is a good deal filled in.

By Judge Lake.—Q.—What effect would the construction of a wall have there; would it prevent the shoaling?

A.—What, around Meiggs' Wharf?

Judge Lake.—Yes.

A.—I don't see that it would have anything to do with it at all.

By Judge Lake.—Q.—What is your opinion in regard to the necessity of a substantial sea-wall; not for the interest of the city, but to protect the harbor from shoaling?

A.—I don't see that it is required at all; the same process of dredging would have to be gone through with; therefore I don't see any necessity for it, for the protection of the harbor itself, at all; and I doubt if it could be built.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—Suppose the cove which formerly existed between Clark's and Rincon Points; suppose it was entirely filled up with sand out to the extreme verge of the city line, what would be the effect of the filling up upon the water outside?

A.—Well, the effect would be perhaps, that if you did not build any wharves to catch the sediment—You mean to say this: If the two points were filled up in line—well, if nothing was put there to obstruct, in my opinion, it would keep as it was originally; there is two or three feet of water over it now, and to make it dry land would not affect the depth of water outside at all.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—You mean to say that the line of current passes in nearly a straight line from Clark to Rincon points?

A.—Yes; I should attribute the depth to the current, and nothing else; if the line was filled up, the mud that was squeezed out would be carried off, for it becomes very liquid; I have known at one of the wharves where there was six or eight feet of water, that there was a great depth of this soft mud in almost a liquid state; we lost a gun; it fell overboard, getting it out or into a scow; it weighed four, or five, or six, hundred pounds; it was a field piece; and a diver went down in a diving apparatus, and he could touch it with his foot; he went about fifteen feet in the mud; he went down that far in his diving apparatus.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—At what point was that?

A.—Pacific Street, where the gun went overboard; he went down about fifteen feet in the mud; he could just touch it with his feet; but he could not reach down to put a sling on it.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—Then in the case I have spoken of—a line between these points—what kind of a work would be requisite; I mean, of course, the idea of a substantial work with a perpendicular front?

A.—I doubt if anything of a very substantial nature could be put there; I doubt it very much; that is, judging what amount of mud is under the water from what is on the land above; and what we find in the one case is very probable in the other, for the same thing that causes it there, keeps it there in solution.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—Have you ever ascertained the depth of the mud by any measurement?

A.—No; I have seen in places poles put down, but have never known them to touch the bottom.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—How long were the poles?

A.—Forty or fifty feet.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—Do you know any place in San Francisco, within

the water lots, where buildings have been erected upon piles, where the piles could not find a bottom?

A.—Yes.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—How put up; upon what foundation?

A.—Upon planks right upon the mud; crossing with planks and filling in with sand; at first people built just as it happened; one man here and another there; one man would, perhaps, put on the mud timbers a foot or eighteen inches thick each way; different ways.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—In your experience in San Francisco, have you discovered any effect which would indicate the extent to which filling up first nearest the shore would move out or bulge out the mud?

A.—It has the effect to squeeze out some portion, but it rather mixes in than goes further out, I think.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—You know the buildings at the corner of Davis and California streets, known as the Herman Buildings; new warehouses?

A.—Yes.

By Mr. Peachy.—Do you know when it was erected?

A.—I think, in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

Mr. Parsons.—In June one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three; I have had sad experience in the building.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—It was built out very near the water, was it not?

A.—Yes, very near; they must have put in sand, in order to get something to put a foundation on.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—Davis Street is very near the water front, as any of the other streets; do you remember whether Davis or California streets have been filled in with sand?

A.—I am pretty sure they have not been.

Mr. Parsons.—California Street was filled up entire; Davis Street one-half.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—Were they built upon piles?

A.—No.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—Have you observed the building lately?

A.—Yes; I have noticed it in passing back and forth.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—Have you observed the angles of the building at the corner of California and Davis streets, to see if it was plumb?

A.—No; but yet it seems to me I have noticed something about it; I think I recollect looking at it one day, and wondering that upon such a foundation the walls had not bulged out.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—Do you know any single building or hulk lying in the mud, or any object, piles for instance, that has moved along with the mud towards the bay; or do you know if there is any indication of their having been so moved?

A.—Upon the contrary, I have noticed piles moving nearly all round; after filling in a lot you would find piles start up as well as down; in Market Street Wharf, for instance, I came up the other day and noticed the piles; they seemed to be standing all round every way.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—Have you seen any change in the piles?

A.—Very hard to tell except you had some point to start from, it would be so little under any circumstances.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—There has been an immense mass of sand put in there?

A.—Yes; immense.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—Put in among the piles and over the piles?

A.—Upon filling in, except the piles are held by stringers, they would naturally turn.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—When was Market Street Wharf built?

A.—Must have been extended in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four; one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three or one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—Have you not observed that portion of the wharf that has been thus extended?

A.—Yes.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—Must have offered little resistance?

A.—So much gone were they, that if there was any general movement the whole wharf would show it now; the piles outside this decayed fast.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—If there could have been constructed a sea wall, going to the bottom, which would retain everything of itself, so that nothing could come out in the shape of mud or sand, and the wharves were built out at right angles to this supposed wall six hundred feet out, if these wharves were permitted to be undredged for five or six years, what would be their condition?

A.—The same condition as now, precisely; that is my opinion, judging particularly by Meiggs' Wharf.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—You are what is called a Hydrographic Engineer?

A.—Chief of the Hydrographic Department upon the western coast.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—What is the meaning of the term?

A.—It means things pertaining to water, pertaining to depths.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—The actual condition of things, depth of water from point to point, etc?

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—Does it not also embrace the geography, the physical condition of the sea, the nature of the currents?

A.—Yes.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—Does your business, the finding of distances from points to points, does it lead you to the investigation of causes and effects, and a remedy for these causes?

A.—Nothing to do with it.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—Have you observed the waters of the Sacramento River for the last five or six years?

A.—Yes, frequently.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—How are these waters, are they not charged with as much material as water is capable of bearing, coming from mining and other causes?

A.—I don't know how much it could bear; it seems to have a great deal.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—Are they not as much charged with material as any water?

A.—Mississippi has, perhaps, as much.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—Where is the material deposited as it passes down the Sacramento River; where is it deposited?

A.—Well, that is a question. I think it is shoaling between — Point and Mare Island, across the channel there, two miles wide, I think it is gradually shoaling.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—Is not a large amount deposited on the Suisun Flats, below there?

A.—May be.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—Is there not a general deposit at the point where the fresh water meets the flood tide of the ocean?

A.—That might be the case where the fresh and salt water meets.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—How far from the bay have you observed the line of red water?

A.—Well, I think I have seen it all the way down to, that is, I fancy I have seen it sometimes as far, or nearly, to Sancelito.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—Do you attribute the filling in of the wharf at Benicia to be the formation of an eddy, formed by matters held in suspense by the waters of the Sacramento?

A.—I suppose so.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—Have you ever examined the material held in suspense in the waters of the bay.

A.—Never.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—Have you ever examined the waters of the bay at ebb tide to see what materials were held in suspense?

A.—Never.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—Can you tell me what was the depth of the bay two hundred and fifty feet outside of Market Street Wharf in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three?

A.—I can't remember.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—Was it about seventy-five feet?

A.—It is as shown on the map.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—Does not Market Street Wharf extend out into the bay further than any other wharf; the outer end is the furthest extended, is it not?

A.—I think it is.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—If you found the water two hundred and fifty feet from the outer end of Market Street Wharf shoaled thirty or forty feet from one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three to this time, to what cause would you attribute it, in the currents?

A.—I don't know that it has in the current.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—Well, but suppose you found it so, suppose it had shoaled thirty feet outside of the end in that time, to what cause would you attribute it?

A.—You would have to tell me what you had been doing at the water edge.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—You are familiar with the work inside; you know what has been going on?

A.—In one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three we made a survey, and at the end of Market Street Wharf, in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, there was the same depth of water as there is now; at the end of Market Street Wharf, eighteen feet as the curve ran, that is, the eighteen feet curve ran along the end of the wharves, they extended the wharves, carrying the depth of water out; my theory is, if they were to cut off these wharves to where they were in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, they would have the same depth of water as they had then.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—In Commercial Street there was a depth of water?

A.—Yes; ships have gone up where houses are now built.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—Have you observed the physical development that takes place in the filling up of these lots inside the water-line?

A.—Yes; made bare ground where the tide flowed before.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—Have you observed when you took a given lot, say a fifty vara lot, and filled it with sand to the height of the ordinary

filling, say five feet above high water mark, that the mud rises up for a considerable distance around the space so filled?

A.—Precisely.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—To what do you attribute the rising of the mud, was it not by the filling in of a more dense material?

A.—It would remain on the mud, and I suppose as the sand was impregnated with that below, it would gradually filter down into the mud.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—State the physical fact as it exists, this rising of the mud, when you fill over the mud.

A.—More or less; caused by placing a more dense material over a softer one, but after a while the sand mixes with the mud; I have noticed in excavations made where it had been filled with sand, and you would expect to find sand, but instead of that you would find sand and mud, so that it could not drive the mud out to take its place, at least I have never seen it do so.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—Have you been connected as an Engineer with any works in the improvement of harbors?

A.—In one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five or one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, I was engaged in the survey of Boston Harbor; called by the Legislature.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—You stated that where you lost your gun, the man in the diving-bell went down fifteen feet in the mud, that must have been very soft, some filled up?

A.—Yes.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—Suppose you went to work, say took fifty varas in space, and dredged it, what would be the effect; would it remain as you had dredged it, or would the surrounding mud fill up the space dredged?

A.—If taken away.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—If fifty varas is dredged out, taken away where you pleased?

A.—If you did not start where the tide went out and came in, you would not effect anything; nor if you took out a certain mass held there by the eddy currents. The eddy current keeps this in that particular spot.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—Would not the natural effect of a vast mass dredged out be, that the surrounding mud would fill up the space being dredged?

A.—I don't mean to say that you can dredge all the bay clear, but that you can dredge it in a particular direction.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—Take a particular place; say fifty or one hundred varas, and dredge it?

A.—It would fill up again.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—Now take the bank from Pacific Street to Vallejo Street, is it not the same kind of mud outside the water-line as inside the water-line?

A.—No, it is much harder outside the water-line.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—Greater pressure of water?

A.—Yes.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—Suppose you dredge the entire bank of mud; say three and one-half or four millions of yards from Rincon Point to Clark's Point, would not the effect be for the softer material inside to fill up the vacuum?

A.—I think not, because it is proved very clearly, that you can build

houses after filling in very near to the water; I have seen houses built in San Francisco, so that the tide came very near to them; still they stood.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—You don't think it would fill in; do not you always build after filling in with denser materials?

A.—I contend that the sand and mud mixed together becomes harder; becomes a different substance entirely by being mixed together, sufficiently hard to sustain houses.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—Must you not place in the harder material to densify the mud?

A.—Of course, that is the idea, or you would not get dry land.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—Suppose you take the space between two wharves six hundred feet long, the water twelve feet deep at the outer end, and two feet deep at the inner end, and dredged it out to a mean depth of twenty-five feet, would the effect be for the softer surrounding material to slide in, and fill up the hole?

A.—I think not; a portion might, perhaps.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—The material you spoke of, fifteen feet of a semi-fluid mass, would not that run in?

A.—You take that out, but you don't find houses built upon that.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—How near to the water-front are brick buildings generally built?

A.—It is very hard to tell where the water-front is.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—I mean the water-front established by the Legislature, State Street by Market; the New Orleans Warehouses.

A.—I do not know.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—Is it not one thousand feet?

A.—It may be, but I have seen the tide flowing close up to a brick building built upon sand.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—If at at ebb tide, in the bay, you had found the water so little charged with mud that it was opaque; for example, take the diving-bell, and that you could see in the bell, and again take the water at the wharves at ebb tide, you found it so dense that in going down in the diving-bell you found it dark; and again, if in going down at flood tide, you had found the water so that it was clear in your bell, and then had found that the material with which the water was charged at ebb tide was the same material as that lying around the wharves, and the same materials as the mud inside the water-line, would you not say that the water so charged, was charged with the mud from the inside of the water-line?

A.—Well, no one could say, I think.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—If you found at flood tide your bell clear, and at ebb tide dark, is that not charged with materials of some kind?

A.—Of course.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—Would you call the water at ebb tide an ordinary marine deposit?

A.—No; I should not.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—Well, finding it to be so charged, and there being no other source of supply than the mud inside of the water-line, would you not say that the material the water was charged with must come from inside the water-line? finding the water at ebb tide so charged, and there being no other source of supply but the mud inside the water-line, would you not say that it must have come from inside the water-line?

A.—Well, the ebb tide might bring something from the point; I contend, in this matter, that the filling of this mud up with the sand, has the effect simply to stir the water up at the time; this disturbance may act

for some little distance around the lot, but it subsides gradually as the sand finds its level, and mixes with the mud; I don't believe there is any outward pressure of any amount at all except the disturbance of the water for the time being.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—If you found upon careful examination, and became convinced that the material inside the water-line was soft, and was being displaced and pressed out, by the deposit upon it of a more dense material, would not you say that the proper remedy would be to place upon the line some proper obstruction or protection-wall to keep it in its place?

A.—If I was satisfied from a full examination that such was the case, and it was my duty to attend to it and apply a remedy, I should see what could be done; if one thing would not do, I should try another.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—Are not the waters of the bay generally, as you have observed them, pretty much of the same character as the waters of the ocean?

A.—Not by any means.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—What is the difference?

A.—One is clear, the other is muddy.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—But what is the difference between the materials held in suspense on the ordinary waters of the bay and the waters of the ocean?

A.—Along the shore, where the waves stir up the mud, it is thicker than farther out in the middle of the stream.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—Will the materials held in suspense on the waters of the ocean or in the middle of the bay make a bank of twenty-five or thirty feet in six years, taking the flux and reflux of the tides, making, I believe, four movements in twenty-four hours?

A.—Well, my impression is if there were a nest of piles driven in anywhere, where they could be driven, in San Francisco Bay, except you rounded them too much, that there would be a shoal in five or six years, but how much it is perhaps hard to tell.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—Well, take Blossom Rock, what is the area of Blossom Rock?

A.—Well, a good-sized house.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—Is it fifty acres?

A.—No.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—Have you found in six years a large accumulation around Blossom Rock?

A.—No.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—Any settlement of deposit?

A.—No. If you could build up a square rock, it might not shoal; if you drive in piles around it, it might shoal. Then there is the condition of the tides and currents to be considered. An object may be placed so that nothing will hold, be so that nothing could be sustained there might accumulate on one side when the tide run in, and the tide running out take it all away.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—Have you found material filling up the channel in the bay, well out in the bay?

A.—No.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—Do ships ride at anchor in the channel all the time?

A.—Yes.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—Does not a ship riding at anchor cause an obstruction in the flow of the current?

A.—A stationary body forms an obstruction to a current.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—Perhaps ten thousand ships have rode at anchor there?

A.—Yes.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—Why has there not been an accumulation?

A.—The depth of water; but the wharves, filling in of streets hulks lying there, evidently do shoal the water.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—But in commercial cities, where ships load and unload, wharves are a necessity?

A.—Entirely, eminently so, pre-eminently so.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—Don't you say that whatever obstruction they make to the flux and reflux of the tide, they must be made in some way?

A.—I do.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—Now, if this mass of mud which is gathered in the front of the town, if it is pressed out, and comes from inside the water-line and is held in suspense so that it sinks and makes a deposit near the wharves, what would you say was the primary source of this mud? this original source, or the wharves, or are not the wharves secondary? does not the nature of things clearly show that the wharves are the secondary cause?

A.—My idea is this, the chart of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, shows a certain depth along the end of the wharves; extend the wharves four hundred or five hundred feet, and four or five years after, the same depth is there at the end of the wharves; if you put in sand on the mud you can make dry land; it has been done; stores built upon it you might perhaps, shoal it further by extending the wharves; by deposits brought down by the current, and by eddies forming around the piles making shoals.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—Now state a space of one hundred varas, any where inside the water-line, let the four sides be bound by solid material; fill that up five feet above low water mark, would not the effect of that be to displace the soft material equal to the amount of dense material?

A.—If you could put in a whole mass of sand, it would have that effect; by filling in the way we do, the mud and sand mixes together, forms a mass; any one can see for himself, that chooses to examine where sand has been put in, that in a short time you will find part sand and part mud.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—If, while you were filling in this one hundred varas, you found it shoaling, would you not consider that it was a displacement of the mud by the deposit, rather than that it was made by a marine deposit?

A.—Of course, if I *did* find it so, because there is not enough of marine deposit to make it.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—Where does this deposit come from? from material held in suspense by ocean water?

A.—I don't believe the ocean has any thing to do with it; the rains of winter; surface water coming from the hills, more likely.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—If this deposit was caused by washings brought down by the rains of winter, would it not bear some resemblance to the surface banks of the bay; if made early in the summer time, and it did not come from the ocean water, might it not then come from the material brought by the ebb tide and held in suspense?

A.—If that is the case—but I go upon this broad ground, as I said before, there is the same depth of water at the end of the wharves after

they have been extended as there was before; the shoaling is caused by obstructions; the same depth of water is at the end of the wharves.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—At the extreme end of the wharves?

A.—It is a most remarkable fact; if you were to see the chart of fifty-four, when the wharves were four hundred or five hundred feet shorter, you will find they had the same depth of water as now at the end of the wharves.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—The water having shoaled so much at the end of the wharves, might it not be attributed to the fact that it was occasioned by bringing out matter from the city front by the ebb of the tide, instead of bringing in the matter by the flood tide?

A.—That could be answered this way: we find where ships used to be that houses are built; sand has been put there, and water has been made land; when you ask me if this deposit is the cause of shoal water, I tell you that the slow process of filling up has had but little or no effect; it does not go out in a body or the buildings would go out.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—By inference, there is more material there at ebb tide?

A.—In filling it in it is soft; the eddy will take it round much sooner than if it had the ordinary agency of the tide; it stirs the water up.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—You say this mud, soluble matter, comes from the hills in part, and is washed down into the bay, and that you can tell where the substance comes from by analyzing it; is it not the case that the soil is not altogether soluble?

A.—Of course.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—And the soluble portion only is carried down by the waters?

A.—Yes.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—The bay of San Francisco is very shoal in places?

A.—Yes, one map in places.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—And round the bay there are many marshes?

A.—Immense.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—Covered at high water, bare at low water?

A.—Yes.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—Also, a great many coves, channels, and gulleys, coming down into it?

A.—Yes.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—When the tide rises the mud in these marshes is partially dissolved, is it not; and when the tide falls it is carried out with the ebb tide; that adds to the mud of the bay, does it not?

A.—Yes.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—The fact of the tide passing upon these low openings of the bay, the flux and reflux, does it stir up the surface and take mud in solution, moving it sometimes one way, sometimes another?

A.—Yes, and I have noticed that you can't see two inches below the surface. The water is always in that condition; you can't see two inches below the surface. The water of San Francisco is nearly the color of that curtain.

[The curtain was a yellow curtain.—Rep.]

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—This supply of soluble matter is sufficient to effect this shoaling where the current is obstructed?

A.—Yes, I think so.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—The effect of the filling in is to stir up the water more or less, and the effect of its mixing with the water as it naturally would, is to make it muddy?

A.—Yes.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—If you stir it with a long pole it would have the same effect, would make a hole?

A.—Well, it would not stay a hole.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—Some portion would mix with the water, and be carried off?

A.—Yes, some would be carried off.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—Are you acquainted with the Sacramento River?

A.—Yes; I surveyed it in one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—What is the depth of the river now to then?

A.—I don't think there is any difference. I rode over to Sutter's Fort, saw a great many wild geese; I thought they were tame. I asked Sutter, he said he did not own them.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—At that time the waters of the Sacramento were very clear?

A.—They were entirely different; clear to what they are now.

By Mr. Peachy.—Was it a clear river?

A.—No trouble then about dipping the water out and seeing anything in it clearly, but since that time there has been an immense mass of mud floating down the Sacramento River, caused by mining, partly, until, as Judge Parsons asked, the water apparently contains as much as it can; moves as much matter as it can; it appears to me it could not hold much more.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—Well, to what do you attribute the fact that the Sacramento River has not shoaled?

By Mr. Griffith.—Q.—If he has made no survey within two or three years?

A.—I have at some known points.

Mr. Griffith.—I was going to say that it has been ascertained that the entire channel has shoaled ten to fifteen feet.

A.—I was going to answer; give my opinion as to what becomes of these deposits. We know that there are obstructions to these streams. These obstructions existed then; no worse now than then. My opinion is that the banks of the river from these shoals may be so changed in the end so as, in places, to alter the direction of the river, but the channel is kept open. The channel may be changed by the deposits, but there is always the channel.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—It is, then, substantially the same as in one thousand eight hundred and forty-one?

A.—I see no difference.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—You said you were connected with the improvements of harbors at one time?

A.—Yes; in one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four or one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, there was an act passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts appointing a Commissioner to examine the harbor of Boston. Application was made by the city of Boston to the Legislature, and the State appointed the Commissioners to examine this matter, and to see if the channel was injured, and to draw a line for the limit of the wharves. I was one of the Surveyors. There has been a Committee appointed for the same thing in New York Harbor. The sent to Washington, and officers were sent by the Federal Government to examine into the condition of things about the city front.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—Who were thus sent?

A.—Gen. Totten, the Chief of the Engineer Corps of the Army of the United States, Professor Bache, Superintendent of the United States

Coast Survey, and Commander Charles H. Davis, of the United States Navy, and they have since been appointed to make an examination of the harbor of Boston, at the request of the city authorities.

By Mr. Parsons.—Q.—Is not that a change in the land, caused by a change in the current?

A.—Not at all; it is the same in New York. Two or three years ago they finished the examination of New York Harbor, and are now ordered to Boston.

By Mr. Peachy.—How near to the water edge have you seen houses built?

A.—I have seen the tide flowing up to them in the street.

By Mr. Peachy.—Do you know a place called the Tompkins Shoal?

A.—I do; called after a ship.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—How deep was it when the Tompkins first settled there?

A.—I don't know.

By Mr. Edgerton.—Q.—Is it a sand shoal, or a mud shoal?

A.—A mixture.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—How far off is it?

A.—I don't exactly know; it is about in a line from Meiggs' Wharf to Black Point. There is rather a singular fact about it; a deep hole this side of it, a deep hole inside, and the outside is nearly bare.

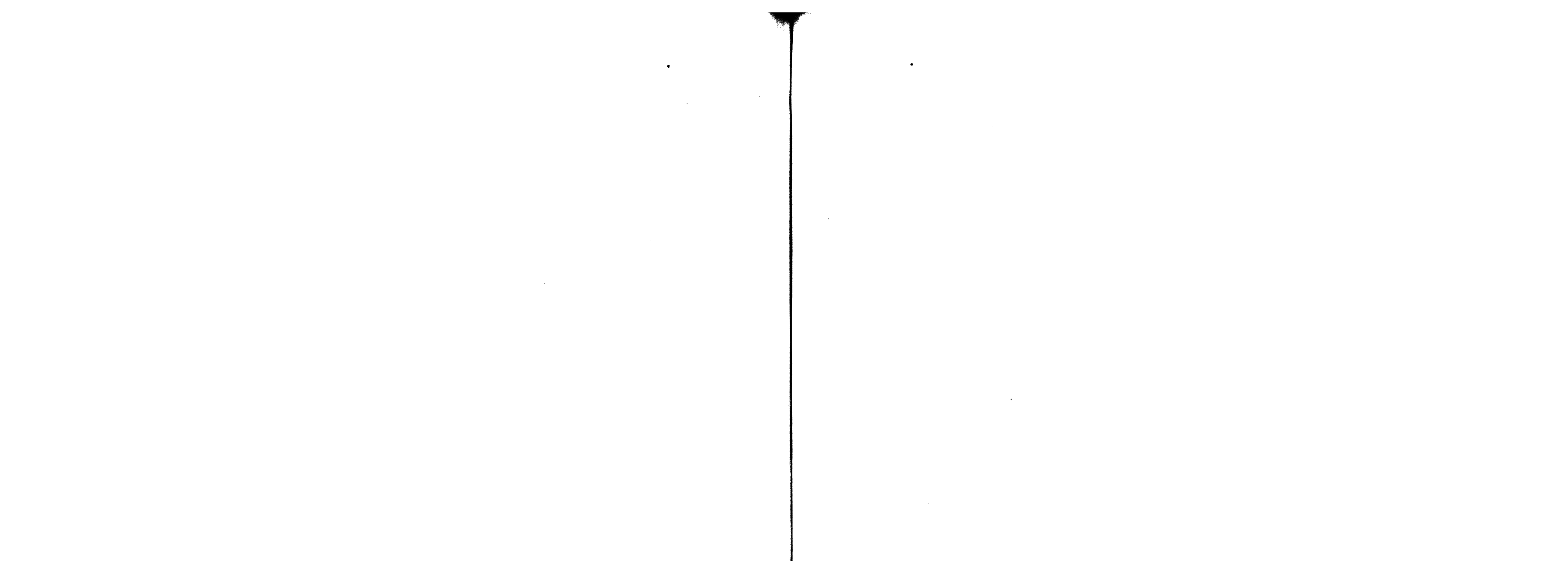
By Mr. Peachy.—It is held by some persons that this shoaling of the water is caused by the filling in with sand, which has had the effect to push the mud out into the bay and make the water more shoal. It is further contended that, in order to prevent this moving out of the mud that, it is necessary to build an immense wall for the purpose of retaining the mud inside. If this is true, I ask how long it would take to make a proper survey of the San Francisco city front so as to know whether or not this structure is practicable?

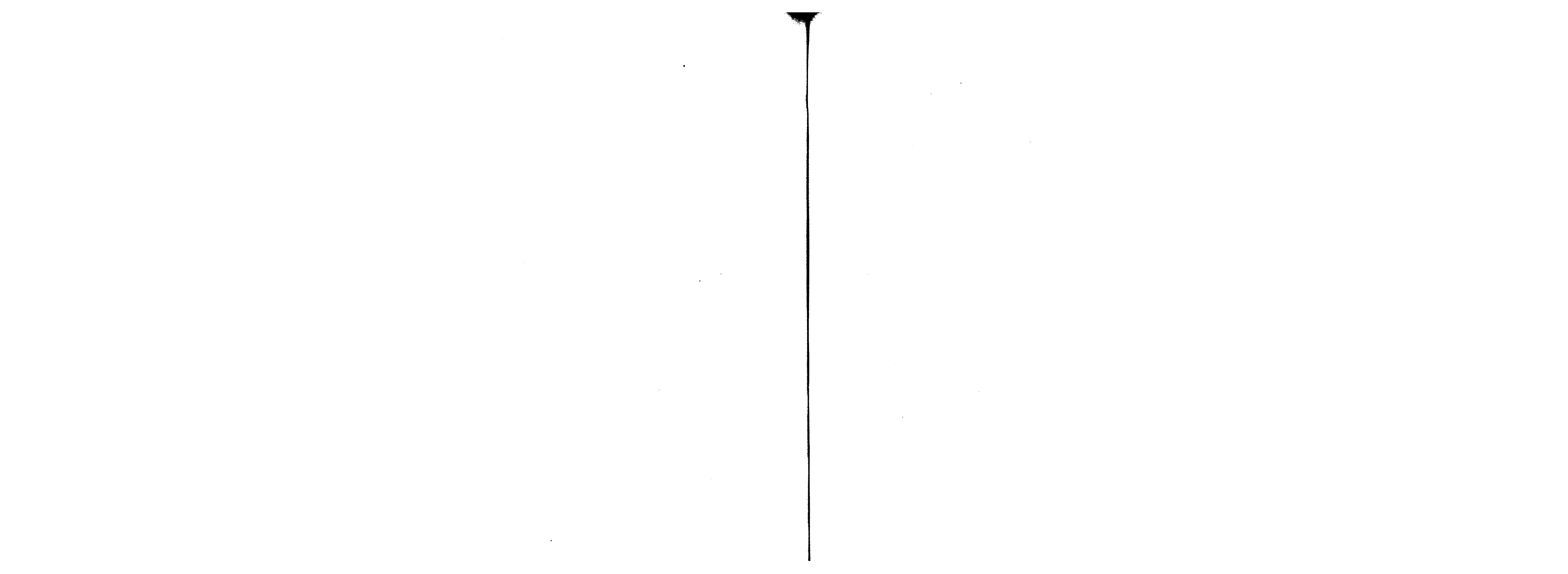
A.—In the first place, I don't believe there is any forcing out of the mud, in any quantity, into the bay; the Yerba Buena Cove never had any water in it of any depth, and they have made dry land of it; filled it up pretty much; I doubt if they could build a sea-wall at all, and I don't think that it is at all necessary if they could, except for the protection of those people who want to build directly upon the city front, and would not be allowed to fill outside for their protection; as for commercial necessities, or navigation, I see no necessity whatever for anything of the kind, as the erection of the sea-wall; it would require a whole year's careful examination, to see if it could be done; sounding the depth of mud, examining the currents, and so forth; I see no necessity for such a wall; if the owners of the property on East Street were allowed to fill up one hundred feet out, anything to protect their buildings, it would be sufficient.

By Mr. Peachy.—Q.—You are supposing that if the owners of this property on East Street were to fill up outside with sand?

A.—Yes; it would wash away more or less; they would have to fill it up again just along the edge; they might have timbers, planking; that would be sufficient.

Testimony closed.





REPORT OF JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

RELATIVE TO

Sureties on the Pacific Express Co.

JANUARY 30, 1860.

R E P O R T.

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the memo James Haworth and others, sureties on the Pacific Express Bond had the same under consideration, in conjunction with the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly, and submit the following report:

Upon an examination of the memorial, it appears not to be an appeal to the mercy or favor of the State, but a simple appeal to the sense of justice, for the reasons therein set forth, and which, it found to be conclusive in favor of the memorialists.

This position rendered it necessary for your committee to enter upon an investigation of the facts, and the testimony upon which they rested, as would suffice for them to form a decided opinion, and to present to the Senate a solution which would be free from doubt.

They have accordingly performed this duty, and now offer, in the hope that there should be a clear apprehension of the subject, a short summary of the occurrences connected with the execution of the bond of the Pacific Express, and a synopsis of the evidence which has led to the conclusions of the committee.

Soon after the meeting of the Legislature of 1857, a Joint Committee of the two Houses was appointed, to ascertain the amount of money in the State treasury. At this time, Henry Bates was the State Treasurer, and E. A. Rowe had been, throughout the year 1856, his Chief Cashier. Rowe was also President of the Pacific Express, a corporation having offices in all the principal towns in the State.

In the report which they made, it is stated, that it is incidental to their notice, that one hundred and twenty-four thousand dollars had been withdrawn by the Treasurer from the General Fund, to provide for the payment of the ensuing July interest. This sum was represented as being the interest on the bond now in question, which is dated the third January, 1857. (Assembly Journals, eighth session, p. 131).

CHAS. T. BOTTS.....STATE PRINTER.

As there was no appropriation for this object, and the payment was a violation of the constitution and the laws of the State, the Assembly appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Catlin, Clark, and Safford, to examine fully into, and report, all the facts pertaining to the alleged action of the State Treasurer.

Soon afterward, to wit—on the twenty-first January, 1857, another committee was appointed by the Assembly, to inquire into the mode and manner in which the provisions of an act entitled "An Act for the better protection of the State Treasury," had been carried out and obeyed. (Journals, p. 149). This latter committee consisted of Messrs. Brent, Watkins, Burch, Hume, and Patrick.

The duty of the first committee was specific; that of second, very general; but both necessarily involved the consideration and investigation of the subject now before us. The duties of the two committees, appear from the Journals to have been performed very faithfully. A large number of witnesses were examined, and a considerable amount of testimony taken, the most pertinent of which, is contained in the published Journals and Appendix of that session, and a portion which, unpublished, is preserved in the original manuscript in the Secretary of State's office. This testimony, together with some additional evidence furnished to your committee, has been examined and read, as far as was necessary, for the purposes of this investigation.

Before proceeding to collate it for the information of the Senate, it is deemed proper to refer to the conclusions which were then attained by the two committees of the Assembly.

The first committee say, in their report: "But one conclusion can be drawn from the testimony, and that is, that the first day of January, found the Treasurer with a large deficit in his vaults, and that his desperate expedient, of employing the Pacific Express, was adopted to account for such deficiency, and the various reasons suggested for such premature action, were but designed to screen the transaction from suspicion. It was the only alternative, after the refusal of Mr. McLane, which presented itself, and was embraced from necessity. The dangerous proximity of the Legislature, required either a return to the vaults of the absent funds, or something which would represent them." (Assembly Journal, p. 258). The second committee, in their report, say: "There has evidently been carried on, by the State Treasurer and Mr. Rowe, a system of taking money from the State treasury without authority of law, and using the same in their private affairs. This must have commenced early in the year 1856, because, on the twenty-third of June, one hundred and thirteen thousand two hundred and eighty-nine dollars and ten cents had been taken from the vaults illegally. We can get no evidence that any part of the money then wrongfully absent from the treasury, ever found its way back, but we believe the Treasurer used, or aided by Rowe, continued during the latter part of 1856, and to the time he was removed from office, to use the moneys of the State, but in what particular transaction, we are unable to ascertain. Some of the money is probably spent in riotous living—some of it was spent in investments which have not proved successful, or, if successful, the returns could not be immediately realized. (Eight Session Journal Appendix).

The only evidence which tends to establish the fact, that the money was paid in consideration of the execution of the Pacific Express Bond, is that of Bates and Rowe, and their statements are so filled with evasions, contradictions, improbabilities, and refusals to answer, and so much unsustained by any other testimony, that, standing alone, it is unworthy of

credit, even if it were not palpably contradicted, as it is, by all the facts and circumstances given in evidence by the other and disinterested witnesses.

In the first place, no one saw the money counted, paid, or delivered, nor could it be traced in any manner or direction whatsoever. It was charged on the books of the treasury, until the tenth of January, then it was at first charged to Wells, Fargo & Co., and afterward to name erased, and Pacific Express substituted. The entry was made in a memorandum in the handwriting of Rowe.

Mr. Catlin, who was chairman of the first committee, testifies before us, that his committee made inquiries beyond the testimony taken for the purpose of tracing the disposal of the money, and to ascertain if truth, it had been paid to the Pacific Express, as was alleged by the State Treasurer. He says, in his evidence, "Inquiries were made of all express companies and bankers, where it was at all probable that such sum would be deposited, and no deposit of any considerable sum, about that time, by Rowe or the Pacific Express, could be discovered, nor was any purchase of exchange ascertained, after like diligent inquiry of the modes of conveyance then used, from Sacramento to San Francisco or from San Francisco to New York. No person was found, or produced, with the exception of Bates and Rowe, who had ever seen the money, been engaged in its transmission from the vault of the treasury to other place, or from any one place to another." (See testimony of Mr. Catlin, on file).

The testimony of A. G. Richardson, (Journals, p. 265) who was agent of the Pacific Express in Sacramento, and that of Henry Norton, (Journals, p. 271) who was Superintendent and Cashier of the same company in San Francisco, both prove, conclusively, that the money did not pass through the officer of that company.

In the next place, it appears from the testimony of Louis McLane, who was the managing agent of Wells, Fargo & Co., that, on the first of May, 1857, he was applied to by Rowe, to give a bond for the payment of the State interest, due July 1, 1857. Mr. McLane says he was asked to give the bond, "but the money was not forthcoming." He offered to give him collateral securities, upon which the money could be realized in thirty days, but McLane declined to take anything but money. This evidence, in itself, is totally at war with the hypothesis that the Treasurer could have paid this large amount of money to the Pacific Express only two days afterward, and McLane says, very truly, in his testimony, "there could be but one conclusion to be drawn from such a proposition—that is, that they had not the money." Evidence of McLane, Journals, p. 261 and evidence of McNeil, p. 265.

It also appears that, aside from the one hundred and twenty-four thousand dollars, there was still a deficiency in the vaults, and Rowe and Bates were put to their wits' end for the purpose of concealing it. Money was borrowed from McNeil, the cashier of Wells, Fargo & Co., in Sacramento, twenty thousand dollars; from Rochester, an agent of the same bank, fifteen thousand dollars; and Bates borrowed from Rhodes, five thousand dollars. This money was sent, in a wagon, to the Treasurer's office, McNeil. McNeil asked McLane if he might furnish Bates with money to make his count; which McLane refused, saying, "Let Dr. Bates provide for his counts the best way he could." (See McLane's testimony, Journals, p. 262; McNeil's testimony, Journals, p. 264; Rochester's testimony, Journals, p. 265; Rhodes' testimony, p. 268).

The relation which these facts bear to the question, will be recognized at once, when it is recollected that the one hundred and twenty-four thousand dollars, pretended to be paid on the 30th of January, was about eight thousand dollars more than was necessary to pay the July interest, and consequently, when it is asserted that this money was paid only within a few days of the time, when the Treasurer and his friend were making such desperate efforts to borrow money to make his count, there is nothing left to explain or reconcile this over payment, with the necessities which had then gathered around the head of this defaulting officer.

Mr. Catlin, in his report to the Legislature, sums up very conclusively on this portion of the case, thus: "The Treasurer says he borrowed the five thousand dollars from Mr. Rhodes to accommodate the wants of Mr. Rowe, who states that the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars was required for his private uses that day, etc. But how he came to make use of the Treasurer's official draft to raise twenty thousand dollars for his private use, he does not attempt to explain. When it is remembered, that on the third of January he claims to have received one hundred and twenty-four thousand dollars in cash, which sum the evidence shows could not have been sent to New York, it is remarkable that he should have been compelled to resort to such active and ingenious financial maneuvers, in order to assist the Treasurer in being prepared to meet the count on the thirteenth. But your committee are not left alone to the foregoing inference, so naturally drawn from the testimony referred to. There are other facts, which show conclusively, that an amount nearly equal, or, perhaps, more than equal, to the amount of the Pacific Express Bond, had been abstracted from the treasury more than six months before the execution of the bond, and no return of it whatsoever can be traced.

It appears that on the twenty-third of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, Bates applied to Samuel Knight, agent of Wells, Fargo and Co., in Sacramento, according to the testimony, saying that Governor Johnson had recommended the removal of the money from the treasury, in consequence of the difficulties in San Francisco. McNeil says: "The reason was, as given by Dr. Bates, that the vault was unsafe, and they were afraid of the Vigilance Committee.

The occurrences which took place resulting from that application are thus stated in the report of the second committee of that Assembly, and which we adopt as a summary of the facts, as far as the statement goes; for thus far, in the main, it is accurately sustained by the evidence:

"On the twenty-third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six (that being Sunday), Henry Bates, James M. Rhodes, and Samuel Knight, went to the office of the State Treasurer and took away all the money in the State treasury, and deposited the same with Wells, Fargo & Co. At that time there was found in the State treasury, by actual count, to be nineteen thousand three hundred and twenty-three dollars. According to the books of the treasury, at that time, there should have been one hundred and thirty-two thousand six hundred and twelve dollars. Prior to that date, consequently, there must have been illegally abstracted from the treasury, one hundred and thirteen thousand two hundred and eighty-nine dollars and ten cents. Where was this money? It had been taken away by some person or persons, and no one except Henry Bates or Mr. Rowe could have taken the same without immediate detection." (See Journal Appendix, Eighth Session; also, testimony of Samuel Knight, A. B. McNeil, and State Treasurer Findley, on file.)

From the Controller's evidence, taken from his books, there appears

to have been chargeable to the State treasury, at that time, a larger amount than appears from the Treasurer's books; he states it at hundred and sixty-three thousand eight hundred and forty-four dollars on the thirtieth day of June. During the month of June there was paid into the treasury nineteen thousand five hundred and four dollars, disbursed only three thousand two hundred and two dollars. Suppose the payment into the treasury to have been after the twenty-third of June there should have been on hand on the twenty-third of June the sum of one hundred and forty-four thousand three hundred and forty dollars. There was actually on hand only the sum of nineteen thousand three hundred and twenty-three dollars, which was then taken out and deposited with Wells, Fargo & Co., showing an actual deficiency in the treasury of over one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Besides this, there is no evidence to show that the nineteen thousand three hundred and twenty-three dollars withdrawn on the twenty-third of June, and deposited with Wells, Fargo & Co., was ever returned to the treasury. Dr. Findley says he thinks it was sent to New York, to meet the payment of interest not paid by Palmer, Cook & Co. McNeil says the money was afterwards withdrawn, at different times, from Wells, Fargo & Co., a statement which is inconsistent with the theory that it was sent to New York to pay interest, and which induces the belief, in the mind of the committee, that this sum must also be added to the amount improperly abstracted from the treasury prior to the twenty-third of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and which would, therefore, make the ascertained deficits on that day amount to the sum of one hundred and forty thousand three hundred and forty dollars. (See testimony of Controller on file; testimony of McNeil, on file.)

Your committee further find, from the testimony, that, between January first and December thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, Rowe had a deposit account with Wells, Fargo & Co., run up to the sum of one hundred and eighty-two thousand dollars; that, on one time, November fourth, he deposited the large sum of one hundred and seventeen thousand eight hundred and sixty-two dollars, and on the same day he checked out the sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. When it is remembered that he was only a Clerk in the treasury, at a moderate salary, and that after diligent inquiry by the committees of the Legislature of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven could not be discovered that he had any fortune, it seems to your committee that it is a matter of easy solution, when all the facts of this case are taken together, to determine that Mr. Rowe was the despoiler of the treasury, and that the time when it was done was long anterior to the execution of the Pacific Express Bond.

So fully was the conviction of this fact forced upon the minds of the Legislature of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, that it constituted one of the articles of impeachment against the Treasurer. Article twelfth charges distinctly that Bates had, prior to the third of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, permitted large sums of money to be withdrawn from the treasury, contrary to law, for the private use of himself and Rowe. That fraudulently, and with intent to deceive the people, and to cover up the deficiency in the treasury, on the third of January, pretend to pay to Rowe, as President of the Pacific Express, the sum of one hundred and twenty-four thousand dollars, when in truth and in fact, no such payment was made.

Upon the first defense, then, which has been set up by the members of the Assembly, your committee are of opinion that the facts upon which it rests

established satisfactorily by the evidence; that no money was ever paid out of the State treasury on account of the Pacific Express Bond; that the bond was fraudulently delivered and accepted for the purpose of covering up a deficiency which had long existed, and which had been created by the malpractice of the Treasurer and his Chief Clerk; and that the sureties on the bond were imposed on and signed it in good faith, supposing that the money was to be paid out of the treasury and transmitted to New York. (See evidence of Haworth, Bowman, Richardson, etc.)

In regard to the second defense set up in the memorial, your committee find that, in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, suit was commenced in the Sixth Judicial District, on the official bond of Henry Bates, as State Treasurer, against him and his sureties. In that suit the alleged defalcation of the Treasurer was about the sum of one hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars; his bond was only for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. Included in the alleged defalcation was the sum said to have been paid to the Pacific Express Company. The sureties of Bates set up in defense the amount claimed to have been so paid, demanded credit for one hundred and twenty-four thousand dollars, and gave in evidence the bond. The State, through her counsel, took the position that the Pacific Express Bond was invalid. That position was sustained by the court and jury, and in consequence of it the State obtained judgment for the whole amount of Bates' Bond, to which, as a matter of course, her recovery had to be limited. That judgment was released by the last Legislature, and must occupy the same legal position as if it had been satisfied. It is immaterial, in the opinion of your committee, on what ground the court decided the Pacific Express Bond to be invalid. It is sufficient that the State took that position and obtained the benefit arising from it. In good faith she is now estopped from asserting the contrary. For the proof upon which this defense rests before the committee, we refer to the evidence of F. Hereford, who was prosecuting counsel for the State, and P. L. Edwards, who was for the defense.

In reference to the third defense, your committee report that it is proved by the record on file. The Pacific Express Company were enjoined on the nineteenth of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, from taking any steps toward the fulfillment of the contract with Henry Bates, the State Treasurer.

The principle is well settled that if one in whose favor there is a covenant prevents the performance of it, the covenants are destroyed.

Your committee, upon the whole defense, are of opinion that the State has no legal right to recover upon the Pacific Express Bond, and ought to release the memorialists from the trouble and expense of litigation. The suit against them will not only involve great cost, on account of the numerous witnesses who would have to be examined, but it also operates as a lien upon their property, prevents them from selling it or borrowing money upon it—is calculated to cramp their energies and enterprise as useful citizens, and, from the necessarily protracted time of the litigation, promises to utterly destroy them, as far as fortune is concerned.

It has been suggested that legislative action in such a case is a bad precedent, and may multiply the applications of the same sort. We do not think it can be a bad precedent to perform an act of simple justice, and to relieve a citizen from oppression; and we do not consider it material how many cases of the same sort may arise, if they are equally meritorious. They would certainly all deserve the just considerations of the rep-

resentatives of the State. If, in a similar case, an individual was addressed to renounce an unjust claim, he would be considered disinclined to refuse.

We think that a sovereign State ought to be governed by as high a standard of ethics as her citizens. She ought, surely, to be as honest and as unanimous as a private individual; and that is all which is demanded of her in this case by the memorialists. We recommend their release, and herewith report a bill for that purpose.

MERRITT,
Chairman,
ARCH. C. PEAKE,
R. A. REDMAN

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS

FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND ERECTION OF A

STATE REFORM SCHOOL

JANUARY, 1860.

CHARLES T. BOTTS.....STATE PRINTER.

R E P O R T .

To his Excellency,

JOHN B. WELLER,

Governor State of California:

Your Commissioners, appointed under the "Act for the establishment of a State Reform School," approved April 14, 1859, submit this, their report:

Of the proposals to donate one hundred acres of land, that one by the Common Council of the city of Marysville was deemed most advantageous, and by the authority in us vested, was accepted, the school located. The site is four and one-half miles from the upon the bank of Feather River; the soil fertile, the climate healthy, the water close at hand. A deed of gift has been received, conveying said land to the State, conditioned it shall be used for the purpose of building and establishing a State Reform School thereon. The original is filed with the Secretary of State, a copy of which is appended, marked A.

The drawings are herewith submitted in portfolio, and are drawn with skill and accuracy.

Plans and specifications of the same, in detail, are appended, marked B. Estimates or proposals to erect the central building and one wing, which is all that is now contemplated to build, are appended, marked C.

The preceding action of your Commissioners has been submitted for approval, as required by law, to the Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney-General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The necessary laws to put the school in successful operation, are appended, marked D and E.

The rules and regulations for government of the school, or by-laws, are appended, marked F.

All of the foregoing was required by the law, and has been performed as completely as the time allotted would permit.

In accordance with custom, and to clearly set forth the object and scope of this philanthropic State enterprise, your Commissioners deem it proper first to mention the preliminary action that led to their appointment. The Gubernatorial message of 1859, contained the following:

“SCHOOLS OF REFORM.

The attention of the Legislature has frequently been called to the necessity of providing some suitable place for juvenile offenders, and at the last session an act was passed for the establishment of an ‘Industrial School’ in the county of San Francisco. This is, however, a local institution, and only provides for that county. If it proves successful, as will no doubt be the case, arrangements should be made for extending its benefits to the other counties of the State. If the consent of the Directors could be obtained, a small appropriation from the State treasury, annually, would effect this desirable object, at least, until the finances would justify us in establishing a State institution.

As it is understood that the buildings for this school are about being erected, I would suggest the propriety of authorizing the State Prison Directors to furnish the necessary brick and stone, to be reimbursed hereafter by the support of juvenile offenders from other counties of the State.

Although, of course, a larger number of these reckless and wayward youth are congregated in San Francisco than elsewhere within our borders, yet, unfortunately, they are to be found in almost every section of the State. Many of them are here without parents or guardians to control them, and unless some provision is made to reform them, the probability is, that as soon as they are legally liable, they will be incarcerated in the State Prison. In several of our sister States, institutions of this character have been established, and much good has been effected. Indeed, many of them have been pre-eminently successful. Seventeen Houses of Reform, established between 1825 and 1856, had received twenty thousand six hundred and fifty-eight of these juvenile offenders. Of this number, sixteen thousand eight hundred and forty-seven were boys, and three thousand eight hundred and eleven girls. The average of reform is set down at *seventy-five per cent.*

By turning to the books of our State Prison, it is found that three hundred persons have been incarcerated, under the age of twenty-one years, since the establishment of the prison.

I have no means of ascertaining the number of this class confined in the county jails and city prisons, but there cannot be a doubt that it is equal to the number sent to the State prison, making some six hundred.

These statements ought to be sufficient to direct the serious attention of the Legislature to the subject. Of the two hundred and eighteen minors discharged from the State Prison, it is exceedingly doubtful whether one-tenth of them have reformed and become useful members of society. The chances are, that they came out *confirmed villains*; indeed, there are many of them confined for the second (and there are cases of the third) offense.

In view of this state of things, it seems to me that no minor should be sent to the State prison for the first offense. He can receive more care, attention, and instruction, in the county jail, and be kept from an asso-

ciation with old offenders who would ruin him. He may be reformed in the county jail, but in the State prison *the chances are ten to one against him.*”

Senator Ketchum introduced the bill under which we were appointed which passed both branches of the Legislature, and provided for the preliminary work prior to the erection of the buildings. The object of such institutions is not fully understood. It is “a school for instruction, employment, and reform, of juvenile offenders.” Its design is to arrest the young criminals early in their career, draw them from the temptations that lead them to crime, and to place them under such influences as shall reform and fix their character, and make them good men and useful citizens; to remove them from the degraded discipline and the unavoidable corruption of old offenders; to instruct them in their duty to God, to their companions, and to society; to prepare them to earn an honest livelihood by honorable industry, some trade or agricultural employment, and give them such moral and intellectual education as will enable them to discharge successfully the common business of life; to reform, rather than to punish. They are to be detained and disciplined till this is so far accomplished as to render it expedient and safe to dismiss them, and no longer.

The youth of a State, commencing a vicious life, grow up to be its criminals—many of them its great criminals, whom it becomes necessary to incarcerate, punish, and at the same time support.

There is something formidable in the rapid increase of youthful crime. In this fast country, youthful offenders outspeed all others. The reports of our cities and towns exhibit a precocity of crime in youth sufficient to alarm the public mind, for all are interested.

Is there no way to check this growing evil? Must these hopeless victims of neglect be left to prey upon society, and work out their own ruin without an effort to reclaim them? Confinement in our city jails, and county prisons, will not do it! Facts show they are there educated in crime, and sunk lower in infamy. There is no power of reform at work there.

Every State in the Union provides in a liberal manner for the support of common schools, because they know that a government, dependent for its success and existence upon the intelligence of its citizens, must, at any cost, provide for the instruction of its youth. To stay and to reform those leading criminal lives, is the duty of a government thus dependent. While the number is small it can be reached and controlled with facility; neglected it is potent for evil and harm.

The question, “What shall be done with these moral orphans?” is itself upon the attention of the Christian, the legislator, and the statesman; upon the Christian, to tell us how we may redeem this large class of unfortunates from a life of suffering, ignorance, and guilt; upon the legislator, whose proper business it is to reduce the ranks of this delinquent class of citizens, thus at war with his laws and his government; upon the economist, to devise a plan for managing, with the least expenditure, a numerous criminal population.

In a decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, it is said: “The House of Refuge is not a prison, but a school, where reformation, and not punishment, is the end. It may, indeed, be used as a prison for juvenile convicts, who would else be committed to the common jail. The object of reformation, by training its inmates to industry, by imbuing them with the principles of morality and religion, by furnishing them with

means to earn a living, and, above all, by separating them from the corrupt influences of improper associates. To this end may not the natural parent, when unequal to the task of education, or unworthy of it, be superseded by the *parens patriæ*, or common guardian, of the community? It is to be remembered that the public has a paramount interest in the virtue and knowledge of its members, and that, of strict right, the business of education belongs to it. That parents are ordinarily intrusted with it, is because it can seldom be put in better hands."

If the foregoing position be correct, it is the right and duty of the State to assume the charge of those juvenile offenders, of which it is the natural guardian, and to see to it that they be not lost to the community through its neglect of them.

The effect of punishment upon young criminals has usually proved to be loss of self-respect in the convict, and, to greater or less extent, indifference in the criminal to all punishment. There can be no permanent reform in an individual who has, with his standing in society, lost also his own self-respect; nor can he who has become habitually indifferent to all punishment be reformed by its infliction. State prison reports show the repeated commitment of the same party.

Prison statistics show that *seventy-five per cent.* of all imprisoned criminals become reckless and abandoned persons. The tendency of the discipline is to harden rather than soften—to make skillful criminals than honest men and good members of society. Statistics also show that exclusive of income from the labor of the convict, in either case, it costs more to support a prisoner in the State prison than an inmate in the Reform School. The value of the reformation of one bad member of society may be estimated by the injury he may inflict upon the community by the indirect influence of his vicious example, and by the more direct consequences of his criminal conduct.

These youths have claims upon the State—upon its humanity. The insane are entitled to its sympathy and curative care, and why shall not these unfortunates who have fallen into a moral lunacy, have hospitals, medicines, and discipline, adapted to their peculiar cases?

Institutions for the reformation of juvenile offenders have become the established governmental policy in more than half the States of the Union; Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio have two each.

Twenty-two establishments are already erected and in successful operation, which cost upwards of two and a half million of dollars.

The annual reports of these enable us to estimate their value by a comparison of the results obtained with those of institutions whose chief design is merely punishment.

At the Reform School, at Ranke Haus, near Hamburg, in Germany, (the first Reform School in Europe) the reforms effected are estimated at eighty per cent.; at the school at Mettray, France, ninety per cent.; at Red Hill, England, seventy; at the Massachusetts school, eighty; at Philadelphia two-thirds of the whole number of criminals are reformed. France has now forty such schools. In England, Scotland, Germany, and other places on the Continent, large provision is made for the reform of juvenile offenders.

The published statements of these institutions when, in one or two years from their opening, they become settled in the routine, minutæ of business, and daily duty, impress the value of such efforts so forcibly upon the public mind that it is a matter of surprise it should have been so long unthought of and untried.

Boys or youths should not be sent to a reformatory less than eight more than sixteen years of age. In the majority of cases it is advisable the commitment should be for the term of minority.

Punishment may be summary and take but a short time to inflict, and reform is a work of time. If the first infliction of the penalty of the law upon a wrongdoer does not effect the purpose of the public, a second and usually a more severe one, is imposed.

Reform, if complete, is perfect in itself, and may claim, as it requires a longer period of time to effect it. In such minority case, the time necessary for reform should be left to the discretion of the managers.

In ordinary cases of imprisonment, its duration depends upon the character of the offense committed; how long an offender shall be detained in a reformatory depends upon the character of the delinquent. If sent to a short time, he will naturally look forward to the expiration of his term of sentence, and not to a change of character, upon which, if he understood he must rely for a release from confinement, as well as successful society, he would exercise his efforts. From experience of old established institutions, it has been found the smaller the number thrown together the greater the result attained. In France, ten, twenty, or thirty are placed in a small building, cultivate each their patch of ground, prohibited intercourse with those in contiguous buildings.

In the United States, most of the houses erected contain from two hundred to six hundred boys; but, from the difficulty in classifying and dividing them, it has, of late years, been the custom to erect a central building with detached wings.

The plan adopted and presented is of the latter character, with a city to contain eighty to one hundred boys in each of the four wings.

The erection of the central building and one wing is all that is necessary; the remaining wings can be added as future wants may require.

The estimated expense of the construction of this is sixty-five thousand dollars, and of each additional wing, thirty-five thousand dollars. Competition, when the proposals are made, may reduce the sum mentioned. It will be impracticable to complete the contemplated work by December, and a small appropriation for the purchase of furniture and fixtures, is all that the present Legislature need make. Appropriation for its support can be made in time by the succeeding Legislature.

The expense of the Industrial School of San Francisco, with an average of twenty-five inmates, has been eight hundred and five dollars and one cent per month, since its inauguration; which includes the cost of groceries and provisions, clothing, farming expenses, stationery, and lights, salaries, printing, advertising, and other miscellaneous expenses. The cost of provisions per diem, is estimated at from sixteen to twenty cents per head.

In other States, after the third year, a large sum is realized from the labor of the boys. The constant employment of the youth is also necessary, either at school, in the workshop, or upon the farm.

The following statistics, taken from a report of the Westboro Reformatory, correspond with those of other institutions of like character.

Boys under seventeen years of age are committed for various offenses under minority, by Judges and Justices of the Peace, for the offenses described in our statutes, and for being common drunkards, circulating obscene books and prints, being idle and disorderly, for quarreling, profanity, stubbornness, disturbing schools, vagrancy, etc. The most common commitments are for larceny and stubbornness.

The average time of sentence was twenty-two and a half months.

The average age, thirteen years.

Of two thousand one hundred and thirty-eight boys committed during the establishment of the school, four hundred and forty-two were of foreign birth, one thousand six hundred and ninety-six natives. Of the latter number, five hundred and thirty-seven natives were children of foreign parentage.

They are employed in making or repairing shoes, seating chairs, sewing and knitting, farming and gardening, laundry work, domestic work, baking, cooking, etc.

They were released, by discharge by the Board of Trustees, by expiration of sentence, by order of court, or by indenturing them to manufacturers—the majority to boot and shoe makers, farmers, and gardeners. If they are treated badly by their masters, or are unmanageable, they are taken charge of again by the Trustees.

The following schedule shows the habits, social condition, etc., of those committed:

Whole number committed.....	2,138
Had lost father.....	567
Had lost mother.....	530
Had lost both parent.....	188
Whose father had no regular occupation.....	711
Whose fathers were intemperate.....	645
Whose mothers were intemperate.....	37
Both parents were intemperate.....	209
Whose example was otherwise morally pernicious.....	1,070
Who had, or have had, one or more members of their families in penal or reformatory institutions.....	536
Who were mostly idle previous to commitment.....	1,603
Who were untruthful previous to commitment.....	1,982
Who used profane language.....	1,725
Who used obscene language.....	1,310
Who were truants.....	1,468
Who were Sabbath breakers.....	1,421
Who never attended Sabbath School.....	359
Who were acquainted with other inmates prior to commitment....	1,610
Who frequented places of questionable amusement.....	1,140
Who slept out nights in sheds, stables, boxes, and similar places....	973
Who had drank intoxicating liquors to excess.....	534
Who had previously been arrested once.....	419
Who had previously been arrested twice.....	131
Who had previously been arrested three times.....	63
Who had previously been arrested four times.....	26
Who had previously been arrested five times or more....	52
Whole number previously arrested.....	691
Who had been in prisons, houses of detention, or reformatory schools.....	472

The annual expense was—

For provisions and clothing for six hundred boys, at \$45.....	\$27,
For salaries, wages, and support, of officers.....	12,
For fuel, lights, and current expenses.....	8,
For repairs and incidental expenses.....	3,
	50,
Deduct receipts for labor of boys.....	6,
Annual outlay.....	\$44,

The same causes operate in this State to produce ample harvest of youthful criminals. The number of youth under sixteen years now suffering for want of a reformatory, is estimated at three hundred. The first year the school is open, it is estimated not less than fifty will be committed.

Amendments to the Apprentice Law and Criminal Practice Act, necessary to place the power of indenturing youth to this Reformatory service, in the Trustees; and the power of commitment to this school in the discretion of Judges and Justices of the Peace.

The early appointment of Trustees by the Governor, as provided in the Act submitted, will enable them to select fit and competent officers to conduct and charge of the school—a matter always attended with difficulty—and to prepare for action of the next Legislature, such additional amendments to existing laws as are in their judgment necessary, also, to revise and perfect rules and regulations for its government.

Your Commissioners believe the establishment of this Reformatory, fostered and guarded by the Legislature, will be, not only economical to the part of the State, but prove its greatest and noblest charity.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. T. BARBOUR,
M. F. BUTLER,
N. A. H. BALL,

Commissioners

SACRAMENTO, December 31, 1859.

R E P O R T
OF
STATE CAPITAL COMMITTEE
M A R C H 8, 1860.

R E P O R T .

To the Honorable the Senate and Assembly:

Pursuant to the authority embodied in the Joint Resolution heretofore adopted, your committee beg leave to make the following report:

Resolved, By the Assembly, the Senate concurring, that a Joint Committee of four from the Assembly, and four from the Senate, be appointed to take into consideration the permanent location, and, if deemed expedient, the removal of the Seat of Government, and to report thereon to the Senate and Assembly.

Having received information that the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco were prepared to make certain proposals, in relation to the location and building of the capitol, and that the authorities of San José, and other places, were also anxious to place certain lands and moneys at the disposal of the State, your committee deemed it expedient to visit the different places named, in order to be fully advised of the various advantages of each location, previous to making a final report to your Honorable Bodies.

On Friday, February seventeenth, therefore, your committee, accompanied by the proper officers, proceeded to the city of San Francisco. Before they returned to the capital the committee visited the cities of Oakland, and San José, and received from the authorities such information as they were pleased to offer.

On Tuesday, February twenty-first, the committee received information from the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco, and by their aid visited the various sites proposed to be donated by the city to the State. While engaged in this duty, the committee also entertained applications from private parties, and in one instance, received a written proposition, and examined the tract of land mentioned in the communication.

CHARLES T. BOTTES.....STATE PRINTER.

[PROPOSITION NO. 1.]

The following note, and accompanying documents, were received by this committee, from the President of the Board of Supervisors of the city and county of San Francisco.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, }
San Francisco, February 22, 1860.

*To the Joint Committee of the Legislature of California, on the Removal of the
the Capital of the State of California from Sacramento :*

GENTLEMEN :—Inclosed, you will find two resolutions of the Board of Supervisors of the city and county of San Francisco, respectively passed February first and seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and which I now send to you as the official proposal of the city and county of San Francisco to the State of California.

I have the honor to remain,
Yours, very respectfully,

H. TESCHEMACHER,
President Board Supervisors.

CLERK'S OFFICE, BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, }
San Francisco, Feb. 22, 1860.

I hereby certify the following resolutions, Nos. 630 and 641, to be true copies of the originals now on file in this office.

MILO CALKIN,
Clerk.

Preamble and Resolution No. 630.

Whereas, It is represented to this Board, that the Legislature of the State of California are desirous of removing the capital of the State to, and fixing the same in, this city; and,

Whereas, The people of the city and county of San Francisco, represented in this Board of Supervisors, are desirous of promoting and encouraging the location of the State Capital in this city, deeming it for the best interests of the people of the entire State that the State Capital should be permanently located here, this being the commercial center of the State. Now, therefore, in order to promote the said removal and location, be it

Resolved, That this Board of Supervisors, of the city and county of San Francisco, representing the people of said city and county, do hereby offer and tender, to the State of California, freely, and without price or charge, the use of one of the principal blocks, squares, or plazas, within, and belonging to, the said city and county of San Francisco, for the use of the State, upon which to build a capitol, and that any one of the open squares belonging to the city and county, except "Portsmouth Square,"

be, and the same is, hereby tendered, which may be selected by a Joint Committee, to be appointed by both Houses of the Legislature of the State; and when so selected, and this tender accepted, then this Board will grant, convey, and confirm, the use of the same to the State, perpetually, or so long as the same may be occupied for the purposes of a State Capitol.

In Board of Supervisors, January thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, finally passed by the following vote :

AYES—Supervisors Biden, Gates, Brooks, Young, Tennent, Paxson, Davies, Otis, Randall, and Lynch.

NOES—Britton and Johnston.

MILO CALKIN,
Clerk.

Approved, San Francisco, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

H. F. TESCHEMACHER,
President Board Supervisors.

Preamble and Resolution No. 641, in relation to a State Capitol.

Whereas, Petitions have been presented to this Board, signed by a large portion of the real estate and property owners of this city and county, asking this Board to appropriate the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of this city, bearing interest at seven per cent. per annum, and payable in ten years, and to appropriate the use of one of the blocks or squares of the city of San Francisco to the State of California, to be used as a site of the State Capitol, on condition that the Legislature remove the Capitol of the State to this city; the said money to be used in the erection of a State House upon said land. The building and land to remain the property of the State; so long as the capitol shall remain in said city, but in case the capitol be removed from this city, then said property to revert to the city and county of San Francisco.

And, Whereas, This Board do concur in the sentiments of said petitioners; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Legislature be requested to authorize the Board of Supervisors of the city and county of San Francisco to issue bonds to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, payable in ten years, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per year, with coupons attached, and to levy and assess upon all taxable property in the said city and county of San Francisco, to pay the annual interest upon the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Said bonds to be dedicated to the State for the use and purposes above expressed. The said assessment to be levied and collected at the first annual levy, assessment and collection of taxes, by said city and county, after the passage of an act by the Legislature accepting the terms of this resolution and granting the powers above specified.

Resolved, That this resolution be taken as a further and additional offer and tender to that which passed this Board as Resolution, No. 630.

In Board of Supervisors, February seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, finally adopted by the following vote :

AYES—Supervisors Biden, Gates, Young, Tennent, Davies, Johnston, and Randall.

NOES—Supervisors Britton, Brooks, Paxson, Otis.

Approved San Francisco, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

MILO CALKIN,
Clerk.

H. F. TESCHEMACHER,
President Board of Supervisors.

[PROPOSITION NO. 2.]

SAN FRANCISCO, February 6, 1860.

To the Honorable, the Committee of the Legislature on Examination of Sites for the Permanent Location of a State Capital :

GENTLEMEN :—We, the undersigned, owners of the hereinafter described premises, make the following proposition toward securing the permanent location of the State Capital at the city of San Francisco.

We will, for the purpose aforesaid, convey, free of cost, to the State the four blocks of land, being blocks Nos. 80, 81, 132, and 133, Western Addition, bounded by Eddy, O'Farrell, and Gough streets, and Van Ness Avenue. Also, we will agree to plank the streets entirely around the same, and plank two streets connecting the said land with the planked streets of the city.

The land is an elevation, with a nearly level surface of about three blocks on the summit, and commands one of the most extensive views to be obtained in the city or county, and is approachable on all sides, by a gentle and regular grade. We believe that the site herein proposed, possesses greater advantages for the purposes aforesaid, than any other which can be offered, and respectfully request that the same may be examined by you.

We will give satisfactory bonds to quiet every title to the premises, and comply with the foregoing proposition, in every particular.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,

BEIDEMAN & PAGE,
94 Merchant Street, San Francisco.

[PROPOSITION NO. 3.]

The third proposition is from the citizens of Oakland, and is a renewal of the offer made by the same parties one year ago. Ten acres of land in the most pleasant part of the city will be granted for the proposed site

of a capitol. As the members of the Legislature, generally, are acquainted with all the circumstances relative to the former offer of the people of Oakland, your committee deems it unnecessary to extend a notice of the same.

[PROPOSITION NO. 4.]

The authorities of the county of Santa Clara claim that the removal of the capital from San José to Vallejo, and every subsequent removal, was unconstitutional ; and the citizens of San José also claim that as the removal was illegal, the proper place for the capital is at that city. In the new phase of the case was presented to your committee ; and, as in the case of Oakland, the Legislature is acquainted with the whole matter, the mere notice of the facts is deemed sufficient.

[PROPOSITION NO. 5.]

The city of Sacramento having already donated to the State a public square for the public buildings, including a capitol, the citizens renew the claims of said city, as being the proper place for the permanent location of the capital. The above mentioned lot of ground has been deeded to the State, and the necessary papers have been properly recorded. The Board of Supervisors of the city and county of Sacramento, on Wednesday, March the seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted :

Whereas, The public authorities of this county, as a condition of the removal of the seat of government to Sacramento, did, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, tender to the Legislature the full use of its court house, for the purposes of a capitol ; and,

Whereas, In consequence of the subsequent destruction of said building by fire, a new one was required to be erected, at a cost of nearly two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and other vicissitudes, of flood and conflagration, involved that city in heavy pecuniary calamities, by reason whereof the Legislature, from its own spontaneous action, and with the solicitation of the delegation of Sacramento, or the citizens thereof, passed an act authorizing the payment of rent, for the use of the State House, then recently erected ; and,

Whereas, In disregard of these facts, recent and unjust complaints have been publicly made that Sacramento had violated her good faith in tendering to the Legislature the free use of the State House, and in receiving rent for its occupation ; and,

Whereas, The original tender of the free use of said building, by the authorities of Sacramento has never been withdrawn, and the rent for the use thereof has always been received as a gratuity from the State under the circumstances aforesaid ; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board do now renew to the Legislature, the original tender of the free use of the present State House, without reimbursement of any kind, and that such free use be permanent, so long as the pleasure of the Legislature the occupation of said building shall continue.

WATKINS,
Chairman

RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE COMMITTEE.

The Joint Committee, appointed by the Senate and Assembly, to take into consideration the permanent location of the seat of government, and, if it be deemed expedient, the removal of the capital, respectfully report:

That they have duly regarded the subject submitted to them in both its branches, and after a patient and mature investigation, submit the following conclusions.

The first question presented to them, in the order of precedence, involves an inquiry into the expediency of making a permanent location of the seat of government during the present session of the Legislature. By the phrase, "permanent location," as employed in the resolution under which they are acting, your committee understands, not a location rendered permanent *theoretically*, by an act of the Legislature, merely declaring it to be so, for that has already been done—as was well known by your Honorable Body—by the statute of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, which transferred the seat of government to Sacramento, and declared that to be the place of its permanent location. If, as is generally conceded, notwithstanding the provisions of that statute, making Sacramento the permanent location, the seat of government can still be removed by a majority vote of both branches of the Legislature, no new force could be given, nor higher sanction conferred by the mere passage of a new act, enacting that Sacramento, or any other place, should be the seat of permanent location. Your committee, therefore, understand the language of the resolution to signify a location rendered permanent *practically*, by the passage of an act providing for the immediate erection of a capitol at the place selected for the permanent seat of government, and the appropriation of a suitable fund for defraying the expenses thereof. Regarding the question in this view, your committee have no hesitation in recommending the passage of an act authorizing the erection of a State House, and making a proper appropriation therefor.

The propriety of this recommendation is sustained by the following reasons: For more than ten years California, although constantly increasing in wealth, population, and external influence, has never had a State House, nor any public buildings for the accommodation of her officers and courts of justice, of which the ownership was vested in herself. During all that time, from this very destitution, her seat of government, although nominally permanent, has fluctuated from point to point, until the instability of its location has become a reproach and almost a derision among the people. Again, the erection of a State House and the necessary public buildings by the State, would not only relieve her from the necessity of depending on the charity or the caprice of those local quarters where her capital chances for the time to be, but would also provide accommodations better suited to her wants, more adaptive and appropriate, more ornamental, and what is of no less importance, devoted exclusively and forever to the uses of the State. Strangers visiting the State are struck with astonishment at the fact that in spite of her enormous wealth, and during so long a period of time, she has had no public buildings, and not even a capitol which she could call her own. Again, the erection of a State House would prove the means, and the only means, of giving permanent location to the seat of government, and thus allaying the agitation which the claims of rival sections will keep constantly alive until the permanent location has been absolutely and unalterably fixed. From this agitation spring innumerable evils. A large portion of the time, and a still larger portion of the money of each succeeding legislature is squandered in the

discussion of this question, the creation of committees, the consequent delay of other and more important business, the traffic and bargain votes on other measures which are interwoven with this subject, an numerous adjournments which occur. It is capable of demonstration that the frequent removals of the capital, and the discussions and divisions which have resulted from the agitation of this fruitful topic, have cost the State a larger sum than would have sufficed for the entire erection and completion of a State House.

Having thus, for these and other reasons, too voluminous to be set in a report, arrived at the conviction that a permanent location, rendered effectual by an adequate appropriation for the building of a capitol building, is desirable, your committee recommend that proper action be taken by your Honorable Body for the immediate establishment of a permanent seat of government, in the manner which they have prescribed.

The next consideration presented to your committee by the resolution under which they act is, whether it be deemed expedient that the seat of government shall be removed from Sacramento.

In the discharge of their duty, your committee have visited all the cities which are before the Legislature as competitors for the site of permanent location, and while they refrain from specifying in detail the local disabilities and merits of all other claimants, they are constrained to admit, after a patient and impartial examination, that Sacramento, by her position and resources, is not only more eligible and adaptive than any other site within the State. Having been located effectually at various other points, and after a brief season of experience and failure, transferred to new quarters, only to be again set in motion the seat of government was, by an act of the Legislature, permanently established at Sacramento, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four. There it has remained ever since; and although repeated efforts have been made to effect a transfer to new quarters during the six years, the failure of these attempts is in itself a strong argument in favor of the superiority of that location over any other. By a very high vote, and with the entire sanction of the people, the Legislature of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six not only decided in further favor of permanent location, but provided for the erection of a State House, with an adequate appropriation therefor, and but for the decision of the Supreme Court declaring that act of the Legislature unconstitutional on pecuniary grounds, this vexatious question would have been forever set at rest. Moreover, the acquiescence of the people for so long a period in the existing location, is clearly significant of the popular approval. In point of size, Sacramento is the second city of the State. While on the one hand it is sufficiently populous and extensive to accommodate the work of a Legislature and insure the convenience and comfort of its members, on the other, it is destitute of the corrupting influences and moneyed power of a great metropolis. It is situated at the virtual head of navigation, though not the geographical center, is the center of population, communication, and intelligence. From it, as from a focal point, the routes of travel radiate, by stages, steamboats, and railroad, in every direction to the utmost extremities of the State. Statistical examination fully establishes that it is the point of easiest access to the larger masses of the population, and the most influential counties. It is the great emporium of the vast mining region of the north. Not because it is the capital, because of its local advantages alone, it has become the point at which all public movements of the people concentrate, and the place where

ventions, whether organized for political, industrial, mechanical, professional, mining, or scientific objects, are uniformly held. Its situation reduces the mileage fees of members far below the amount required by any other location in the State.

In view of these facts, and others of a kindred character, your committee have no hesitation in declaring that the removal of the Capital would be inexpedient and injurious to the best interests of the Government. It is obvious that any location, south of Sacramento, would become still more objectionable, if the contemplated division of the State should be accomplished. Without conceding the absolute right of instruction, your committee are gratified to find these views so generally sanctioned by the indications of the popular will. Not only have those counties where this question has been submitted to the people, declared for Sacramento, but her claims have been upheld by the almost unanimous voice of the press, which may fairly be regarded as the true criterion of public sentiment upon this subject.

In considering the liberal offers by San Francisco toward the erection of a State House, your committee are not prepared to say but that its ultimate expenses of construction, if located in that city, independently of the donated sum, would more than equal the entire cost of building a capitol at Sacramento. Past experience, however, has demonstrated that it is unsafe to rely upon offers of local competition, nor is such a system consistent with the true dignity of an opulent and independent State. In justice to Sacramento, they have investigated the imputation of breach of faith on her part, in non-complying with the terms on which she procured the removal of the seat of government from Benicia, and find that charge unsustained. Sacramento offered the free use of her court-house as a condition of removal. That use was given until the building was destroyed by fire. Another was immediately erected at a cost of nearly two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the use of which was continued by her to the Legislature until, at a subsequent session, on a motion of a member from another county, made in view of her heavy losses and large public debt, the Legislature, without any action on her part, passed a voluntary and almost unanimous resolution to pay rent for the use of the State House from that time.

In summing up their views upon this whole subject, founded upon the reasons hereinbefore set forth, your committee having given it that earnest consideration which its importance demands, and in accordance with the resolution under which they were authorized to act, earnestly recommend:

First—That a permanent location of the Seat of Government is expedient, and to that end an appropriation should be made for the immediate erection of a State House.

Second—That the removal of the capital from Sacramento is inexpedient, and would be injurious to the public interests.

All of which, is respectfully submitted.

W. P. WATKINS, }
JOHN A. EAGON, } Senate.
J. P. HAYNES. }
GEO. W. BAILEY, House.

REPORT

OF

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

MARCH 12, 1860.

R E P O R T.

Mr. PRESIDENT :—Your Committee on Education, to whom was referred Senate Bill No. 46, entitled An Act to provide for the disposal of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections of land donated to the State for school purposes by act of Congress, passed March third, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and to appropriate the proceeds of the sale thereof to the credit of the General School Fund, have had the same under consideration, and report it back with amendments, and recommend its passage as amended.

The bill provides for the disposal of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections of lands donated to the State for school purposes, and to apply the proceeds thereof to the General School Fund. As the law now is, each township in which the lands specified are located, is entitled to the proceeds thereof to the exclusion of other townships, which, by reason of the peculiar condition of the public lands and landed interests in this State, may not contain one inch of school lands. It is well known that prior to the acquisition of the territory now comprising the State of California by the United States, the Mexican Government had disposed of large quantities of land to private individuals, nearly all of whom will soon have received patents for the same from the United States Government. These large grants of land, it is also well known, spread over a vast quantity of the most valuable and fertile agricultural lands in the State, especially including districts thickly populated, where there are large numbers of children to be educated, but who, under the present system, are deprived of this munificent grant. It is certainly an unfair and inequitable distribution of the proceeds of these sales, to restrict them to the benefits of those alone who may happen to reside in the townships where such lands are located. Neither is it the intention of the act of Congress granting such lands. The act provides that "Sections sixteen and thirty-six shall be and are hereby granted to the State,

CHARLES T. BOTTS.....STATE PRINTER.

for the use of public schools in each township." By the terms of the grant itself, it will be seen that the lands mentioned are "granted to the State." Now, it requires no argument to show that the people are the State; that is, the people as a unit—not the people as subdivided into bodies politic or corporate, for the purposes of the management of their own internal affairs; hence a grant to "the State" is a donation to all the people of the State; nor would the expression contained in said act, viz: "For the use of the public schools in each township," restrict its meaning to each township in which such lands are located, but must mean to apply to each township in the State. Any other view would conflict with the provisions of the Constitution of the State, which provides, article nine, section two, that "the proceeds of all lands that may be granted to this State by the United States, for the support of common schools * * * shall be and remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which, together with all the rents of the unsold lands, * * * etc., shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of common schools throughout the State." So, when California was admitted into the Union as a State, she was accepted with this provision in the Constitution, and any grant of land which Congress might thereafter make for school purposes, became subject to it.

It cannot be well supposed that Congress, at the time this donation was made, was ignorant of the condition of her public domain, nor of the condition of private land claims in this State. In one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, two years anterior to the date of the act granting the sections mentioned, Congress had established a commission for the very purpose of settling and ascertaining the nature and extent of private land claims, and must have known that a grant to the inhabitants of each township in which these sections are located, would have operated very harshly upon a large number of our citizens, hence the propriety of granting the lands to the State, and not, as in many other instances, in other States, "to the inhabitants of the townships." Besides this, in the mineral regions, a system of injustice and inequality would exist, which, to say the least, would prove destructive of our common school system in those regions. Why the children of one, residing in a district where these sections happen to be suited to the purposes of agriculture, should be preferred to those of an individual residing in a township where they partake of a mineral quality, is difficult to see upon the principles of equality. Some of the States of the Union have adopted a system similar to that proposed in the bill, and it is found to operate well.

For further information in regard to this subject your committee would respectfully refer you to the very able and comprehensive reports of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, for this and the preceding year, whose opinions upon this subject are entitled to great weight, from his well known ability, as well as years of patient study and investigation bestowed upon this and other subjects of a kindred character.

R. A. REDMAN,
Chairman of the Committee.

CORRESPONDENCE

RELATIVE TO

INDIAN AFFAIRS

IN

MENDOCINO COUNTY.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[A]

HEAD-QUARTERS, DEP'T OF CALIFORNIA, }
Los Angeles Co., April 24, 1859. }

SIR :—I have the honor to inclose a copy of a report made by Lieut. Dillon, of the army, commanding a detachment of troops in Round Valley.

This report discloses a state of things which, I think, should be made known to the Executive of the State, as it is not in my power to remedy the evil.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your ob't servant,

[Signed.]

N. S. CLARK,
Col. 6th Inf'y, Br't Brig-Gen'l Com'g.

To His Excellency,

JOHN B. WELLER,
Governor of the State of California.

CHAS. T. BOTTS.....STATE PRINTER.

[B]

ROUND VALLEY, CAL.,
March 23d, 1859. }

MAJOR—Sir :—I have the honor to report that, on the eleventh instant, I went, with ten men, to look for the Indians supposed to have stolen the hogs, mentioned in my last letter to you.

On the morning of the twelfth I discovered fresh Indian signs going from that part of the valley from which the hogs were taken, and following the trail, came upon a hut some twelve miles from this place and near the forks of Eel River.

I surrounded the hut, and told the Indians, through a citizen who accompanied me as guide and interpreter, that I wanted them to come out and go to the Reservation with me, and that I did not intend to shoot them. The squaws came out, but the men could not be induced to do so. I then ordered one of the men to take a pole and push down the top of the hut, expecting that would bring them out. In doing so, the man, Patterson, exposed himself and was shot with an arrow in the breast, as I then thought, mortally wounded. Not choosing to expose the men more, I made the squaws set fire to the hut, which caused the Indians, two in number, to break and run; but they were both shot, one before he had fairly got out of the door, and the other within a few paces of it. I was very anxious to take these Indians without shooting them, but, under the circumstances, it could not be avoided.

I do not blame the Indians, however, for I suppose they expected to be killed any how, and as they have been deceived before it is not strange that they should be incredulous of promises of safety.

I had to leave Patterson out there, as the road was terribly rough, and I was afraid to bring him in. I came in immediately and sent the doctor out that night, and employed the man who went with us as guide to show the doctor the way. The wound, though severe, was pronounced by the doctor not dangerous, and the man has recovered so far as to be able to ride in yesterday. He is still weak and suffers some pain, but I hope, in the course of two weeks, will be entirely well. The arrow entered between the third and fourth ribs, about two inches over the heart, and had the Indian been on a level with, instead of being below, the man, it would have penetrated the lung; but, entering at an angle, it only grazed it.

The day after this thing happened, Mr. Hall came in from Eden Valley and told me that the Indians had, several days previously, killed three cows and a fine stallion, which cost, he says, one thousand dollars.

I told him that, provided the settlers would not make up a party to hunt and kill these Indians, I would try and bring them in, or at least, drive them off some distance; but if they intended to take the matter in their own hands, I would have nothing to do with it. He proposed to go with a party of citizens down one side of the river, while I went down the other. This I agreed to do, and went out accordingly. I did not see an Indian, and the water was too high to cross; neither did I hear anything of the other party, but they have returned, and, I understand, killed one or two Indians, without bringing in any, which they said was their object.

Mr. Storms found an arrow in one of his horses a few days since, and I have no doubt but that some stock has been killed by the Indians this winter.

On the day before yesterday Mr. Battles, at the upper station, was out in the field and saw a man going toward the rancheria; shortly afterward he heard cries in that direction, and, making toward it, saw a man get on his horse and ride off. He is almost sure he can identify the man, as he was within one or two hundred yards of him. The Indians then told him that this man had come up and forcibly taken a little squaw off behind some bushes, where Mr. Battles found her lying, her person torn and bloody. The Indians say that this man drew a knife on some of them who attempted to interfere, and that they knew him.

Mr. Battles started over to the cabin of the man he believed it to be, but nobody was to be seen, and everything indicated that the owner had taken hasty departure.

There is no doubt that between the Indians and Mr. Battles, the perpetrator of this fiendish act can be identified, but I told Capt. Storms that I could not do anything, for the man lives off the Reservation; even if he were on the Reserve I do not see that I could do anything under my last order, for I am not aware that any citizen has a right to arrest another under any circumstances, except, perhaps, when he is an eye witness of a capital offense.

This man's name is supposed to be Murphy, living about a mile from Mr. Battle's house, and the victim is a Yakee girl, some twelve or fourteen years of age, perhaps younger.

Although in neither of the written orders received, is anything said about my affording any protection to the citizens, or taking any means to punish Indians who commit thefts, yet I consider myself obliged by the verbal orders given me at first, to do anything in my power to put a stop to their depredations.

I am unable, however, to do more than take a party out in the mountains occasionally, with the expectation of bringing some of them in, or at least, of frightening them off.

I would like to have one or two mules to pack on such occasions as these, as I have on previous occasions had to use Indians and feed them. I also want to make a garden here, if there is any possibility of my being here this summer, and would like to have a variety of seeds, and plenty of them, especially melons of all sorts, which, they say, grow finely here. The mules, in this case, will be needed to plough. The men want some occupation badly, and I think it would be a good plan, even if we derive no benefit from it. No time should be lost in beginning it. I will give an order on Carlin for twenty dollars, the amount I agreed to pay the man for guiding the Doctor back to the place at which Patterson was shot.

April 2d.—Smith arrived here day before yesterday with his pack train; he told me he saw Lieut. Carlin as he went down, and that you then expected to send me an express in a few days.

I have said above that the party that went to Eden Valley to hunt Indians returned, having killed two; this is a mistake, for only a portion returned, leaving the larger number in Eden Valley, where they have been for nearly two weeks hunting Indians, and although I cannot, of course, make the statement as a fact, yet it is currently reported here that *two hundred and forty* Indians were killed, and I have been told by as reliable a man as there is in the valley that one of the party said they killed that number.

Mr. Hall was here a day or two since, and asked me if I intended to do anything in the matter. I told him I *could* do nothing, and would do nothing; that, after this recent exploit, he could expect no sympathy if the Indians should kill every head of cattle or stock in the valley. He

said that the citizens intended to organize a company to go out and hunt the Indians to extermination, and I have no reason to doubt that it will be done.

On last Sunday Thomas Henly went over on Eel River, with some of his employes, and finding some huts surrounded them, and sent an Indian in to tell the Indians to come out and come into the Reservation; that they would not be shot. Four bucks came out, but one of them professed to be lame and unable to walk, whereupon Mr. Henly either shot him or had him shot. The other three Indians came in with him. Mr. Henley does not charge these Indians with having stolen anything from him, but says they were too near to him, and he is afraid they will steal. He says he killed this Indian because he looked like a bad Indian, and he did not want to leave him. The three Indians who came in say that all the rest of their band would come in, but they are afraid. I told the interpreter to tell them to go out and tell all the Indians they could find to come in or they would be killed by the citizens, but would be protected here. Night before last fifty-seven came in, and I think it likely before long more will follow.

April 4.—Last night some forty Indians came in, and they say that all the Eden Valley Indians will come in. I received, this morning, the within note, from Mr. Hall, and shall send a few men over to Eden Valley, to stay till I receive some instructions from you, in regard to this matter. I hardly think he can be in any danger. Yet I am sure, that should I refuse to comply with his request, some handle would be made of it. I shall give the men a week's provisions, and direct the Corporal to return at the expiration of that time, unless he receives orders from you to remain, or unless the Indians show a disposition to attack Hall. It would be very difficult for me to send them rations from this place, as I should have to hire horses to get them across the river, which is barely fordable. I shall have to hire horses now for that purpose, as well as one to take the man who carries this letter, for the horse I have is unfit to go, having been hurt when last in Eden Valley. Should the river get low enough for the men to wade it, I may go to Eden Valley, in a few days, and try to get those Indians in, for I think they will all be killed if they do not come in.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't servant,

(Signed,) EDWARD DILLON,
2d Lieut. 6th Inf'y, Com'dg Detach't 6th Inf'y.

Brevet-Major E. JOHNSON,
6th Inf'y, Com'dg Fort Weller, Cal.

[C]

OFFICE OF GENERAL COM'DG, DEP'T OF CAL. }
San Francisco, April 30, 1859. }

SIR:—In reply to your letter of this date, I have the honor to inform you, that the disposition of the troops now in California, is as follows:

At Fort Umpqua—One Company, 3d Artillery.
At Fort Humboldt and Trinity—Two Companies, 4th and 6th Infantry.
At Fort Weller—Two officers and forty men.
At Round Valley—One officer and sixteen men.
At Mendocino—Twenty men.
At Benicia Barracks—One Company.
At Fort Tejon—One Company, 1st Dragoons.
At Fort Yuma—Three Companies, 3d Artillery.
On Mohave Expedition—Seven Companies, 6th Infantry.
Escorting Maj. Prince to Dep't of Utah—One Company, 1st Dragoons.

I am unable, being only in charge of this office, to state, whether or not, any of the troops are unemployed.

General Clark, commanding the Department, is now in Los Angeles, also Maj. W. W. Mackall, Assistant Adjutant-General.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your ob't servant,

(Signed,) CHARLES C. CHURCHILL,
1st Lieut. 3d Artillery, in charge of Office.

To Hon. S. C. HASTINGS, etc., etc., etc.,
San Francisco.

[D]

HEAD-QUARTERS, DEP'T OF CALIFORNIA, }
San Francisco, May 13th, 1859. }

SIR:—Your letter of April twenty-ninth was received by me at Los Angeles. Having previously sent you a report in relation to the Indian troubles in Mendocino I delayed my reply, hoping that I would hear further from you on that subject. I have now the honor to inform you that in Round and Eden valleys I have a detachment of sixteen men, and on Russian River another of thirty.

The detachment has been in Round Valley since the first of January last, and the officer in command has not been able to ascertain that a single white person had been killed since his arrival, and I therefore argue that there is reasonable protection.

I have troops at my disposal in California amply sufficient to protect

the citizens of Mendocino, but, until satisfied that their presence is needed, I do not feel authorized to add to the public expenses.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your ob't servant,

(Signed) N. S. CLARK,
Col. 6th Inf'y, Br't Brig-Gen'l Com'g.

To His Excellency,
JOHN B. WELLER,
Governor of the State of California, Sac-

[E]

FORT WELLER, CALIFORNIA, }
August 21st, 1859. }

SIR:—I have the honor to report, for the information of the Commanding-General, that having been informed of Indian depredations on the stock of a citizen of Eden Valley, I proceeded some ten days since to Round Valley, with the view of ascertaining the facts, and of bringing the Indians from the mountains into the Reservation. I sent Lieut. Dillon, with a detachment of troops, into the mountains in the vicinity of Eden Valley, with instructions to communicate, if possible, with Indians accused of killing the stock, and to induce them, or compel them, to come in. He failed to meet with any of them, or to discover any recent signs of their having been in that country. His runners, whom he sent out, were equally unsuccessful in their efforts to find their people.

A war of extermination is being vigorously waged by the citizens of Round and Eden valleys, and a company of men under one Jarboe, from Russian River, has started out against the Indians who inhabit the country adjacent to Round and Eden valleys. This Jarboe has been expecting a commission from the Governor of this State, but had not, as I learn, received it when I left Round Valley. Up to the fourteenth instant he said he had attacked twelve Indian rancherias, and I am informed that, up to that time, he had killed some fifty Indians. He was still out with his company when I left Round Valley, a day or two since. Three squaws, with young infants in their arms, were captured and brought in by him, who informed me that, in the attack on their camp, six men four women and four children had been killed.

A few days after that event, some of the settlers of Round Valley turned out and killed eleven Indians, over on Eel River, headed by Col. T. J. Henley, late Superintendent of Indian Affairs. This party, three of whom were Col. Henley's sons, called on me. They acknowledged the killing, and justified the act by producing a horse's ear and two tongues, which they stated had been found with other evidences of guilt on the part of the Indians, in the *rancheria* which they had attacked. None of the party complained of having lost this stock, but said that the Indians had killed stock and would continue to do so. They killed the Indians, and then discovered what they considered conclusive evidence of their

guilt. Col. Henley approved of their course and defends the acts of Jarboe and party. The Indians, driven by these repeated attacks from their usual places of resort, have taken refuge in the almost inaccessible fastnesses of the mountains, where it is impossible for them to glean even scanty subsistence, and pinched by hunger, have doubtless killed some of the stock, which, loose and unherded, ranges for many miles over that vast country. But, that they have killed anything like the amount of which they are accused, I do not believe; nor is there evidence to substantiate the charge. Every head of stock that is missing is charged to the Indians.

While I was in Round Valley a citizen missed some of his hogs. The Indians were at once accused of having killed or driven them off. I went with him to his farm, and to the mountains, and after a most diligent investigation, not a particle of evidence could be produced implicating the Indians, and the gentleman confessed that he must have made a mistake in counting his stock.

I believe it to be the settled determination of many of the inhabitants to exterminate the Indians, and I see no way of preventing it. I have endeavored to collect them on the Reservation, and several hundred are now there, but they have a great aversion to coming in, doubtless owing, in a great measure, to the mortality at this time prevailing among them: some eight or ten per day having died some days previous to my leaving the valley. This mortality is attributed to a change of diet, scarcity of food, and the great prevalence of syphilitic diseases among them.

I shall still endeavor to get all I can into the Reservation.

In a former report I stated that I had been informed that Gen. Kibbe had called one Laycock & Co., of Round Valley, into the service of the State to operate against the Indians, but such, however, is not the case.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your ob't servant,

(Signed) EDWARD JOHNSON,
Br'vt Maj. and Capt. Sixth Inf'try, Commanding.

To Maj. W. W. MACKALL,
Ass't Adg't-Gen. U. S. A.,
Head-Qu'rs, Dep't Cal.,
San Francisco, Cal.

[F]

ROUND VALLEY,
Octobeh, 8th, 1859. }

SIR :—I have received your note of this morning, and have to state, in reply that I have no evidence of Mr. Bland being killed by the Indians, nor do I know of two hundred head of cattle, or any number of animals, having been killed by Indians near the forks of Eel River, in Long Valley.

I must, therefore, respectfully decline to co-operate with you against the Indians.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't servant,

(Signed)

EDWARD DILLON,
2d Lieut. 6th In'ft.

Capt W. S. JARBOE,
Round Valley, Cal.



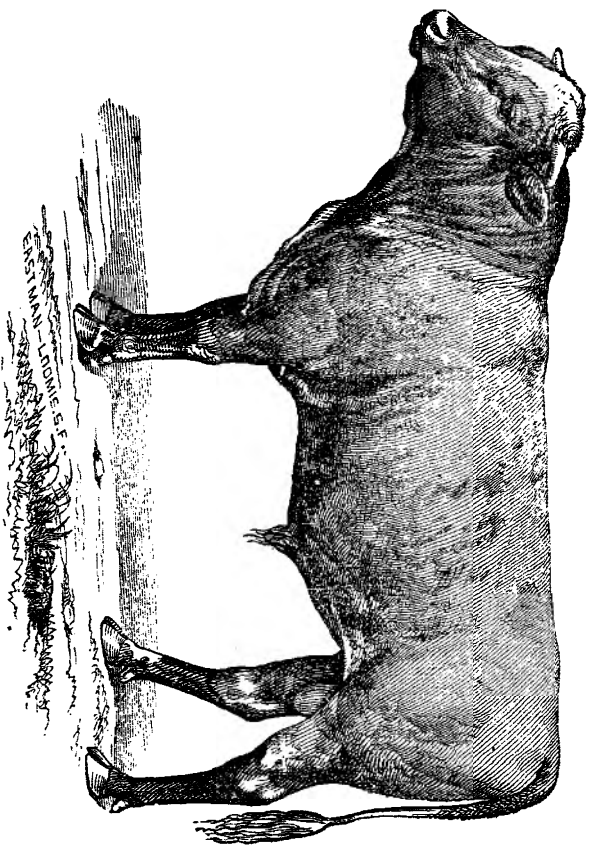
"YOUNG ENGLAND'S GLORY," owned by W. Bibler of Sonoma. Dark brown Stallion, seven years old, six' ten and one-half hands high, dam by a superior chestnut mare by t. John Bull," he by "England's Glory," he by Mr. Steward's "Major," Gd. Sire, "Honest Tom," Gt. Gd. Sire, "England's Glory." Draft Stallion.



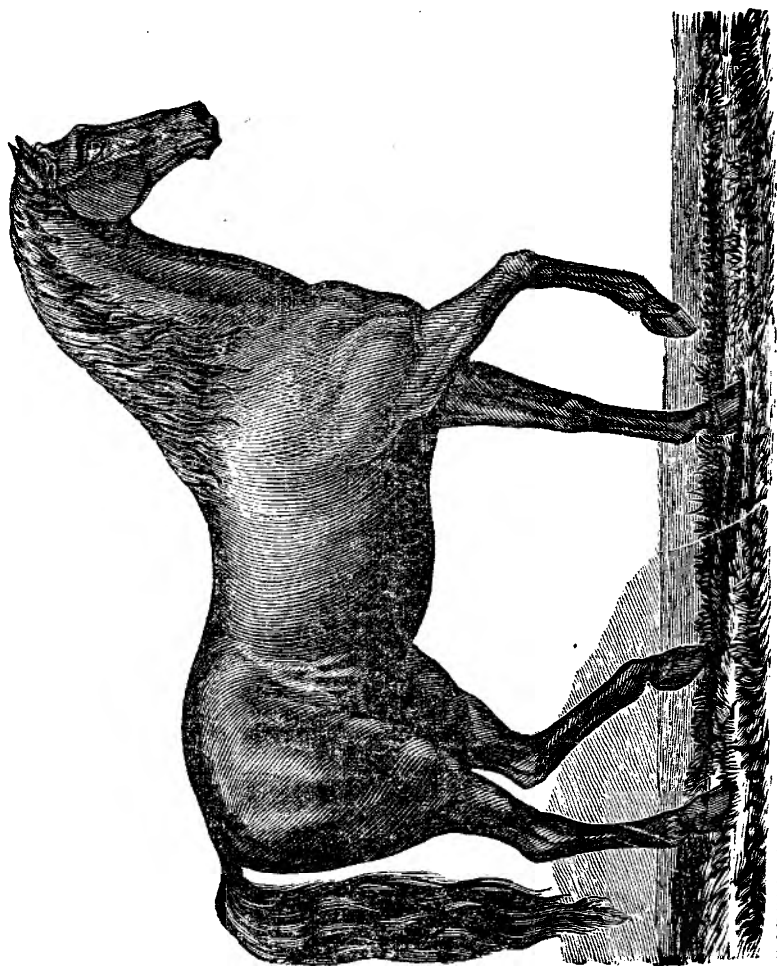
JOHN KERR, owned by Thomas J. Bedford, of Benicia. Stallion, nine years old; height, sixteen hands and one and a half inches; weight, one thousand five hundred and fifty pounds; sire, by Bagg's imported London draught horse, "Gilbert," dam, by Buford's "Medoc," grand dam, by "Old Sir Archy," thoroughbred draught horse.



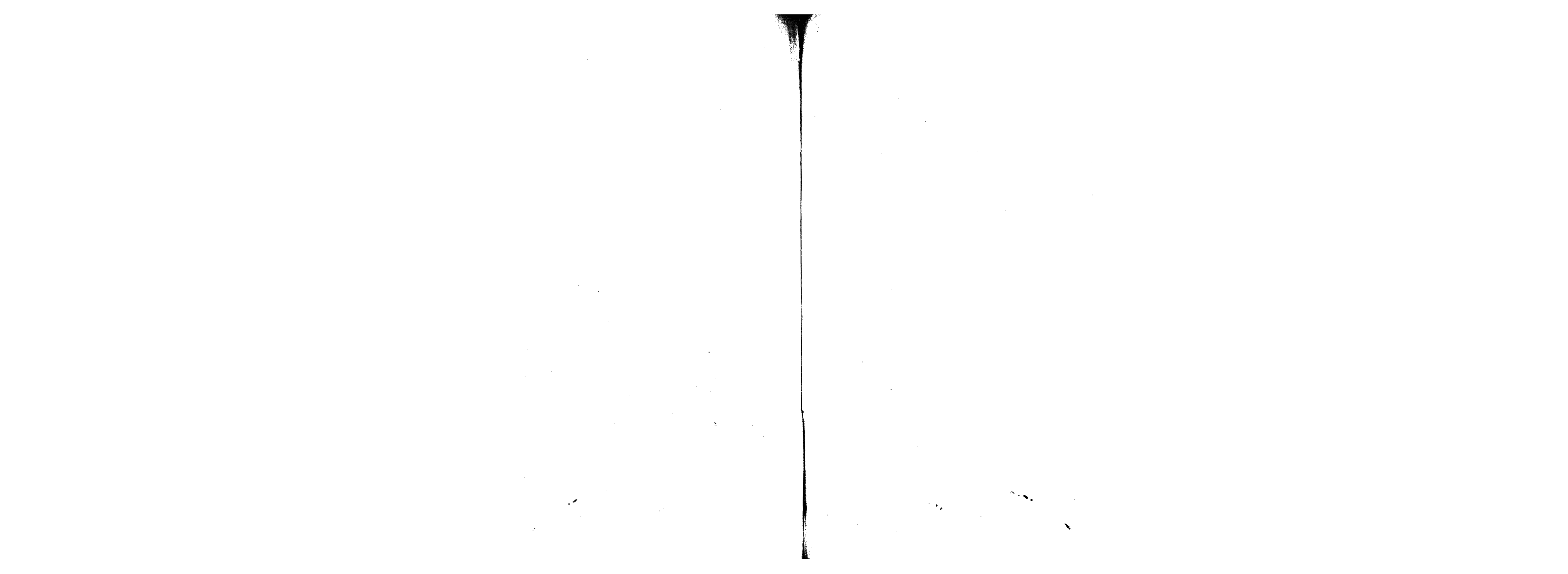
"FIRE TAIL," owned by M. J. Church, of Napa City, Napa County. Stallion, three years old; sired by a "Messenger" horse, out of "Lady Lightfoot," she by "Constitution," four mile running horse.



"PRINCE OF THE PACIFIC".—Owned by S. B. Emerson, of Mountain View, Santa Clara County, winner of first prize in his class; also, second sweepstakes, at the California State fair, at Sacramento, 1894. Horn Bull, calved December 6th, 1886, bred by S. B. Emerson; got by "Gueph," out of "Lady Bolton," by second "Duke of Bolton," by (12788) "Lady Creamer," (9881) "Adeline," by "Creamer," (9807) "Adeline" by "True Blue," (5522) "Albion," by "Miracle," (2821) "Alice," by "Sir Henry" (1446) "Young Madam," by "Comet," (170) "Young Venus," by "Brother," (91) by "Duffield," (238).

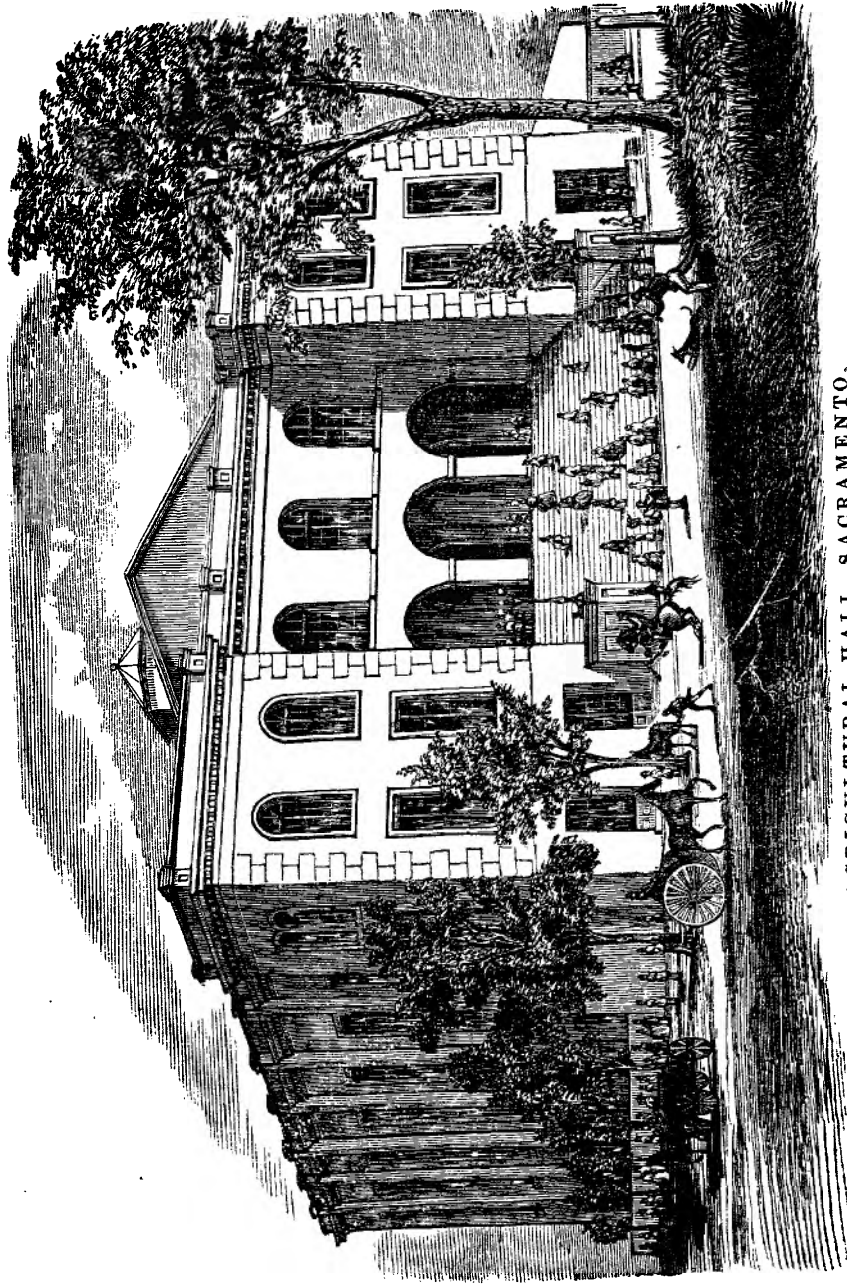


"ARXYLE," owned by D. N. Hershey, of Cacheville, Yolo County. Stallion, three years old; out of "Fusa," by "Messenger."





"GUELPH," owned by S. B. Emerson, of Mountain View, Santa Clara County. Winner of the first prize in his class; also, sweepstakes at California State Fair, at Sacramento, 1882. Roan Bull, calved in November 3d, 1886, bred by F. W. Stone, "Guelph," c. w. got by Imperial "John O. Hunt, 2d," (13,089), dam, "Young Velvet," (11,788); Gr. Gr. D. "Velvet," by "Cossack," (1,800); Gr. Gr. D. "Victoria," by "Eclipse," (1,849); Gr. Gr. D. "Miss Points," by "Northern Light," (1,280); Gr. Gr. D. "Charles," (1,277); Gr. Gr. Gr. D. by "Finco," (921); Gr. Gr. Gr. Gr. D. by "Koswick," (1,206).



AGRICULTURAL HALL, SACRAMENTO.

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

CALIFORNIA

State Agricultural Society,

DURING

THE YEAR 1859.

PUBLISHED BY RESOLUTION OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF
CALIFORNIA, ELEVENTH SESSION.

SACRAMENTO:
PRINTED BY C. T. BOTTS, STATE PRINTER.
1860.

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BOUND BY F. FOSTER, SACRAMENTO.

OFFICERS FOR 1860.

PRESIDENT.

T. G. PHELPS.....San Mateo.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

J. J. WARNER.....Los Angeles.
PABLO DE LA GUERRA.....Santa Barbara.
CARY PEEBLES.....Santa Clara.
R. B. WOODWARD.....San Francisco.
CASWELL DAVIS.....Tuolumne.
L. B. HARRIS.....Sacramento.
NATHAN COOMBS.....Napa.
J. T. RYAN.....Trinity.
P. B. READING.....Shasta.
CHAS. JUSTIS.....Sutter.
J. S. CURTIS.....Yolo.
WM. RABE.....San Francisco.
WM. THOMPSON.....Fresno.
A. J. LAIRD.....Nevada.
R. J. WALSH.....Colusa.
E. B. HARRIS.....Amador.
G. W. COULTER.....Tuolumne.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

O. C. WHEELER.....Sacramento.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

N. A. H. BALL.....Sacramento.

TREASURER.

D. O. MILLS.....Sacramento.

MANAGERS.

WILSON FLINT.....Sacramento.
P. J. DEVINE.....Sacramento.
T. OGG SHAW.....San Francisco.
C. I. HUTCHINSON.....Sacramento.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Finance.....T. G. Phelps, N. A. H. Ball, ex officio, L. B. Harris.
Library.....O. C. Wheeler, ex officio, J. S. Curtis, P. J. Devine.
Publication.....T. G. Phelps, O. C. Wheeler, ex officio, D. O. Mills.
Visiting.....C. Peebles, W. Flint, Wm. Rabe, E. B. Harris, O. C. Wheeler.

HONORARY AND LIFE MEMBERS.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

C. W. COOK.....California.
Hon. ZADOC PRATT.....New York.

LIFE MEMBERS.

1859..HENRY MILLER.....Sacramento.
1859..E. B. CROCKER.....Sacramento.
1859..A. G. RICHARDSON.....Sacramento.
1859..T. M. LINDLEY.....Sacramento.
1859..D. E. CALLAHAN.....Sacramento.
1859..D. OGDEN MILLS.....Sacramento.
1859..CHARLES CROCKER.....Sacramento.
1859..S. M. BAILEY.....Sacramento.
1859..JOHN GILLIG.....Sacramento.
1859..JEROME C. DAVIS.....Sacramento.
1859..GEORGE F. THOMAS.....Sacramento.
1859..JOHN H. CARROLL.....Sacramento.
1859..JOHN M. MULLIKEN.....Sacramento.
1859..JOSEPH R. BEARD.....Sacramento.
1859..AARON POLLARD.....Sacramento.
1859..WM. HASTINGS.....Sacramento.
1859..B. F. HASTINGS.....Sacramento.
1859..C. I. HUTCHINSON.....Sacramento.
1859..LEWIS B. HARRIS.....Sacramento.
1859..HARRIS R. COVEY.....Sacramento.
1859..O. C. WHEELER.....Sacramento.
1859..F. S. MALONE.....Sacramento.
1859..N. A. H. BALL.....Sacramento.
1859..H. M. BERNARD.....Sacramento.
1859..JAMES LANSING.....Sacramento.
1859..O. D. LAMBARDE.....Sacramento.
1859..JOS. S. FRIEND.....Sacramento.
1859..JOS. H. NEVETT.....Sacramento.
1859..T. C. MCCONNELL.....Sacramento.
1859..J. S. HARRISON.....Sacramento.
1859..M. S. LATHAM.....Sacramento.
1859..GEO. H. PARKER.....Sacramento.
1859..A. J. EASTON.....San Francisco.
1859..LOUIS McLANE.....San Francisco.
1859..THOS. OGG SHAW.....San Francisco.
1859..JAMES HAWOTRAH.....Marysville.
1859..J. R. POINTER*.....Nicolaus.
1859..W. O'DONNELL.....San José.
1859..D. T. ADAMS.....San José.
1860..CHARLES GREEN.....Ione Valley.
1860..R. J. WALSH.....Colusa.
1860..JOHN BIDWELL.....Chico, Butte County.
1860..E. H. COMSTOCK.....Stockton.
1860..W. B. THORNBURGH.....San José.
1860..G. G. BRIGGS.....Marysville.
1860..JOHN C. FALL.....Marysville.
1860..D. J. STAPLES.....Staples' Ranch, San Joaquin.
1860..A. P. SMITH.....Sacramento.
1860..E. L. BARBER.....Sacramento.
1860..A. A. COHEN.....Alameda County.

* Deceased.

PREFACE.

SACRAMENTO, April 12, 186

CIRCUMSTANCES beyond the control of the Board of Managers, (and such as will not be likely to again arise,) have caused an undesirable delay in the transmission of this volume to the Legislature. This is the more to be regretted because of the importance of many of the documents it contains.

While the necessary labor called for in the erection of the Agricultural Hall, in the summer of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, curtailed in a measure, the examinations and explorations of the State, it is hoped that the general interest has not been retarded.

The great demand for the Transactions of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and the many applications for the present volume, "as soon as published," have inspired the Board of Managers to make unusual efforts to have the book as perfect as possible.

The cuts in this volume are furnished by the proprietors of the stock they represent, and hence the society is in no way responsible for their character. It is, however, but just to state that while some of them are excellent, others are no credit to any party interested in their execution.

Hoping that it may be received with favor equal to that which greeted its predecessor, it is,

By order of the Board,

Respectfully submitted,

O. C. WHEELER,

Secretary.

CHARTER

OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE A STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, AND APPROPRIATE MONEY FOR ITS SUPPORT.

*The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly,
do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. There is hereby established and incorporated a society to be known and designated by the name and style of the "CALIFORNIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY," and by that name and style shall have perpetual succession, and shall have power to contract and be contracted with, to sue and be sued, and shall have authority to have and use a common seal, to make, ordain, and establish, and put in execution, such by-laws, ordinances, rules, and regulations, as shall be necessary for the good government of said society, and the prudent and efficient management of its affairs; *provided*, that said laws, ordinances, rules, and regulations, shall not be contrary to any provision of this charter, nor the laws and Constitution of this State, or of the United States.

SEC. 2. In addition to the powers above enumerated, the society shall, by its name aforesaid, have power to purchase and hold any quantity of land not exceeding four sections, and may sell and dispose of the same at pleasure. The said real estate shall be held by said society for the sole purpose of establishing a model experimental farm or farms, erecting inclosures, buildings, and other improvements, calculated and designed for the meeting of the society, and for an exhibition of the various breeds of horses, cattle, mules, and other stock, and of agricultural, mechanical, and domestic, manufactures and productions, and for no other purposes.

And it is further enacted, That if, from any cause, said society shall ever be dissolved, or fail to meet within the period of two consecutive years, then the real estate held by it, together with all the buildings and appurtenances belonging to said estate, shall be sold as lands are now sold by execution, and the proceeds deposited in the State treasury, subject to the control of the Legislature.

AN ACT AMENDATORY OF "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE A STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, AND APPROPRIATE MONEY FOR ITS SUPPORT," APPROVED MAY THIRTEENTH, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOUR.

[Approved March 30, 1858.]

The people of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. Section eight of said act is hereby amended to read as follows :

There is hereby appropriated, from any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five thousand dollars, annually, from and after May thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, for the space of five years, to be paid on the first day of June in each year, to the Treasurer of said society, on a requisition on the Treasurer of this State, signed by the President and Recording Secretary of said society, which said sum shall be used only for the purpose of paying premiums, and for no other purposes whatsoever ; and it shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to make a statement, annually, of all the receipts, and stating definitely from what source such receipts were derived, also a tabular account of all expenditures, specifying for what purposes such expenditures have been made, also the amount of money in the hands of the Treasurer at the time of making such statement, and forward copies of the same to the Governor of the State, to be by him transmitted to the Legislature with the documents accompanying his annual message, and the entire transactions of the society to be printed in a separate volume, for the use of the members of the Legislature and of the said Agricultural Society.

SEC. 2. Sections three, four, six, seven, nine, and ten, of said act are hereby repealed.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Sacramento, March 23, 1858. }

I, Ferris Forman, Secretary of State of the State of California, do hereby certify that the annexed is a true and correct copy of An Act amendatory of "An Act to Incorporate a State Agricultural Society and appropriate Money for its Support," approved May thirteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, now on file in my office.

Witness my hand and the great seal of the State, at office in Sacramento, California, the twenty-third of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

FERRIS FORMAN,
Secretary of State.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

SECTION 1. This society shall be called the "CALIFORNIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY."

ARTICLE II.—OBJECT.

SECTION 1. It shall be the object of this society to encourage the cultivation of the soil, and the general development of all the agricultural resources of this State.

SEC. 2. To foster every branch of mechanical and household arts, calculated to increase the happiness of home life.

SEC. 3. To extend and facilitate the various branches of mining, and mining interests.

ARTICLE III.—MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. *Subscription Members.*—Any person who has, during the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, paid to the funds of this society, or who shall hereafter do so, the sum of ten dollars, may become a member, and may continue such, by contributing five dollars, annually, thereafter. All arrears must be paid, to entitle any such person to the privileges of membership. And the President of each county or district society, which shall report to this society, shall be, *ex officio*, a member of this society.

SEC. 2. *Life Members.*—Any person may become a member for life, by the payment of fifty dollars, or if already a member, by the payment of forty dollars, and shall thereafter be exempt from all dues and assessments.

SEC. 3. *Honorary and Corresponding Members.*—Any person whom the Board shall propose, may be elected an honorary or a corresponding member, and shall enjoy, free of charge, all the privileges of the society, except voting and holding office.

SEC. 4. *Privileges of Members.*—Any citizen of this State, being a member of this society, shall be eligible to office, entitled to vote, receive a certificate of membership, and a printed copy of the constitution, and such other matter as the society shall publish, shall enjoy the free use of the library, under the rules of the same, and have free admission, accompanied by two ladies, to all the exhibitions of the society, and shall be permitted to compete for premiums, in any or all departments.

SEC. 5. *Liability of Members.*—No member, whose dues are unpaid, shall be entitled to any of the privileges of membership. Any member, whose dues remain unpaid six months after being notified that he is in arrears, shall be considered as having withdrawn from the society, and shall have his name stricken from the roll, after which he shall be admitted only as a new member.

SEC. 6. *Expulsion of Members.*—Any member who shall present for exhibition, any article or animal, which he is not entitled by the rules of the society to exhibit, or who shall attempt to deceive, or be guilty of a breach of good faith toward the society, may be expelled, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, at any meeting of the society; *provided*, always, that no member shall be expelled unless written notice of the alleged offense shall have been served on him or left at his usual place of residence, at least twenty days previous to the action.

ARTICLE IV.—OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. *List of Officers.*—The officers of this society shall be a President, one Vice-President for each judicial district, and one for each County or District Society, which shall desire such connection, and shall make an annual report, through this society, to the State; a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, and a Treasurer, who, together with the three Ex-Presidents who have most recently occupied the Chair, and three other members, shall constitute a Board of Managers.

SEC. 2. *Duties of President and Vice-Presidents.*—The President shall preside at all meetings of the society, shall have power, at the written request of ten members, to call special meetings, shall appoint all committees, not otherwise ordered, shall vote only at the election of officers and in case of tie, and shall sign all financial and official documents or papers emanating from the society, not otherwise provided for. In the absence of the President from any meeting of the society, the first Vice-President on the list who is in attendance shall preside. In the absence of the President and all the Vice-Presidents, the society may choose a Chairman *viva voce*.

SEC. 3. *Duties of the Corresponding Secretary.*—The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the society, keeping in a separate book, copies of all letters written in the name or on behalf of the society, holding the same free to the inspection of any member of the society, at any regular meeting of the same. He shall also receive and file all letters addressed to the society, holding the same subject to the Board of Managers. He shall attend all meetings of the society and the Board, keeping a full record of the doings of each in a separate book, and shall furnish a copy of the proceedings of each meeting, to the Committee on Publication, within five days after the close of such meeting. He shall prepare and publish all notices of meetings, shall keep a roll of all Standing Committees, and call the same, (noticing absences,) whenever desired to do so by the Chair; shall sign all certificates of honorary and corresponding memberships, and forward the same to those entitled to

receive them, together with a copy of the constitution of the society. He shall keep a book prepared for that especial purpose, the name and address of every member; shall prepare and sign all gratuitous or complimentary cards or tickets of admission; shall countersign all diplomas, certificates of merit, etc. awarded by the society, and forward the same to their respective claimants. He shall be *ex officio* Librarian; shall keep the seal and all the plates, dies, engravings, etc. belonging to the society, and shall cause to be struck therefrom such medals and impressions as may from time to time be required. He shall have charge of all specimens, models, plants, seeds, books, etc. and arrange, prepare, or distribute, the same, under the direction of the Board. He shall prepare all reports to be made by the Board to the society, and all reports to be made by the society to the State—for which services he shall receive such compensation as the Board shall decide to pay.

SEC. 4. *Duties of the Recording Secretary.*—The Recording Secretary shall receive all moneys due or payable to the society, and pay the same to the Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor—shall hold all bonds filed by officers of the society, for the faithful performance of their duty, and all vouchers for every class of expenditure; he shall countersign all drafts ordered by the Board, and all certificates of annual and life membership, and keep an account of the same in a separate book, as they are issued, and shall, in December of each year, prepare a tabular statement of the receipts and expenditures of the society, according to the law incorporating the same.

SEC. 5. *Duties of the Treasurer.*—The Treasurer shall receipt for all funds at the hands of the Recording Secretary, and shall disburse the same only on the order of the Board, attested by the President and the Recording Secretary. He shall also hold in trust all certificates of stock, bonds, notes, deeds, or other evidence of debt or possession, belonging to the society, and shall transfer, invest, or dispose of, the same, only by direction of the society, or by a written order of the Board. He shall also report to the society, at its annual meeting, the names of all members who are in arrears for their annual dues, and also the names of all who have been stricken from the roll for non-payment of dues. He shall, within ten days after his election, file with the Recording Secretary a bond for the faithful performance of his duties; said bond to be approved by the Board, and to be in a sum equal to twice the combined amounts of the funds on hand and the estimated revenue for the year, and shall, at the annual meeting, make to the society a detailed report of all his doings. For which services he shall receive such compensation as the Board shall from time to time decide to pay.

ARTICLE V.—BOARD OF MANAGERS.

SECTION 1. *Of whom composed.*—The Board of Managers shall be composed of the officers named in article four.

SEC. 2. *Duties of the Board.*—The Board of Managers shall have the general and financial management of all the affairs of the society in the interim of annual meetings. It shall fill all vacancies occurring between elections, and shall make the necessary preparations and arrangements for all meetings, fairs, exhibitions, etc. The Board shall also have power to make its own by-laws, (not inconsistent with this constitution,) and arrange the time and place of its own meeting.

ARTICLE VI.—STANDING COMMITTEES.

SECTION 1. *Committee of Finance.*—The Committee of Finance shall consist of three, (the President and Recording Secretary being two,) whose duty it shall be to audit the Treasurer's account, to examine and approve all bills before they are paid, to have a general supervision of the finances of the society, and to report their doings in full to the Board, whenever called on so to do.

SEC. 2. *Library Committee.*—The Library Committee shall consist of three, (the Corresponding Secretary being one,) whose duty it shall be to have the general supervision of the library and cabinet, to make all necessary rules and regulations for the government of the same, (said rules and regulations being subject to the approval of the Board;) to suggest such means for the safe keeping and enlargement of both the library and cabinet as they may deem expedient, and to make a full report of their doings, together with the state of the department under their charge, at each annual meeting.

SEC. 3. *Visiting Committee.*—The Visiting Committee shall consist of five, whose duty it shall be to visit and examine all farms, orchards, vineyards, nurseries, field crops, mining claims, ditches, mills, etc. which may be entered for competition, and which shall require examination at other times and places than the annual fair; to award premiums for the same, according to the schedule, and recommend such gratuities as they may deem proper; and make a full report to the Board at least one day previous to the annual meeting.

SEC. 4. *Committee of Publication.*—The Committee of Publication shall consist of three, (the President and Corresponding Secretary being two,) whose duty it shall be to contract for and superintend, under the direction of the Board, all printing and publishing necessary for the prosperity of the society.

ARTICLE VII.—DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS.

SECTION 1. All donations, bequests, and legacies, to this society, designated by the donors for any particular purpose, embraced within the objects of the society, shall be, with strict fidelity, so applied; and the name of each donor, together with the amount and description of such donation, and the object for which it was designated, shall be registered in a book, kept expressly for that purpose.

ARTICLE VIII.—MEETINGS AND EXHIBITIONS.

SECTION 1. *Exhibitions.*—The society shall hold an annual fair and cattle show, at such time and place as shall be agreed upon at the annual meeting; *provided*, that it shall not be held two successive years at the same place, and may, at its discretion, hold such other exhibitions as it may deem conducive to the interests of agriculture.

SEC. 2. *Annual Meeting.*—The annual meeting shall be held at the capital of the State, at such time during the month of January in each year, as the Board shall designate; at which time all the officers from whom reports of the preceding year's service are required, shall present the same, and all officers for the ensuing year shall be elected by ballot; and all officers shall continue in office until their successors are duly qualified.

SEC. 3. *Special Meetings, how called.*—No special meeting of the society shall be called, but upon thirty days' notice, in the columns of a daily newspaper, published in each of the cities of San Francisco, Sacramento,

Marysville, and Stockton; nor without a request signed by at least ten members.

SEC. 4. *Proxy Voting.*—It shall not be admissible for any member to vote by proxy in any meeting of this society or its Board of Managers.

SEC. 5. *Quorum of the Society.*—At any meeting of this society, fifteen members, (a majority of whom shall represent counties other than the one where the meeting shall be held,) shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 6. *Quorum of the Board.*—At any meeting of the Board, three shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE IX.—OFFICE AND ROOMS.

SECTION 1. The office rooms, library, and cabinet of the society, shall be permanently located at the capital of the State, at which place the Corresponding Secretary shall also reside.

ARTICLE X.—AMENDMENTS.

Amendments to this constitution must be presented, in writing, at an annual meeting, when, if unanimously agreed to, they shall be adopted; but if there be objection, and a majority consent thereto, they shall be spread upon the minutes, and lie over until the next annual meeting, when they shall be read, and if, after due discussion, two-thirds of all the members present vote for the amendments, they shall be adopted, and become part and parcel of this constitution.

ARTICLE XI.—EFFECT.

This constitution shall take effect from and after January first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the constitution of the California State Agricultural Society, as adopted at the annual meeting in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

O. C. WHEELER,
Corresponding Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT ITS SIXTH ANNUAL SESSION, HELD IN SACRAMENTO, JANUARY EIGHTEEN, NINETEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-ONE, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY; PHONOGRAPHICALLY REPORTED FOR THE SACRAMENTO DAILY UNION.

FIRST DAY.

WEDNESDAY, January 18, 1860.

Pursuant to notice, the annual session of the State Agricultural Society commenced at the Agricultural Hall, C. I. Hutchinson, the President of the society, in the chair.

At twelve, M. the meeting was called to order by the President, who directed the Secretary to call the roll of the members, and requested each member as the roll was called to answer to his name.

O. C. Wheeler, the Corresponding Secretary, called over about forty names, and but three answered.

Joseph H. Nevett thought that it was not fully understood for what purposes the roll was being called. He had seen members come in since the roll was commenced being called, and some members whose names had been called, although present, had not answered to their names.

T. A. Talbert moved that calling the roll be dispensed with.

Carried.

The President—The minutes of the last annual meeting will now be read by the Secretary.

O. C. Wheeler read the minutes of the last annual meeting.

The President—If there are no objections, the minutes of the last annual meeting will be approved.

No objection being made, the minutes were approved.

W. H. Parks, of Sutter—I now move there be a committee—one member from each county represented—to receive proposals and take into consideration the location of the next annual fair.

A. H. Myers said he thought a resolution of this kind should not be hastily adopted. It was establishing a new precedent. We had never heretofore raised a committee of this kind, and there were various reasons why such a committee should not be raised at present. He did not

wish to take up the time of the society in unnecessary discussion, yet as an old member of the society, one who had stood by it for the last six years, he did not wish to see a policy inaugurated that would act prejudicially to the interests of any portion of the State. If this policy was adopted, only the wealthy portions of the State could have the fair in future. The claims of other sections, however strong or however important might be the results that would follow to the cause of agriculture if such claim was allowed, yet under this policy must be cut off, except they have the wealth to compete with, for instance, San Francisco or Sacramento, and except a city or community could come up and offer ten thousand dollars, twenty thousand dollars, or thirty thousand dollars, they could of course not expect to obtain the prize. He trusted there would be no such invidious distinction made. He trusted that merit alone would be left to control the matter, and that in such selection we should also look to the good of agriculture. For his part, he was willing to go to the most remote portion of the State if it would subserve the interests of agriculture—the cause undoubtedly dear to the heart of every member here. He was opposed to the appointment of the committee, and thought it would operate injuriously.

J. W. Winans said the gentleman from Alameda appeared to think there was something more in this resolution than met the eye, at least he (Mr. Winans) inferred so from the severe assault he had made upon it, without regard to the actual character of the resolution itself. The gentleman from Alameda appeared to think that would give an advantage to local quarters, but he (Winans) could not see any such consequence that would follow from the passage of the resolution. He was unacquainted with the mover of the resolution; was unacquainted with the resolution until he heard it read; but it seemed to him to be appropriate, for in his opinion not only did it not give an advantage to those quarters which had the greatest amount of wealth, but took that preponderance away, by leaving the matter in the hands of a committee composed of one from each county. What could be more fair, just, and appropriate, thus leaving the subject to be considered by a committee in which the wealthiest county would have no more weight than any other county that was here represented.

W. H. Parks, of Sutter, said he came from a portion of the State that did not ask or expect anything in relation to the next annual meeting of the society, and had made the motion to avoid the very thing which the gentleman from Alameda charged that it would accomplish. He (Parks) had no sympathy either with Sacramento or San Francisco, and, as the gentleman from Sacramento (Winans) had properly said, this was the only manner in which the entire counties could be properly represented and have an equal voice. The gentleman from Alameda was certainly mistaken as to the effect of the resolution.

Wilson Flint—I move that the resolution be laid on the table. I believe it is proper first to receive the reports of the officers.

Question upon the motion to lay on the table.

Lost.

Question upon the passage of the resolution.

Adopted.

J. R. Hardenbergh moved that a committee of nine be appointed for the purpose of presenting the names of suitable persons for officers of the society for the ensuing year.

A. H. Myers regarded this resolution as premature. We should be acting in the dark, and not be prepared to vote intelligently upon the ques-

tion at the present time; nor, in his opinion, could we act advisedly upon this question until it was ascertained where the next annual fair was to be held, as it might be proper, and certainly had been customary, to consider the selection of the officers in connection with the locality chosen.

E. B. Crocker said he would answer the objection. He was aware that it had been the practice heretofore to select a large majority of the officers who lived in the neighborhood where the annual fair was to be held; but now we have a new constitution, and the former practice was rendered comparatively unnecessary; further, there were good reasons why this policy heretofore adopted should not be longer continued. Under the new constitution the Board of Directors possessed the power required. The Board of Directors had the power to appoint three Managers, and the object was this, that the Board of Managers could be selected from the locality where the fair was held, therefore it was comparatively unnecessary to wait for the selection of officers until we knew where the fair was to be held, and, indeed, in order to have the society a State society, we must have the officers scattered throughout the State. It would not do to select officers, as we had heretofore done, from a particular locality. We should have them scattered over the State in order to render it a State society. Under the present constitution the office of the society had to be kept at the capital of the State, at which place the Corresponding Secretary of the society must also reside; with regard to the President, Vice-President, and Secretaries, they could be elected without it first being necessary to determine where the next State fair should be held—leaving the three Managers hereafter to be selected after the locality of the next State fair was determined upon; and as, by the appointment of this committee, the business of this society would be blocked out more expeditiously, he was in favor of the motion.

A. H. Myers moved as an amendment that this committee report after the society had fixed the next location.

J. R. Hardenbergh accepted the amendment, but wished to add this addition: "Except previously called upon by the society to report."

A. H. Myers—That was not my amendment.

J. R. Hardenbergh—I don't want the report to be shut out if the society wants it.

R. D. Ferguson opposed the resolution; hoped it would be voted down, and trusted that it would be deferred until the society had had an opportunity of examining the reports of the present officers. For his part, without desiring to cast any imputation upon any one, it did appear to him that this haste in appointing this committee looked like an attempt to force upon this society a set of officers that would not suit them to guide and advance the interests of the association. He trusted that the matter would be deferred until the members of the society had had time to consult with each other, and express their sentiments as to who would be proper officers of the society.

E. B. Crocker said he had only favored the motion in order to expedite business; and although the gentleman (Ferguson) appeared to have discovered a great many cats in the meal bag, the Board of Directors did not wish the office another year. They had worked hard—devoted a good deal of time to the interests of the society, had done their share of the labor, and thought it but reasonable that others should take a share of the work. For his part, he could not be hired to act in that capacity another year.

J. W. Winans said he did not know anything about the origin of this resolution, but thought it entirely proper. There was no doubt but that

the committee would discharge their duty at a proper time and in a proper way; and any interchange of sentiments in regard to the proper officers to be selected could be as well reached through the committee as through the members of the society. We have met here to advance the best interests of the society, and he trusted that notwithstanding the remarks of the gentleman from Sacramento (Ferguson) no member would take it for granted either that a majority were endeavoring to crush the rights of a minority, or that a minority were endeavoring to thwart the fairly expressed wishes of a majority.

J. R. Hardenbergh said he had offered the resolution in good faith. He had only spoken to one gentleman in regard to the resolution. He was anxious that business should be expedited, and anxious that a practical farmer should be at the head of the society. He alluded to General Douglas, of San Joaquin, and believed his nomination would be acceptable; but he would state this was not, as Mr. Ferguson seemed to suppose, any pre-concerted plan, and he (Hardenbergh) repelled any such insinuation. His only object was to expedite business, and have such officers appointed as would be beneficial to the society.

Wilson Flint said he would read the objects of the society: "It shall be the object of this society to encourage the cultivation of the soil and the general development of all the agricultural resources of this State. To foster every branch of mechanical and household arts, calculated to increase the happiness of home life. To extend and facilitate the various branches of mining and mining interests." And said he had seen during the previous history of this society, a system pursued not to the advantage of the agricultural interest of this State. He believed a system of extravagance and waste had predominated in the history of the society. He did not wish to impeach any gentleman who had the management. They were all honorable men—occupied the highest positions, socially, and in every other position, but he believed that a system had been pursued that was not for the advantage of the society, and which we found now left the society in debt; but before we got into a controversy upon this, the subject embraced in the resolution, it would be the most proper plan to read the reports of the officers. When the Secretary read the report of the receipts and expenditures, it would be seen that expenses had been incurred not to the advantage of the agricultural interest of this State. This, however, was not in order at the present time, and in order that the reports might be read, he would move this resolution be laid on the table.

Question upon the motion to lay on the table.

It was carried by the following vote: Ayes, one hundred and thirteen; noes, one hundred and ten.

So the resolution was laid on the table.

The President—The reading of the reports will now be proceeded with.

Mr. Flint—I call for the financial report.

The President—They will all come in order.

The President—I will now announce the committee upon the resolution offered by Mr. Parks:

A. H. Myers, Alameda; P. A. McRea, Butte; R. D. Crittenden, El Dorado; J. J. Warner, Los Angeles; James Langley, Placer; Judge Robert Robinson, Sacramento; Thos. Ogg Shaw, San Francisco; R. P. Hammond, San Joaquin; T. G. Phelps, San Mateo; E. M. Geary, Solano; W. H. Parks, Sutter; J. G. Doll, Tehama; Dr. Curtis, Yolo; J. Haworth, Yuba.

Report of Board of Managers having been read, D. W. Welty moved that the same be accepted.

A. H. Myers moved that the report be referred to a committee.

W. Flint thought the best course would be to appoint a Finance Committee.

D. W. Welty rose to a point of order. The report must first be made the property of the society, by accepting it, before it can be acted upon by the society.

A. H. Myers—I withdraw the motion.

D. W. Welty moved the report be accepted and placed on file.

P. J. Devine—If it is placed on file it will take a motion to get it off the file, and will to a certain extent adopt the report.

D. W. Welty—Well, then, to avoid the technicality, I will move that it be accepted.

Carried.

A. H. Myers moved that a committee of five be appointed to report upon the report.

J. R. Hardenbergh moved that the report be laid on the table until the Recording Secretary's and the Treasurer's reports be read, and that the reports be referred to a committee of five, to take all the financial affairs of the society under consideration.

The President—The first question will be upon the motion of Mr. Myers.

J. R. Hardenbergh—I move to lay that motion on the table.

The President—That is in order.

Question upon the motion to lay on the table.

Lost.

T. G. Phelps offered a substitute for the motion of Mr. Myers: That a committee be appointed, to consist of seven members, to take into consideration the entire affairs of the society, and to have access to all the reports of the officers, and report at their earliest convenience.

A. H. Myers accepted the substitute.

R. D. Ferguson hoped the substitute would not be adopted, but that a committee would be appointed on the report.

After some discussion upon the question, upon motion of Judge Robert Robinson, the substitute was laid on the table until the reports of the officers were received.

A. G. Richardson, Recording Secretary, previous to reading his report made a statement with respect to the expenses incurred; said the officers had acted to the best of their judgment; said that with the various expenses incurred during the State fair, everything purchased and contracted for had been obtained at the lowest possible price; that it was thought best by many that it should be conducted in the style and manner it was in order to attract a large concourse of people, and thereby swell the receipts, and detailed the condition of the society when the present officers assumed the management of affairs, rendering it necessary to borrow money, and also the various expenses incurred during the State fair; said it might be that some members supposed that money had been squandered, but that it could be shown by the books for what purpose it had been expended, and that it had been expended in what, in the judgment of the Board, was calculated to promote the success of the fair and the interests of the society.

The report of the Recording Secretary was read.

Dr. Wm. Rabe moved the report be received.

Carried.

J. R. Hardenbergh—Mr. President: I perceive the Governor is present. I move that he be invited upon the stand.

Motion carried unanimously.

Governor Downey came upon the stand.

The President—Gentlemen of the society: I have the honor to present to you your Governor.

Governor Downey was received with loud applause, and said:

Gentlemen of the Agricultural Society:—I sincerely thank you for the high compliment you have paid me. I assure you that I take a deep interest in the welfare of your society, and am now, and shall always be, with you to promote its interests.

Report of Treasurer read and received.

J. R. Hardenbergh moved that the resolution offered by Mr. Phelps be taken from the table.

Carried.

R. D. Ferguson offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the Chair to examine the reports of the various officers, with full power to send for persons and call for vouchers for any and all accounts connected with said reports.

R. D. Ferguson said he had no doubt that upon the books of the society every amount paid was properly charged on the books, but he wished to go behind the report. He wanted to know how it was, with receipts over forty thousand dollars and only five thousand dollars had been paid for premiums, that the society was in debt. Here he found various charges, and he wanted to go behind the reports and see to whom the money was paid. He found expenses of Traveling Committee two thousand and thirty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents, and he knew of a carriage bill of six hundred dollars made by one of the officers, charged to the society, which was for private use.

Cries of "Name him!" "Name him!"

R. D. Ferguson—I will at a proper time.

J. W. Winans rose to a point of order. The motion was the appointment of a committee to investigate the affairs of the society and the reports of the officers. The gentleman was usurping the powers of the committee—was assuming that something was wrong before it was known that any wrong existed.

R. D. Ferguson said he would yield the point that the point of order was well taken, and would confine himself to the debate, and he attempted to speak, but was met with loud cries of "Question!" "Question!" rendering it impossible for him to be heard. During the confusion—

J. H. Nevett said Mr. Ferguson had stated that an officer of the society had made a private bill of six hundred dollars for carriage hire that the society had paid.

R. D. Ferguson—I said I was so informed.

J. H. Nevett—I pronounce it a falsehood.

A motion was made to adjourn till six, p. m.

A. H. Myers moved to amend by saying seven and one-half, p. m.

J. R. Hardenbergh—It will cost fifty dollars for gas-light. It will be better to appoint the committee and then adjourn until to-morrow morning.

Motion to adjourn withdrawn.

J. R. Hardenbergh moved to amend so that the committee have power to send for persons and papers.

T. G. Phelps hoped the amendment would not be adopted. If this was a legislative body it would have such power, but the Agricultural Society had no such right.

R. D. Ferguson hoped his substitute would be adopted.

T. G. Phelps rose to a point of order. A substitute to a substitute was not in order.

The President—The point of order is well taken.

A. H. Myers moved as an amendment to the substitute of Mr. Phelps, to add: "To examine into the condition and reports of the committees of the society."

Amendment adopted.

Question upon the resolution of Mr. Phelps—it was carried.

Dr. Rabe moved that a committee of five be appointed to report permanent rules and the order of business. Carried.

E. B. Crocker called from the table the resolution appointing a committee of nine for the purpose of presenting suitable names for permanent officers.

After some discussion, on motion of Col. Forman, the resolution was laid on the table.

The President announced as the Committee on Rules and Order of Business: Wm. Rabe, of San Francisco; T. G. Phelps, of San Mateo; D. W. Welty, of Sacramento; Wm. Gwinn, of Yolo; J. S. Silver, of San Francisco.

The President stated he would prefer the members of the society to appoint the committee upon investigation.

The following members were nominated and elected to act as said committee: A. H. Myers, of Alameda; J. R. Hardenbergh, Sacramento; R. D. Ferguson, Sacramento; Thomas Ogg Shaw, San Francisco; J. S. Curtis, Sonoma; Judge Swift, Sacramento; Wilson Flint, Sacramento.

The committee appointed, upon motion of Mr. Phelps, under the first resolution, agreed to meet at the St. George Hotel at seven and one-half o'clock.

At the request of A. H. Myers, the Committee of Investigation remained in the hall, in order to arrange a place for the committee to meet.

Upon motion of J. Morrill, the meeting adjourned until eleven, A. M. to-morrow.

SECOND DAY.

THURSDAY, January 19, 1860.

The society was called to order at forty-five minutes past eleven, A. M. President Hutchinson in the Chair.

The minutes of the first day's proceedings were read and approved.

RULES OF ORDER.

Mr. Rabe begged leave to submit a report from the Committee on Rules. The rules recommended for adoption were the Senate Rules, and a series of rules providing for the order of business.

In submitting the report, Mr. Rabe remarked that the object which the committee had in view was to expedite business as rapidly as possible. It was provided that the Vice-Presidents should be elected on the same ballot—the person receiving the highest vote should be First Vice-President, and the one receiving the next highest vote should be Second Vice-President, and so on through the number necessary to the election.

The report was received.

It was so amended as to provide for the election of Vice-Presidents on a separate ballot, one from each judicial district; and a rule was adopted, providing that no member should speak more than twice on the same question, nor more than five minutes at a time, without unanimous consent.

The society decided that the rules of the Senate should govern the proceedings of the society; that the order of business should be—

1. Election of officers.
2. Selection of location for holding the next fair.
3. Miscellaneous business.

On motion of Wilson Flint, it was—

Resolved, That Hon. Zadok Pratt, of New York, be invited to participate in the deliberations of this body, and that the Board of Managers be instructed to constitute him an honorary member of this society.

SELECTION OF PLACE FOR HOLDING THE NEXT FAIR.

On motion of Mr. Rabe, the order of business under the heading of "Election" was laid over, and the matter of selecting a place for holding the next fair was taken up.

Mr. Rabe, from the Selection Committee, reported that the committee recommended the city of Oakland as a place for holding the next exhibition.

Mr. Rabe's report was received, and, on motion, laid on the table.

Nominations of localities wherein to hold the fair, were declared to be in order.

Mr. Montgomery—I nominate Putah Island.

Mr. Myers—I consider that the city of Oakland has already been placed in nomination by the action of the committee who have just reported. If it is not so, I will put it in nomination.

E. B. Crocker—I put in nomination the city of San Francisco.

Mr. Hardenbergh—I put in nomination Washington, in the county of Yolo.

Mr. Shaw—I nominate the city of Benicia.

Mr. Lytle—I put in nomination the city of Sacramento.

Mr. Rabe—Sacramento cannot be put in nomination; it is unconstitutional.

Mr. Lytle—You are mistaken, if you please.

Mr. Maddux—I nominate Napa, Napa County.

Mr. Myers desired to call attention to the fact that it would be difficult to distinguish those present in the room who were members, and those who were not.

Mr. Hardenbergh remarked that Sacramento had seven hundred and sixty members, a large portion of whom were absent from the meeting. He moved an adjournment till seven o'clock in the evening, and that hereafter none but members be admitted into the hall.

Mr. Maddux did not believe that any man from Sacramento dare come in to vote unless he was a member—no such man could be found in the city.

Mr. Rabe—Mr. President, I desire to say—

Mr. Maddux—I have the floor, I believe. I made the nomination of Napa City; and the gentleman who followed, intimated that men from Sacramento, who are not members, might vote and speak without right. I have paid my money as a member of this body, and I am as much en-

titled to privileges here as any member on this floor, and I intend to exercise the rights I have paid for.

Mr. Rabe did not desire any one to participate in the deliberations of the society unless he had paid ten dollars for the fun of it. Therefore, I hope that if there are any gentlemen in this hall who are not members, they will march out.

Wilson Flint deprecated any spirit of unkindness. He thought that gentlemen had lost sight of the true character of an agricultural society. You cannot force any person to come here with articles for exhibition. It is only through a spirit of generous emulation that agricultural societies are maintained. Any coercive attempts would be out of place and character. He regretted to see members from Sacramento so apparently anxious to evade a constitutional provision. There were but two great center points of population and commerce where such an exhibition as the State fair could be held. One of these was San Francisco, and the other the city of Sacramento. He was in favor of going to the one or remaining in the other. He thought that it would be for the benefit of the people of the State, who pay the taxes for the five thousand dollars appropriated, that the fair should go to San Francisco this year, and come back here again on the following year. So far as his immediate interests were concerned he would prefer Sacramento.

Mr. Ferguson contended that it was perfectly constitutional to hold the fair in Sacramento this year. The constitution, under which the State fair is held, did not take effect until January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine—four months after the order was passed fixing the time of holding the last State Fair. Hence the clause therein contained, providing that two fairs (annual) should not be held successively in the same place, did not apply to the preventing, constitutionally, of a second fair in Sacramento, to be held this year.

E. B. Crocker felt it to be his duty to explain how it was that he, a Sacramentan, favored a removal of the fair-location from Sacramento. It was not upon legal constitutional considerations that he was brought to such a conclusion. He looked to, and considered, the proper policy which a great society, having in some manner the agricultural and mechanical interests of the State in charge, ought to pursue. He agreed with Mr. Flint, that there were but two places in the State where such fair could be properly held—San Francisco and Sacramento. In the former place, the best policy seemed to direct that the fair of one thousand eight hundred and sixty should be held. We must not exhibit a too grasping spirit. It has gone abroad that Sacramento desired to have a monopoly of all the public buildings and institutions, and that impression will be gathered into a damaging conviction, if Sacramentans act selfishly or arbitrarily in this instance. He believed that insisting upon holding the State fair in Sacramento this year, would draw away from the organization a very large and influential portion of its present supporters.

Mr. Winans protested against the enforcement of the five minute rule. He could not state the premises of his proposed argument in that time. He desired to move that the rule be temporarily suspended.

Mr. Ferguson rose to a point of order—contending that Mr. Winans could not make the desired motion while another motion was before the meeting.

The Chair—There is no motion before the house.

Mr. Winans appealed to members to permit him to speak more than five minutes.

Mr. Rabe moved that Mr. Winans have two hours wherein to make a full display of his arguments and his abilities.

Mr. Winans would gladly accept the passage of a motion giving him unprescribed time. He believed that the restriction of which he complained was unprecedented.

Mr. Wheeler stated that a precise precedent was had in New York, where this same five-minute rule was adopted before the consideration of this same matter of location.

The meeting refused to rescind the five-minute resolution, and took a recess for two hours—until three, P. M.

RE-ASSEMBLED.

At three o'clock the meeting was called to order by President Hutchinson.

The President—The question of location is now under consideration, and Mr. Winans has the floor.

Mr. Winans—Mr. President: Inasmuch as the society, exercising the privilege of a majority, and not exercising it in that form of courtesy which they expect as reciprocal action on the question itself; inasmuch as the majority of the society have denied me the privilege of stating the reasons upon which I formed my argument in favor of Sacramento, I shall confine myself to a simple statement in regard to the matter under discussion. In the first place, I would state that every lawyer in this house with whom I have conferred, is fully of the opinion that there is no constitutional objection to our holding the fair here this year. I am prepared to argue that point any time that the house is prepared to hear me. In the second place, I say, I contend that this is the proper place for holding the fair, outside of any local feeling which may exist in the premises. We have a variety of unanswerable reasons why the fair should remain here this year; and the very fact of their being unanswerable is, I believe, the cause of the enforcement of the rule preventing us from giving expression to them. Sacramento has recently voted to pay thirty thousand dollars for the construction of this commodious building—twenty thousand dollars of which is already paid in. Why cannot members permit our citizens to reap some fair dividend from that investment by giving us one more session of the fair? I say, as a matter of fairness, why cannot this be done? Mr. Winans believed that if Sacramento had the requisite number of votes in the meeting, she was entitled to employ them fairly for the retention of the agricultural seat of empire. There was no tyranny in such a majority. Every man who believed that Sacramento was the best place for the fair was entitled to his vote affirming such an opinion. As for jealousies and heated feelings, there were no more alive then than there always would be on such an occasion. The question of removal, whenever mooted, would always excite zeal and warmth of feelings on the part of the representatives of the various competing localities. If the fair was held in San Francisco this year, Santa Clara would demand it the next year, and so the matter would be kept floating, to the great detriment of the organization. It would be many years before it again returned to Sacramento, if it ever returned. So, if Sacramento had the power to hold it, she had the right, and it was for her interest to have it remain. This was neither tyrannical nor arbitrary. If Sacramento has the public spirit to afford eight hundred members of the society out of the twelve hundred, she certainly had a right to speak according to her representation. Two-thirds of the entire

membership are the fruits of her indomitable public spirit and energy, and yet she is not to profit by this fact, but rather it must be made the ground of complaint against her! We are told that we would be discourteous if we exercised our legitimate privileges on this floor. How can that be? But it is intimated that, in the event of our keeping the fair in Sacramento, disorganization, a depleted treasury, abandonment, will follow. Nothing of the kind. Wherever the society may appoint its next fair, the ear of the society will move triumphantly on. No division of sentiment will follow our decision on this point, whatever it may be. By every consideration of courtesy, fairness, and State interest, Mr. Winans contended that the society should hold its next fair in this city.

Mr. Wilson Flint did not think that the gentleman properly understood the matter under consideration. The majority of persons present could not force persons to bring articles to the fair for exhibition. Everything of that kind must be done in a spirit of generous emulation. Personally, he would be much benefited or accommodated by the holding of the fair in Sacramento. But the proper policy would be heeded in allowing the fair to be held elsewhere this year, calling it back again in one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

Mr. Staples desired to say a few plain words to Sacramento people, speaking in all candor and kindness. Some foolish remarks had gone forth from persons coming from this city, which, though foolish, had had a considerable effect, and would have a still more powerful meaning popularly attached to them, if the course of Mr. Winans prevailed. At the time the fair was held at Stockton, and a strong effort was being made to get it at Marysville, some members from Sacramento were heard to assert that, if they once got it here, they would keep it here. Mr. Staples did not desire to quibble about the precise effect of the constitutional question which had been mooted. At the time this troublesome clause was inserted in the constitution, it was generally believed that it would prevent the holding a second following fair in Sacramento. As to its being doubtful about the fair being held here again, if secured now, he would remind gentlemen that according to the following clauses in the constitution, the society will meet at the capital each year, and then determine on the place for holding the subsequent fair:

"ARTICLE VIII.—MEETINGS AND EXHIBITIONS.

SECTION 1. *Exhibitions.*—The society shall hold an annual fair and cattle show, at such time and place as shall be agreed upon at the annual meeting; *provided*, that it shall not be held two successive years at the same place, and may, at its discretion, hold such other exhibitions as it may deem conducive to the interests of agriculture.

SEC. 2. *Annual Meeting.*—The annual meeting shall be held at the capital of the State, at such time during the month of January in each year, as the Board shall designate; at which time all the officers from whom reports of the preceding year's service are required, shall present the same, and all officers for the ensuing year shall be elected by ballot; and all officers shall continue in office until their successors are duly qualified."

Then each year the people of Sacramento will have the same opportunity which they now enjoy, of controlling the selection of a location for the fair. Mr. Staples' personal prejudices were for Sacramento; he spoke disinterestedly, and with simple regard to constitutional proprieties.

Mr. Myers was confident that it was well known to all the old mem-

bers upon the floor that he had acted heretofore in a wholly impartial manner. When the fair was held at Stockton a determined effort was made to select Oakland as the place for the next exhibition. Money was raised (one thousand five hundred dollars) for this purpose of securing the selection—a thing which had not been done this year—and a party came up to urge the proposition. Mr. Myers, though a resident of Oakland, made the motion in favor of Marysville, and sustained his motion by some remarks. He believed that he acted right. He was censured at home for his conduct, but he consoled himself with the reflection that he was right. By a vote of sixteen to one, the Special Committee appointed on yesterday (Wednesday) had decided in favor of Oakland, which placed that city in regular nomination. He presumed that of the four or five hundred Sacramento people whom he addressed, not a dozen, perhaps, had visited Oakland. It had been sometimes represented as a place destitute of accommodations. This was something of a mistake. But locate the fair at Oakland, and during its session persons could go over the bay from San Francisco and spend the day, and the evening until ten o'clock, in the pavilion. At that hour the ferry-boat bell and a band of music would be heard. You can get on the boat, if you choose, and go to San Francisco. It would only require forty, or fifty, or thirty, minutes, for the trip. The band of music will be in attendance, and if you choose you can take a dance on the deck of the boat. If you go there for pleasure, for recreation, this will afford you a fine opportunity for enjoyment. I pledge you that you will have all the accommodation that you desire. San Francisco did not want the fair for herself—Oakland would be glad to get it.

Mr. Rabe did not pretend to represent the sentiments of the citizens of San Francisco in relation to this matter; he was not authorized so to do. He thought she did not care about having the fair there. He thought that he could suggest a compromise—could inform the people of Sacramento of an excellent plan for getting the State fair settled permanently in their city. He was willing to admit that Sacramento, above all other towns, was entitled to hold the fairs. He wished that one-fifth part of the public spirit manifested by Sacramento in regard to this matter was shown in San Francisco. He believed that Sacramento had erected the largest hall in the United States, if not in the world, for the purposes of this exhibition. He had never seen so big a hall, and he had traveled some. But he did not know anything of this hall until he saw it. He believed that the people generally were ignorant or unappreciative of the extraordinary accommodations furnished for the fair by Sacramento. The only way to inform and impress them with this fact was to let the fair be held somewhere else for one year, and then the people would be glad to get back here again. If the fair was sent to San Francisco, Mr. Rabe could assure the Sacramentans that the former city would build no rival hall, for, as a tax-payer there, he should protest against any such proceeding. San Francisco had not the public spirit nor the money to expend in such a magnificent undertaking, and such a work takes both. But let it go to San Francisco or Oakland; let them try it at another place once more. He would not push the constitutional point. He was not going to enter into that discussion with the rest of the lawyers. He reckoned it a misfortune that such as he [*i. e.* lawyers] had crept into the organization. If there were no lawyers in the society it would be much the better. If he wished to argue constitutional questions he could go to the Supreme Court—the proper place.

Mr. Ferguson referred to the expenditures and sacrifices which Sacramento had made for the benefit of the State Agricultural Society, and, for the second time, reviewed the constitutional question. He observed that the very picture drawn by the gentleman from Alameda, from Oakland, (Mr. Myers,) proved the inexpediency of selecting Oakland for the place of holding the fair. Mr. Myers had remarked that probably very few of the four or five hundred Sacramentans in the room had ever visited Oakland. Why? Because Oakland was an out of the way place, which one would not be likely to visit. If the fair was held there it would be visited specially on that account and on no other. You go down to Oakland and spend a day in looking through the pavilion; and when you get tired, and hungry, and exhausted, and want to lie down, you hear strains of music and the ferry-boat bell making a glad summons for you to start for San Francisco. But, if you should chance to get stuck on the bar for four or five hours, you would not be charmed by the music or the musical bell. Mr. Ferguson enlarged upon the convenient business point which Sacramento in a general way presented; officers and private citizens from every county would defer important business to the date of the fair, if it was held here; whereas, the most of them would have to make special trips for business purposes if the fair were held elsewhere.

Mr. Boruck said that this was not the first time that he had expressed himself as favorable to Sacramento as the place for holding the State fair. By word of mouth and through his paper he had repeatedly made that statement. He liked a non-committal speech as well as any other man in California, and for that reason he liked Mr. Rabe's remarks. He said that he was one of the representatives of San Francisco. He argued in favor of the proposition for holding the fair at that point. The people of San Francisco had sufficient public spirit and enterprise—as much as any other community in this State, the gentleman to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Hoge, of Yolo, said that if the fair was held in Washington, the proprietors would be quite as liberal and enterprising as the ferrymen of Oakland. They would ring their bell at ten o'clock at night, and supply a band of music to visitors returning from the pavilion. He thought that all other places should withdraw from the contest, and leave Oakland and Washington to fight it out. They were equally circumstanced and matched.

Mr. Phelps, of San Mateo, regretted to see the exclusive, tyrannical, and selfish spirit, manifested by the people in Sacramento, who evidenced a disposition to hiss any one down who did not agree with them in every particular. He reminded them that the appropriation of five thousand dollars was in danger if such proceedings were persisted in and followed up by an arbitrary vote for the keeping of the exhibition in Sacramento.

Mr. Robinson moved that a majority vote be required for an election. Agreed to.

Mr. Forman moved that the vote be first taken on San Francisco, and that Messrs. Crocker and Boruck act as Tellers.

Mr. Richardson said that he could not vouch for the membership of any gentleman in the room. He had let them in on their words as gentlemen. He did not suspect any one of deceiving him; still such a thing might be. The only safe plan was to take the vote by the roll.

Mr. Forman withdrew his motion.

Mr. Crocker moved that two Tellers be appointed and the roll called.

Mr. Wilson moved that an informal ballot be taken by division, and that

the two places receiving the highest number of votes should be exclusively voted upon on a final ballot.

Agreed to.

Myers, of Alameda, and Staples, of San Joaquin, were appointed Tellers. The informal vote was taken on a division, with the following result: Oakland, twenty-six votes; San Francisco, thirty-five; Washington, thirty; Benicia, one; Sacramento, four hundred and fifty; Napa, two.

A motion was made to adjourn until seven o'clock in the evening.

Mr. Lytle proposed ten o'clock on the following day.

The amendment and the original resolution were both voted down.

Mr. Forman finally obtained the floor. He spoke briefly, counseling his Sacramento friends to permit a removal this year.

At the conclusion of his remarks, another ineffectual movement for an adjournment was made.

Mr. Richardson advised in the same strain with Col. Forman. He was continually interrupted with cries of "Question!" "Time!" etc.

Mr. Redington secured a respectful hearing. He advised the members from Sacramento to go for a location this year at some other point. It seemed to him to be bad policy, blindness, to pursue a different course. He had the interests of the city and county and society at heart when making these suggestions and giving these opinions.

Mr. Morse regretted that any reflections had been cast upon Sacramento. He defended her from the unjust imputations cast upon her character for generosity and magnanimity.

Mr. Botts said that he certainly had no great desire to address the meeting. General Redington had fully expressed his sentiments. He thought it exceeding bad policy to persist in holding the fair in Sacramento this year.

A motion was made to adjourn until Friday, at ten o'clock.

The vote, by voice, was pretty evenly balanced, but the Chair decided the motion was carried.

THIRD DAY.

FRIDAY, January 20, 1860.

The meeting was called to order, at ten o'clock, by President Hutchinson.

Secretary Wheeler proceeded to read the minutes of yesterday.

They were approved.

Mr. Rabe—For the purpose of facilitating matters, I suggest that we immediately proceed to vote on the question of location.

The vote of the previous day, ordering a ballot to be taken, was reconsidered; and Dr. Rabe moved to vote by division, the same as when the informal vote was taken.

Mr. Ferguson was anxious to know the reasons for rescinding. If it was to secure a decision unfavorable to Sacramento as the place for the fair, he desired that it should be known.

Mr. Rabe would explain, though, unlike the gentleman from Sacramento, he saw no nigger in the fence. The object of a change in the manner of voting was to expedite business. He and a number of others desired to go home on the two o'clock boat. He was not disposed to stay there three or four hours for the calling of the vote. There was no ne-

cessity for a ballot. Gentlemen could stand up and thus express their opinion. Everybody has let off all the gas he wants to discharge, or all the gas he ought to spare, and now let us go to work and do something.

Charles Crocker moved that the next annual State fair be held in San Francisco, provided that the citizens of San Francisco should, at a public meeting, agree to provide the necessary buildings and grounds free of expense to the society. I wish to address myself more particularly to Sacramentans. We, as Sacramentans, ought not to be too greedy. Now, there is not a citizen on this floor but what will recognize that I have as great interest in the location of the State fair in this place as any other gentleman in this city. You all know that my interest is great—my pecuniary interest, I mean. You all know that I would make a great deal of money by the location of the State fair here. But I am a citizen of Sacramento, not for one year only, but for life. I have a large interest here as a real estate owner and a business man, and if I looked only to my interest this coming year I should do what I could to keep the fair in Sacramento; but as a citizen for five, or ten, or twenty, years, for a lifetime, I am in favor of moving the fair from Sacramento this year to some other place, provided suitable accommodations can be had free of expense to the society. I look to the future welfare of Sacramento. We want many things. Sacramento is asking for the location of a State capital; asking for other public buildings; and if we get the reputation for greediness we shall lose everything.

They say now that we want everything—State capital, State convention, etc. Mr. Crocker counseled "magnanimity;" expressed a readiness to allow the fair to be held in any locality this year where a free building and free grounds could be obtained.

Mr. Winans—The resolution which has been submitted is full of intrinsic difficulties; but I will address myself to the point. There was, remarked the Speaker, a principle involved in the matter of selecting. It was wrong to bring down the vote to a single place; invidious. Gentlemen should come up as originally proposed, and vote for their particular preference, and not for one place or against all others. I object to the substitute by Mr. Crocker; there is no provision to protect us against the infringement of the conditions named. I hope that the preference for location will be given by a vote, in the same manner as heretofore. He wished it borne in mind that all the votes given for Sacramento were not given by Sacramentans. The gentleman (Crocker) had spoken of the "magnanimity" of the people of Sacramento. What had "magnanimity" to do with the decision of this matter? If Sacramento had a controlling representation, should she, for the very reason of superiority in voting members, send the fair to another place? Can she not exercise her legitimate privilege without subjecting herself to censure and denunciation? And all their talk about "magnanimity" amounted to nothing. If the fair was sent elsewhere it would be said that we were selfish and desired to carry out our selfish ends, but that we got frightened and backed down. It will be said, you determined to do a wrong thing, but when you found that it would not be submitted to—that your arbitrary dictation could not pass—you backed down. That would be the result. You will not find a man now opposed to Sacramento who will take the ground that we seceded from our rights; that we acted "magnanimously." No, only will it be said that Sacramento attempted to do an unfair, an unjust thing, and she was driven from doing it. Every idea of credit for generosity or magnanimity will be scouted by those who are bitterly opposing us.

Mr. Gibbons—It seems to me as if Mr. Winans believed that the people of Sacramento possessed some magnanimity, and he was afraid that the people of Alameda County would appeal to that magnanimity. Now, sir, after his exhibition here, I confess I for one should be afraid to appeal to *his* magnanimity; but I should be willing to trust myself in an appeal to the magnanimity of the people of Sacramento. I believe that they do possess that quality, and I cannot understand the gentleman's nervousness about our appealing to it. Mr. Crocker exhibits himself in a somewhat similar manner. He commences his speech by confessing that he is selfish. In the very next breath he accuses his fellow citizens of being selfish. I do not understand him, sir. Now, I should like to appeal to the selfishness of Mr. Crocker in particular, and the magnanimity of the citizens of San Francisco in general. So far as regards the claims of the city of Oakland, or, rather, the county of Alameda; the city of Oakland we don't consider anything—I say that Alameda County is the only agricultural county on the bay which has not received the benefits of the annual exhibition of the State society. I say that Alameda County never has had the benefit of the location of the State fair. That is a great agricultural county. She comes here and makes this claim as something due to her, if, indeed, the object of this society be to stimulate agriculture and the cultivation of the soil. I will say to Mr. Crocker that if the next annual fair is held in Alameda County, San Francisco County will receive all the pecuniary benefits, while we will receive the moral benefit—and it is the moral benefit which we desire. And after that, there is no bay county which can have any further claim to the location of this annual exhibition. But if the fair be located at San Francisco, Alameda will come here next year and press her claims with tenfold more force than now. Therefore, in appealing to Mr. Crocker's selfishness, I would show him how he can kill two birds with one stone. I move that "Oakland" be substituted in the resolution in place of "San Francisco."

Mr. Boruck remarked that it had been stated that he was not a member of the society. Such a rumor was circulated on the day before. He assured his audience that he was a ten-dollar member, of unimpeachable standing in the organization. On the part of himself and a number of San Franciscans, he withdrew San Francisco from the list of competitors.

Mr. Phelps opposed the adoption of Mr. Crocker's resolution. There was no justice or propriety in depending on a contingency. He wanted a clear decision. He questioned whether the society had a right to make a condition. He looked upon Mr. Crocker's resolution as an insult to San Francisco. Not meant to be such, perhaps, but operating as such if passed—making the liberal action of San Francisco a contingency. He had no doubt but that San Francisco would act liberally in case the society concluded to hold the next State fair there. One gentleman before him agreed to give two hundred and fifty dollars in the event of such an appointment.

Phelps' resolution—to vote for Sacramento, or against holding it in San Francisco—was, on motion of Mr. Forman, laid on the table.

Mr. Gibbons—I should like to know if it is a desire of this body to hear propositions? I understand that the constitution of this society declares that at the annual meeting the place for holding the next annual fair shall be fixed. Therefore, if we fix any one point with a proviso, we act in violation of the constitution; for if the proviso was not complied with, no point would be fixed. A great deal has been said about the Oakland ferry making a fortune in case the fair is held in Oakland. I yester-

day telegraphed to Mr. Mintern, one of the proprietors of the ferry line, I propounded to him the following questions :

First—Will the ferry companies agree to divide their receipts during the fair, over and above their ordinary receipts, with the State Agricultural Society ?

Second—Will they agree not to increase the present scale of charges?

Third—Will they agreee to abolish the wharfage during the holding of the fair ?

Here sir, is the reply :

“ Will agree to all three propositions.”

Mr. Flint's resolution, directing the manner of voting, was rescinded, and the vote on a selection was taken directly and on a division.

Messrs. Crocker and Staples acted as Tellers, and the following vote was announced :

Locality.	Vote.
Oakland	28
San Francisco.....	44
Washington	10
Benicia	
Sacramento.....	190
Napa.....	2
Total	263

Necessary to a choice one hundred and thirty-two.

The President declared that the society had decided to hold the annual fair at Sacramento.

Mr. Rabe moved to take from the table the resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to nominate officers for the society.

Mr. Ferguson was opposed to any such proposition.

Mr. Crocker considered that the resolution offered the correct mode for securing efficient officers.

The resolution read :

Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed to nominate a Board of Officers for the ensuing year.

Mr. Curtis, of Yolo, moved to amend by making the committee consist of one member from each county represented.

Agreed to.

The following Nominating Committee was announced : P. A. McRae, of Butte ; W. P. Goad, of Colusa ; Mr. Linden, of Alameda ; J. M. Hoag, of Yolo ; Dr. Rabe, of San Francisco ; Mr. Larue, of Sacramento ; Charles Justice, of Satter ; Marcus D. Boruek, of San Mateo ; James Haworth, of Yuba.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Ferguson introduced a number of amendments to the constitution,

all of which he read and explained. He proposed to amend section one of article eight of the constitution, by providing that the annual fair shall be held at Sacramento City. He also desired to amend section two of the same article so as to make the annual meeting of the society at “ Sacramento ” instead of “ at the Capital.”

Mr. Crocker moved, as a substitute, that section one of article eight should be read as not to prevent the holding of the fair at the same place for two successive years.

Mr. Crocker's motion, as a substitute for the whole of Mr. Ferguson's amendments, was rejected, but as a substitute for his (Ferguson's) amendment to section one of article eight was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Stables, a committee of five was appointed—composed of Messrs. Staples, Parks, Linden, Redington, Wadsworth, and Ferguson,—to consider, digest, and present, constitutional amendments.

In the course of the debate which occurred during the consideration of Mr. Ferguson's amendments, Mr. Linden, of Alameda County, intimated that the constitutional provision of which complaint was made was inserted by Sacramento at Marysville.

Mr. Redington said—I wish to say one word to the gentleman from Alameda, who thinks that the insertion of that article in the constitution relating to the successive holding of the annual fair in one place was procured by parties living in Sacramento. I wish to say that the gentleman is mistaken in that particular. I believe that that portion of the constitution was drawn up by parties living in Marysville, who were if anything, rather antagonistic to our interests here. Having spoken as I did, last night, in advocacy of what I believed to be sound policy for us, citizens of Sacramento, I wish to state what I believe to be the truth in connection with this matter. When the proposition was made to the Legislature for the imposition of a heavy tax upon our citizens to enable us to erect such an edifice as this, it was stated to our people that there was nothing in the way of a permanent location of the fair here. Many parties believed that it was to be permanently located here, and they acted for the raising of the needed fund on the strength of that impression. They did not know of that provision in the constitution. They were willing to take the burden, crushing as it was—for they were already oppressed sufficiently with a load of taxation—if they could secure the fair in this city permanently. Was it strange that after having exhibited their willingness to submit to this tax—after having actually imposed this tax upon themselves—was it strange that they should have some feeling about retaining the exhibition here? The sentiment was perfectly natural, if not wholly justifiable. When the vote on the selection was taken to-day, only two hundred out of our eight hundred members were here to vote. Does that look like a concert of action to monopolize, to crush out, anything opposing Sacramento? There has been no monopolizing current of moment in this direction. This result comes of an honest movement among *bona fide* members—hard working, busy, tax-paying, citizens. There is no cabal, no disposition, to do anything unjust or unfair. It had been intimated that the society would dwindle down to a county institution. That was a mistake. We will have a glorious fair this fall.

Mr. Redington concluded his remarks by expressing a hope that harmony and good feeling would be renewed and continue in all the future deliberations of the society.

E. B. Crocker moved that at all future annual meetings of this society

proposals be received from all localities desirous of securing the State fair, and that no future fair shall be located at any place unless competent citizens agree to provide suitable accommodations for the exhibition and cattle show.

On motion of Mr. Forman, this resolution was laid on the table.

FROM THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Myers—Perhaps it would be proper to say that the committee of seven, who was appointed to investigate the reports of the officers, have made progress. They ask for further time. We find that we have about five hundred vouchers to examine, and we shall probably be engaged until to-morrow morning at ten o'clock before we can present our report. I would say in behalf of the committee that the reason why we have not made greater progress is on account of the exciting discussion that has been going on for the past day or two. We mean to get well going now that the matter for debate and excitement has been settled. I waited last night in the Secretary's office for two hours in hopes that a quorum would be present, but there was not. The same was the case this morning. I hope that we will be able to go to work to-night. I will state that as far as we have progressed, we have found the accounts correct. We find the proper vouchers for every charge.

The committee had further time.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The Committee on Nominations made a unanimous report of a list of officers.

They recommended for President D. F. Douglas, of San Joaquin.

A ballot being had, the President declared T. G. Phelps, of San Mateo, duly elected President for the ensuing year.

This announcement was received with great applause.

Mr. Phelps was called to the platform, and introduced by President Hutchinson.

Mr. Phelps said:

Mr. President and gentlemen of the Agricultural Society:—I can only say that I believe that I duly appreciate the very high compliment you have just paid me. But notwithstanding the fact that I appreciate this vote as a compliment, I very much regret it. I regret it because I cannot conceive that it was for the best interests of the society that I should hold the Presidency. It appears to me that the presiding officer should at least reside in the immediate vicinity of the place where the fair is to be held. And since we have agreed that our next State fair shall be held in Sacramento, I do not believe that it was good policy on the part of the society to elect me to the Presidency, a man who resides in San Mateo, one hundred and forty or one hundred and sixty miles from this place. I should have protested against the use of my name in the nominations had I dreamed that I should be the choice of the society. It will be very difficult for me to leave my business in the summer season. I am largely engaged in farming, and it would be almost impossible for me to leave my place of business at many portions of the year when official duty would call your President here. In view of these facts, I hope that gentlemen will now reconsider the vote by which they have elected me to this responsible office, and elect some other gentleman to the position who can give more time to these duties, and who will probably bring to the

discharge of those duties more ability. I hope you will do this. But if you differ with me in opinion, if you think that it is for the best interests of the society that I should act as your President, I will only say that I will do the best that I can under the circumstances. You will not, however, expect me to devote much time to the business of the society. That is utterly impossible. Such time as I can give, I shall give cheerfully. Again, gentlemen, standing in the position that I do, situated as I am, I think that you will not hold me to too close a responsibility if, through want of attention to the interests of the society, it should not prove to be so great a success as it has under my predecessor, General Hutchinson. But, gentlemen, in conclusion, allow me to suggest once more that you reconsider the vote just taken, and elect some other more competent man in my place.

The ballot for Vice-Presidents resulted as follows:

First District—J. J. Warner, Los Angeles. Second District—Pablo De la Guerra, Santa Barbara. Third District—Carey Peebles. Fourth District—R. B. Woodward. Fifth District—Caswell Davis. Sixth District—L. B. Harris. Seventh District—Nathan Coombs. Eighth District—Hon. Mr. Ryan. Ninth District—P. B. Reading. Tenth District—Charles Justice. Eleventh District—J. S. Curtis. Twelfth District—Dr. Wm. Rabe. Thirteenth District—Wm. Thompson. Fourteenth District—A. J. Laird. Fifteenth District—R. J. Walsh. Sixteenth District—E. B. Harris. Seventeenth District—Judge Coulter.

All the above named were nominated by the committee, except De la Guerra.

At the conclusion of the balloting for Vice-Presidents, the meeting adjourned until Saturday morning at ten o'clock.

FOURTH DAY.

SATURDAY, January 21, 1860.

The President called the meeting to order at ten minutes past ten.

The minutes of the preceding day were read and approved.

The President announced as first in order the

ELECTION OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Mr. Flint—I desire to make a motion. I move the Corresponding Secretary be nominated and elected by acclamation.

The President—The constitution requires the election to be made by ballot.

Mr. Flint—I desire to state my reasons for moving that this election be made by acclamation.

The labors of this officer are very great. I don't believe that they are understood and appreciated as they ought to be. When the committees appointed to examine articles on exhibition and award the premiums, get together here, they become so engaged that they are not able to write with the necessary accuracy, and many of their reports have to be rewritten. An incalculable amount of literary labor is thus imposed on this officer, and it needs some one for the position who is capable of creditably performing this duty between the time of the fair and the meeting of the

Legislature. Besides, the new Board are composed of new men, unacquainted, in great part, with the duties incumbent upon an Agricultural Society Board. It is, then, of the utmost importance that some competent person, familiar with the duties, should be elected. I, therefore, move that O. C. Wheeler be declared the unanimous choice of this meeting for Corresponding Secretary.

The President—That motion cannot be put, as the constitution expressly provides that all the officers shall be elected by ballot.

The vote for Corresponding Secretary was then taken.

O. C. Wheeler having received, on the first ballot, more than a majority of votes cast, was declared the choice of the society.

On motion, his election was declared unanimous.

Loud calls for "Wheeler!" "Wheeler!"

Mr. Wheeler—If the gentlemen will excuse me for the present I will be obliged to them. I desire you to wait until you hear the report of the committee, who were appointed to investigate and report upon the character and manner in which I and my associates have conducted our business. After that report has been read and acted upon, I will be happy to make some remarks to you.

The President announced as next in order the election of Recording Secretary.

The second ballot resulted in the election of Mr. N. A. H. Ball.

The President then announced that the report of the Investigating Committee was ready, and that the Chairman of the committee, Mr. Myers, was waiting to present the majority report:

REPORT OF INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

JANUARY 21, 1860.

To the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee on the reports of the officers of the society and the general affairs of the same, respectfully report:

First—That from their own personal knowledge, as well as from the report of the Board of Managers, there can be but one opinion among intelligent and right-thinking men in relation to the character of the annual fair for one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, which is, that it was grand in its conception, magnificent and creditable in its character, and most triumphantly successful in its results.

Second—That the books, accounts, and vouchers, of the financial officers of the society have been kept in the most accurate and improved manner; every bill, and, where necessary, every item of such bill, duly filed and numbered, and to correspond with which, vouchers, bearing the same number, properly audited, are on file both in the offices of the Recording Secretary and the Treasurer.

Third—That whatever objection or diversity of opinion may exist in regard to the finances of the society, such objection and opinion must relate to the manner of the expenditure, and not to the faithful disbursement of the funds, either in premiums or for other purposes.

Fourth—That in the opinion of your committee, the Board of Managers, by their arduous and self-sacrificing labors in behalf of the society, have given ample evidence of the integrity and sincerity of their motives in the management of the affairs thereof.

Fifth—That we find the city and county of Sacramento indebted to the

society in the sum of seven thousand four hundred and fifty dollars and ninety-five cents, which your committee have been assured will be returned to the treasury of the society.

Sixth—That upon the reimbursement of such amount, to-wit: seven thousand four hundred and fifty dollars and ninety-five cents, there will be two thousand two hundred dollars or more in the treasury, there having been four hundred and odd dollars paid into the treasury since the seventeenth instant.

In conclusion your committee recommend:

First—A vote of thanks to the officers of the society and managers of the annual fair, for the able and successful manner in which they have conducted its affairs.

Second—That the Recording Secretary and Treasurer receive each the sum of five hundred dollars for services rendered.

Third—That in the future management of the society's affairs, regard be had to economy and retrenchment in all its departments, to as great an extent as possible, consistent with its success.

A. H. MYERS,
WILSON FLINT,
J. R. HARDENBERGH,
J. S. CURTIS.

I concur in the first four items and the last two recommendations.

R. D. FERGUSON.

Mr. Ferguson, before reading a minority report from the same committee, remarked that he had not had a great deal of time for the making up of his report. The committee closed their labors at nearly twelve o'clock last night. I listened to the reading of that report at the stove yonder while there was a great deal of confusion in the room. I regret that I did not have further time to see that report, as I would then doubtless have concurred in a larger portion of it than I did.

MINORITY REPORT OF R. D. FERGUSON.

The undersigned, having given the books of the different officers of the society as careful an investigation as the limited time allotted would permit; having, in connection with the books of the Recording Secretary, examined each original account and its voucher as allowed by the Board, we are satisfied that the books and accounts of that gentleman have been kept with a neatness, a strictness, and correctness, which could but receive the just admiration and commendation of your committee.

But while the books all seem to have been faithfully and honestly kept, your committee cannot avoid, after having gone behind those records and looking into the originals, expressing an opinion that many accounts were contracted by the Board which had been far better to have avoided; that in some instances labor received a reward at ten dollars a day which might have been accomplished, by those equally skilled in its performance, at half that sum. A bill was contracted by the Board to print certain notices and documents in the *California Farmer*, edited by Mr. Warren, which bill was afterwards allowed by the Board and paid from the treasury, amounting to two hundred and fifty dollars, when it was known at the time that Mr. Wadsworth, editor of the *California Cultivator*, a paper of far larger circulation, had called on O. C. Wheeler, Corresponding

Secretary, and solicited the printing free of charge to the society. Your committee would recommend that this species of favoritism be shunned by any future officer of the Board.

Traveling expenses of "Visiting Committee" sum up in round numbers two thousand dollars. After a careful examination of the accounts and vouchers connected with these extraordinary expenses, your committee have no hesitation in recommending the society to abolish the committee altogether, or to throw a shield, in the form of a constitutional provision, restricting their expenditures to some certain or specific sum.

Expenses of invited guests and their entertainment swell to the aggregate amount of one thousand three hundred and fifty-eight dollars. Your committee have examined the accounts and vouchers connected with the same. They have looked in vain for the authority given in the constitution and laws of this society to extend these invitations. We find no provision in either for an "Invitation Committee," much less the power granted to pay the bills and expenses of the guests of a self-constituted Invitation Committee. Some of these bills are extraordinary. Wines, rides, and feasts; and, in one or two instances where the parties supposed themselves the "invited guests" of the highest officer of this institution, they have since found, to their mortification and regret, that they were pensioners upon the charity and bounty of this society. In view of these things, the undersigned would recommend that a rule be established, for the future guidance of those who may succeed in the government of the society, that no "guests" be entertained at the expense of the society, until, at least, we have an overflowing treasury, upon the principle that we should "be just before we are generous."

"Horse hire and carriages" are summed up at six hundred and forty-five dollars. The undersigned, in looking over the accounts connected with the same, will be compelled to express the opinion that they are, in some instances, extravagant. One bill alone, amounting to upwards of one hundred and seventy-five dollars, (as shown by voucher number three hundred and six,) is filled with items of single rides from the St. George to the pavilion, at five dollars each; from the pavilion to the railroad depot, at same; while vehicles convenient and comfortable were plying between the above mentioned points during the fair, carrying passengers at two and four bits each. We can but condemn this as extravagance and recommend that in future it be done away.

The aggregate for hay, grain, and straw, furnished the cattle grounds, amounts to upwards of two thousand dollars. The vouchers and accounts show that this feed was purchased at the lowest prices, on a whole-sale purchase; yet the amount consumed would indicate that the Board had adopted the plan of allowing those who had stock on exhibition to feed such other stock as convenience had required to be brought with them. In view of this fact, the undersigned would recommend that in future no stock be fed at the expense of the society except such as are on actual exhibition and entered for the different premiums to be awarded. Economy without parsimony should be the governing principle, and, without discussion, is most respectfully submitted.

R. D. FERGUSON.

Mr. Saul—I move to lay the report on the table.

Carried.

Mr. Richardson—Mr. President: I wish to say a word.

The President—Mr. Richardson will now address the society.

Mr. Richardson came forward on the platform, and, laying a large package of papers on the President's desk, commenced speaking as follows:

Gentlemen of the Society:—I do not propose to occupy your time but for a few moments, no longer than is absolutely necessary, in order to reply to Mr. Ferguson's report, and the loose assertions and insinuations which have been made on the outside by various parties. I think that the Board are satisfied that I should do this, and they will not desire afterward to explain, but will leave the matter entirely in the hands of the society. I will only refer to the record in support of the assertions which I may see fit to make. Possibly, sir, there are some men here who have acted in the Board during the past year, who may be called up at some time to act as witnesses if they are needed. Mr. Ferguson and I have talked the whole matter over, and as he has occupied a large portion of the time of this meeting in discussing various matters connected with the management of the society affairs, and has had the opportunity of submitting his own peculiar report, he agrees that if I don't misrepresent him he will not reply at length. I do not intend to say anything to provoke controversy—merely referring to matters of fact. In the first place, it seems to me that it will be necessary to say a word or two in regard to Mr. Ferguson's connection with this institution, and I shall devote a few words, and a very few moments, to placing him properly before the society. He has joined an association of five, yes, six, years' standing. He has been a member about four months, and while yet in his swaddling clothes as a member, he has crammed into his greedy and capacious maw volume after volume of the records of this society, the reports of the Visiting Committee, of the Board, the certificates of membership, delinquent lists, accounts of all sorts, at least five hundred vouchers, (that tin box is full of vouchers,) consisting in all of some five thousand items—and while laboring in agony to digest this immense mass, he comes out with his speeches and report, purporting to give a scrutinizing view of all our affairs. Other gentlemen, men of intelligence and shrewdness, composing the balance of the Investigating Committee, have examined our books and made their report, after due consideration, and a simple reference to their report is sufficient for our vindication. That is all I have to say on that particular point. We were anxious to get those reports out at an early moment, before the election of officers came off, inasmuch as it had been frequently remarked, that all the Board were retiring, and they wanted to keep Mr. Wheeler in to cover up their transactions.

Now, I will call the attention of the meeting to the report in the *Union* of the first day's proceedings:

"R. D. Ferguson said he had no doubt that upon the books of the society every amount paid was properly charged on the books, but he wished to go behind the report. He wanted to know how it was, with receipts of over forty thousand dollars, and only five thousand dollars had been paid for premiums, that the society was in debt. Here he found various charges, and he wanted to go behind the report and see to whom the money was paid. He found expenses of Traveling Committee, two thousand and fifty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents, and he knew of a carriage bill of six hundred dollars, made by one of the officers, charged to the society, which was for private use.

Mr. Ferguson had stated that an officer of the society had made a private bill of six hundred dollars for carriage hire, that the society had paid."

Now the impression has gone forth, in accordance with the false report which Mr. Ferguson here repeated. I did not intend to provoke any more discussion, or draw out any apologies and explanations before I had concluded my own remarks. Mr. Ferguson, in his report, refers to a certain amount of labor performed at ten dollars per day. I will explain that matter fully. Mr. Ball, (N. A. H. Ball,) was engaged to assist the Treasurer and Recording Secretary, at a time when it was impossible for those officers to do all their duties unaided. He was the most competent man we could find, and he is known to be a man in whom every one in the community have the utmost confidence. He has had a sufficient indorsement here to-day, in the form of an election to the office of Recording Secretary. We paid him at the rate of seven dollars per day, for the time employed, although he stated to me that he would not come for less than ten dollars per day. There was an absolute necessity for having some one to keep up the accounts and to arrange every thing in proper form during and immediately after the fair. One other man we had laboring as Clerk. He worked early and late in making out the premiums, and we paid him eight dollars per day. Other help received five dollars per day; and others got three dollars per day. This was the most economical mode of proceeding. We had the best men we could get, as a matter of economy. We are quite ready to look all these bills in the face, and I say to you, gentlemen, that you would have done the same thing that we did if you had been in our places. In connection with this reference to Mr. Ferguson's report, I would here say an additional word. During the time of the fair a report gained considerable circulation to the effect that the Board were to pay fifteen dollars per day for help to favorites. Such a report, if uncontradicted from proper authority, would naturally act to the prejudice of the Board, and for that reason I am anxious to notice it here. There was no truth in it. Another complaint is in regard to the advertising. It is said that Mr. Wadsworth offered to do it for nothing, and that it was given to the *Farmer* for two hundred and fifty dollars. With regard to that I desire to say for myself that I remonstrated against it. I know that proposals were made for advertising, and that the advertising was inserted in the *Farmer*. I remonstrated against it. I stated that the *Farmer* had opposed the association in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight; that it had a limited circulation; that I considered it bad policy to furnish that paper with living fuel, so that it might abuse us. A gentleman who was a member of the Board said that I was entirely mistaken; that the *Farmer* had a large circulation, and that it would be good policy for us to advertise in that paper, I was overruled. The advertisement was given to the *Farmer*. Jerome C. Davis and myself entered our protest against the proceedings.

Mr. Ferguson—Didn't Mr. Wadsworth offer to advertise in the *Culturist* for nothing?

Mr. Richardson—Mr. Wadsworth offered to advertise in the *Culturist* for nothing if Col. Warren would do the same on the same terms in the *Farmer*. Mr. Ferguson is entirely right, with the exception of his leaving out the condition proposed by Mr. Wadsworth.

Mr. Ferguson—Mr. Wadsworth certainly told me, without any "if," that he offered to do the printing for nothing. I appeal to Mr. Wheeler if Mr. Wadsworth did not go to him and propose to do the advertising in the *Culturist* without any "ifs?"

Mr. Wheeler—No, sir; never without the "if the *Farmer* would do the same."

Mr. Ferguson—I believe that Mr. Wadsworth is here, and can speak for himself.

Mr. Wadsworth—Mr. Ferguson has made a mistake, or did not understand what I told him in regard to the matter. I stated that I went to Mr. Wheeler and offered to advertise this whole matter—premium list and everything else—in the *Culturist*, free of charge to the society, if Col. Warren would do the same thing in the *Farmer*. I am sorry I was misunderstood by Mr. Ferguson.

Mr. Richardson—The next complaint which we hear is from a Mr. Marvin. It is in regard to the renting of the eating and refreshment stands in this building. Persons can find out all about that by going into our office. Persons who have any interest in the matter, and who have the privilege of looking up the papers, will find themselves well repaid for their trouble. In Marysville, you will recollect what a difficulty arose there on this very matter, in which one man was killed. Besides, the parties failed there, and the society did not get all their pay. The privilege of selling refreshments was leased for seven hundred and fifty dollars, and the society received only five hundred. The original lessee underlet to different parties, and the result was that a man was killed in the course of the competition. With this experience for their instruction, the Board determined that there should be no division, that the refreshments should be in keeping with everything else in the building. We, therefore, told the applying parties that they could have the room below, seventy by thirty feet, and that that was all they could have. We told them, or stipulated, that they must keep a good place, as good as there was in the city; that the prices should not exceed the prices of the best eating establishment in the city; that the whole establishment should be generally under our supervision. We likewise stipulated that they should have no fire here. When we came to open the bids—Mr. Jerome C. Davis and myself were on a committee for that purpose—we found one of one thousand and fifty dollars. We were taken by surprise at this, as we did not expect so large a bid. We thought that the bidder could not understand the exact terms of the proposal—that he was to be confined to one room, etc. We went to his place, and asked him what he understood he was bidding for. He said that he understood that he was to have the exclusive refreshment business. How? Any where we wanted it. We told him that he could not have that; that we had resolved that the refreshment station should be in one place, and no other. He said he did not want it, then. He expected to be allowed to have an oyster stand here, an apple stand over yonder, a soda fountain in the center, and champagne and other liquors at every third window. So, when he came to understand our stipulations, he didn't want the license. Of course, then we went to the next bidder. We told him that he might have the place if he could get the money; but he didn't get the money. The next bid was six hundred dollars. I asked the bidder if he could come under the rule. I told him that we should not be arbitrary with him, but that we wanted to have everything in good shape, precisely as we made the agreement. Mr. Cox could not raise the money. After a while he came to me and asked me if we would let him in if he would give a good bond for the payment of the rent. I told him that if he would give us a good bond I would take it. He named over several gentlemen from whom he believed he could secure a bond. Among others, he named James Anthony and James P. Robinson. I told him that if he would get the bond signed by these two gentlemen I would let him have the stand. Mr. Anthony and Mr. Robinson signed the bond, and Mr. Cox paid the money

at the expiration of five days after the fair commenced. We got the money, gentlemen. I have heard some remark made in regard to the refreshment stand at the cattle grounds. We received three hundred dollars for the rent of that stand. I was pushed and jammed backwards and forwards by an innumerable host of applicants for the place. I finally let it to a man whom I did not know. He came recommended by Col. Davis, of Yolo. He could not give the money or a bond. Other parties then came up and offered fifty dollars if I would allow them the stand for three hundred dollars—the same as bid. I said no; that this man should have a fair show, according to agreement. He did get the funds, and I gave him the stand in conformity with the agreement. That ends that matter. I have only now to refer to the constitutional questions involved. I have related to you minutely everything which has come to my knowledge since I have been here, to the extent of my best ability. I am perfectly satisfied on my account, and so is the Board, and I hope it will be satisfactory to you. Now, with regard to the matter of inviting guests. It is true that there is no constitutional provision for paying for the entertainment of guests or the expense of traveling committees, but I apprehend that the new Board will in their judgment, if they consider it necessary, invite guests; have Visiting Committees; do precisely as we have done, and come to you and make their report and ask for your approval or disapproval, and tell you that they will never again be caught in the same fix. This new Board will find themselves all at once burdened with duties for which there is no pay and small thanks. I apprehend that they will desire to keep things up according to the times. They will want to get the military here, and if the authorities or the society don't take care of them when they are here, they will not be apt to come at all. But they will take care of them, because their coming here will bring a large number of persons here who will patronize the society. We have to arrange so as to secure such attractions as will bring the people here to look at them. Our visitors are not confined to small farmers. Our object is not alone to cultivate a spirit of emulation and rivalry among that class. Our object is to incite, if possible, in every one who comes here, by our display, a taste for agricultural and horticultural pursuits. Then we wish to present attractions of a general nature, such as will appeal to all classes and draw to our exhibitions people of every pursuit in life. All these displays help the society and help the cause of agriculture. We wish to give to the State Agricultural Fair such a character as will make it of universal attraction and universal benefit. I have spoken as briefly as possible and necessarily confined my remarks in an exceedingly limited space, but I believe that I have answered all the complaints satisfactorily.

The question was demanded, and the majority report of the Investigating Committee was unanimously adopted.

C. T. Botts declined to receive a nomination as one of the Managers of the society. He named as a suitable man, Jerome C. Davis, of Yolo.

ELECTION OF TREASURER.

The society held three ballots for Treasurer, resulting in the choice of D. O. Mills.

ELECTION OF THREE MANAGERS.

By the first ballot Messrs. Goss and Flint were elected.

Mr. Goss declined the office, as he expected to be absent from the State during the time of the holding of the fair.

On the second ballot T. Ogg Shaw was elected.
On the third ballot P. J. Devine was elected.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Staples—The Committee appointed to digest and arrange some constitutional amendments, report as follows, recommending:—

To amend section first of article third by striking out of the fourth line the word "ten" and insert "five." [Rejected by the society.]

Section first, article fourth, by striking out all between the word "with," in the eighth line, and "three," in the tenth line. [Rejected.]

Section three, article fourth, by inserting the following after the word "admission," in eighth line, page nine: "Shall report at the annual meeting who and how many have received complimentary cards or tickets of admission; who and how many honorary members have been admitted; who and how many delinquents; who and how many of the same have been notified of being in arrears, together with the dates of each of the above. He shall also report the quantity of plants and seeds received or purchased by the society; what quantity and to whom distributed." [Rejected by the society.]

Sec. 6. The Treasurer shall make a detailed monthly report of all moneys received, stating minutely from what source; also, how much and for what expended; and shall cause the same to be published by one insertion in a daily newspaper in Sacramento of the largest general circulation, and have said report transferred to the weekly edition (following), if there shall be such connected with the press. [Rejected.]

Section one, article eighth, by striking out all between the word "meeting," in the third line, and the word "and," in the fourth line. [Put on the record.]

Section two, article eighth, by inserting the following after the word "ballot," in the eighth line [which was placed on record for action next year]—"and for that purpose the Board shall appoint two Inspectors and two Clerks. The polls shall be opened from ten, A. M. to four, P. M. of the second day of the annual meeting, in the same or in an adjoining room with the society's meeting."

The Clerks shall keep a register of all voters, as the Clerks do in ordinary cases of State elections. The votes shall be canvassed immediately after the polls are closed, and the person having the highest number of votes for any office shall be elected. The Board shall cause to be printed and furnished, for the election, blank tickets for convenience of the members.

D. J. STAPLES,
Chairman,
W. H. PARKS,
W. WADSWORTH,
R. D. FERGUSON.

A gentleman (a member from Alameda) being about to leave for the bay on the two o'clock boat, rose and stated that he lived a couple of miles out of Oakland, and that at any time he should be happy to see at his place any of the members of the society who may chance to pass that way. He believed that he might, on the occasion of such a visit, remove some of the prejudices that seem to exist in the minds of some against Alameda County and her citizens.

Mr. Winans offered the following amendment to section one of article eight:

"The society shall hold an annual fair and cattle show in the city of Sacramento, and may, at its discretion, hold such other exhibitions as it may deem conducive to the interests of agriculture."

Which was, on motion, ordered spread upon the minutes for action at the next annual meeting.

Mr. Lintell introduced a resolution providing that the fiscal year of the society should commence on the first of January. [Withdrawn, after consultation.]

It was, on Mr. Lintell's motion, recommended to the Board of Managers that they give tickets for the fair to such persons as have commenced their membership since the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

As Mr. Lintell, of Oakland, was about leaving the hall, Mr. Hutchinson said, on behalf of the society, that Sacramentans would always be glad to see their Oakland friends, whether at their annual meeting or at any other period of the year, in large or small numbers.

Mr. Winans—Before Mr. Lintell leaves, I propose that we give three cheers for Oakland.

Heartily responded to.

The Board of Managers were authorized to fix the time for holding the annual fair at some time between the first of August and the first of November.

On motion of E. B. Crocker, it was recommended to the Board of Managers that they hold a spring fair at some point on the bay, if they think it expedient and the state of the finances justify it.

A vote of thanks, on motion of E. B. Crocker, was returned to Wells, Fargo, & Co. and Freeman & Co. for their favors to the society during the past year.

On motion of Mr. Winans, a vote of thanks was passed in behalf of the officers and members of the Board of the past year.

Loud calls were made for a speech from Mr. Wheeler.

Mr. Wheeler said—After the flattering exhibition on the part of the society to-day, of its appreciation of my services for the two past years, I could not well refrain from an expression of my gratitude. In one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five I was very earnestly solicited to take the position of Corresponding Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, when I absolutely declined. In one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, at San José, being absent from the annual meeting for a few minutes, I was nominated and elected to the same position. I immediately went into the meeting and presented my resignation. In the autumn of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven I was called upon to go to Stockton, with a view of accepting this office. I said to those friends who urged me for that purpose: Gentlemen, my family is sick, and I have not a dollar to spend in the journey. A nurse was provided for my family, I was taken in a buggy, my expenses all paid, and landed safely in Stockton. I then said that, under no circumstances would I accept this position unless the Society saw fit to so alter the constitution as to render the office of Corresponding Secretary one permanently located at the capital, and thus afford the Secretary an opportunity to collect specimens of minerals, commence to build up a library, and establish a regular systematic and extensive correspondence. I held it to be necessary to make something more of the society, or something else, than a traveling menagerie, showing at this town and at that town in the State during each succeeding year. My suggestions in regard to the amendments were not only indorsed entire, but I was elected to the office of Corresponding

Secretary by a unanimous vote. Then there was no salary attached to the office. My friends were very solicitous that I should take the office, and some of them assured me that if I took hold of the work I should be paid. I worked from the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, the year round, before I received any money for my services.

I will not boast, but there are those here who know what my labors were—I have worked earnestly and faithfully from the beginning of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight until the present time, an average of twelve to fifteen hours a day. When I took this position there was only one correspondent on the books outside of this State, and nothing like a regular correspondence had been inaugurated and kept up within the State. There was just one specimen on deposit, and that was a piece of coal from Contra Costa County; a few books, all of which I could carry under my arms; a number of patent office reports, etc. and a few other articles not worth mentioning. During the time I have been in office a respectable and useful library has been fairly commenced, and a correspondence has been established not only with the societies in the Eastern States of the Union, but also with similar societies in Canada, and also in Europe, both British and Continental. We have established a correspondence also with men of prominence in China, in the Sandwich Islands, in Peru, and in Rio Janerio, South America. We have to-day several hundred specimens on exhibition in our rooms, which present a creditable appearance as a collection, and which will no doubt serve to impart a vast amount of valuable mineralogical information, as well as stimulate to further additions. They have been carefully and judiciously arranged by a gentleman in this city who is every way competent. I refer to Dr. J. M. Frey. A large number of those specimens were collected through the agency of this same Visiting Committee of which so much has been said in complaint. It is not too much to say that the specimens in natural history, mineralogy, and geology, now on exhibition in the cabinet of this society, would, if exposed for sale, pay more than the expense of the entire tour of the Visiting Committee. I will say a few things which I had prepared to say in case I was not elected to this office again. I had designed saying this: My heart and my soul are with the California State Agricultural Society. I love Sacramento; I love California more; and I love California for her agricultural and mineral resources, which are upheld and fostered by the aid of this society to an extent which language cannot express. I have labored earnestly during the years I have been in office, to promote the objects of the society; I had hoped that I had so labored that members would like to continue me in office, but if I have not so labored, and another man is found better suited for the position than I, my heart and my hand, and all the ability I possess, shall be given to aid that man in carrying out the work of this society. I, sir, withdraw from the society because I was not elected to an office! No, sir, never; not when I have the testimony from several points where the State fair has been held, that within twelve months after the fair had been held there the county assessment was a million of dollars in advance of former assessments, which would, in all probability, not have been the case if the society had not held its fair there. I know that in certain quarters there is a very strong feeling against this society, and against its members or some of its officers. But, sir, I venture the assertion, and time alone is needed to bear me out in it, that the people residing in the section from which the strongest and most pertinacious opposition comes will live to see the day when they will confess their error. They

are, in fact, making this confession continually. They are yielding their prejudices and coming into the ranks, taking hold of the work with a most efficient hand. I said to my family last night and this morning that I was almost worn out, and that I did hope, so far as I myself was concerned, that the society would select some other man here to-day for this office. I did not think it was right for me to continue at such confining and exacting labor. I said this, and I said it honestly. But you have paid me the high compliment of a re-election, and in again accepting the position, I promise you a renewed and increasing devotion to your interests. If, in the discharge of my duties for the coming year, I shall find myself engaged past the hour of midnight, hard at work in the small hours of the morning, while duty calls to me at my post, I will patiently and cheerfully burn the lamp and consume the oil. Often and again was the time when the morning light broke in the east and the sun rose while I was plying my pen, and if I live and have the power so to do, and the interests of the society require it, I hope never to want the disposition to work in the same way henceforth. And if I cannot thus work, I will work with the pen, I will work with my voice, by word of mouth, and I will do that which my energies and opportunities will permit. There has been considerable feeling in regard to the location of the fair, and it has been asserted that in a spirit of magnanimity Sacramento should agree to the proposition for holding the next annual exhibition at some other place. Suppose that these things are so. Shall we, for the sake of our individual preferences in this respect, refuse to act for the advancement of the agricultural interests of the State? I trust that no man will act in such a spirit or for such reasons. And I was happy to notice, this morning, that gentlemen who on yesterday indulged in the strongest expressions of disapprobation on this point, came forward to the closing work of this meeting with an earnest and hearty spirit. I have no doubt that we shall find them all active and unselfish co-laborers with us in this excellent enterprise throughout the year. And I wish to take the privilege of further saying, that my association with the Boards of this society during the last two years has been delightful. I have found them to be gentlemen, men of intelligence and integrity, and, so far as I was able to observe, devoted to the correct and full accomplishment of the business of the society. It has been a very great annoyance to me—I having been personally acquainted with all the transactions of the Board in detail—to hear occasionally of their motives having been impugned and their labors underrated by men who did not give any fair consideration to their labors. It is easy to criticise—it is not difficult to misrepresent or malign—but I am glad to know that the affairs of this society are so conducted that personal and official vindication is not only possible, but, when called for, convenient and conclusive. During the past year my associations with your Chief Executive, or President, as he is called, have been exceedingly pleasant. I had the privilege of serving with him in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and I desire here to say, that from the commencement of my intercourse with him in the Board to the present moment, I have invariably found him a high-toned and most honorable man. Nothing has appeared—not one single action in all his conduct, so far as I have observed it—which in any particular could warrant a different expression of regard towards him. This I say in a gratuitous disposition—not that he needs any approbation, but because I would do honor to an upright and efficient associate. I would not attempt to draw any comparison between the Board whose office is about to expire and the Board which is to come. I have to say that the

present Board, precisely like the Board preceding them and precisely like the Board of the year before, go out of office feeling that they have thrown off a larger load than ever old John Bunyan's "Pilgrim" cast from his shoulders; that they have discharged a duty for the State which they would not for money undertake again. But although they go out feeling that they have discharged faithfully the duties devolving upon them, they yet feel a thousand regrets that there could not have been a greater success in some of the departments; and they were men devoted to and fitted for their work. Although the newly elected Board is composed of men of the highest order of intelligence; although some of the gentlemen placed upon that Board have had some experience in the management of similar organizations, yet I venture the assertion that they will regret the time when they allowed themselves to be placed in such a position. And all this simply and only because of the onerous duties imposed upon the Board without any compensation other than the satisfaction of doing good and holding an approving conscience. Pay! Pay a man for leaving his business in the midst of the season, and devoting one, two, or three, months, to work of this kind, that brings toil for the muscle, and toil for the mind, and no thanks at the end thereof! Think you that it is possible to *pay* a man for that? Will you pay a man in the honor of the station? Ask the members of the preceding Board if they have felt themselves rendered more honorable than they were before? Have they made a name that has brought them such general flattering credit as to constitute pay for their labors? I think it safe to reply that they have not received any compensation beyond their own approval; or, if they are to be compensated by a due meed of public gratitude, the general realization of their worthy endeavors and the fit expression of that sense of appreciation is yet in the future. I tell you that the men who engage in the inauguration of such enterprises as this, have always more curses than thanks, and the overwhelming proportion of the former to the latter can hardly be stated in geometrical ratio. I have had some considerable experience in these matters. In one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five I served as Recording Secretary of this society, when the salary allowed was only two hundred dollars. I spent more than five months in close application to the most arduous toil; I got two hundred dollars; that was in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five. I never regretted that I had thus worked; that I gave my best services for such compensation and such an end. But I tell you that gentlemen who have business of their own to attend to, when they find themselves between attention to duties or obligations assumed for the public weal, and their own individual pursuits, they will declare that no ordinary salary could tempt them to accept the like position again. Certainly no love of office could induce them to covet and reaccept the place and its responsibilities. In a communication which the Board have recently received from an Ex-President, he says this: "If I ever again allow the use of my name in connection with the conduct of an agricultural society, count me crazy." Talk of a man's coming here and taking hold of the labors of these positions for what he can get! Absurd! I tell you that there is no way by which this Board can get any money from the treasury of the society without the public's knowing it. The public must know it after investigation. I repeat—it is utterly impossible for the Board to appropriate money without the public knowing it. The books are all there to show for themselves, and the vouchers are filed behind them; and, if needed, the parties doing business with the society can be summoned to give a statement of their accounts. One word further with reference to finances. It is not

generally understood, and yet it ought to be understood, that the Corresponding secretary is in no way connected with the reception or disbursement of the society's funds, except so far as such a connection may consist in his reception of such salary as the Board may see fit to give him. True, he has a voice in the allowing of the bills presented; but I appeal to the Board if any single man has ever heard me offer an opinion even on that subject. I have made a faithful record of their proceedings, the whole of which will be found in my book in the office. This is the connection and the sole connection I have, in my office, with the finances of the organization. I will not detain you, fellow members of the State Agricultural Society, at this late hour and under these circumstances. I most heartily thank you for the compliment you have paid me to day. If I live, and have my accustomed health and strength, I intend to show you, by labor, my practical appreciation of the compliment of this re-election; and I hope that at the end of the year you will have no reason to regret the choice which you have made.

Mr. J. B. Saul moved that the Convention now adjourn *sine die*.

THE PRESIDENT'S VALEDICTORY.

Mr. Hutchinson—Gentlemen: Before adjourning this meeting, I desire to say that six years ago this winter one other gentleman and myself commenced our efforts before the Legislature to secure the passage of an act organizing this society. We succeeded in getting a bill passed appropriating five thousand dollars a year for four years for such an object. At the expiration of that time the appropriation was renewed for five years. The society was organized in San Francisco, in conformity with the act, the origin of which I have mentioned, and the first annual fair was held in San Francisco. The society at that time was so small, and so little interest was manifested in its exhibition, that it was unable to meet expenses. It lacked two thousand five hundred dollars or three thousand dollars of meeting expenses that year. The second year the fair was held in Sacramento. A sufficient amount was subscribed to pay all expenses and to pay off the old debt contracted at San Francisco. It was with great difficulty, during the first years of its existence, that a dozen men could be got together to act in reference to its affairs. I went several times during the first year to San Francisco, in order to make a quorum of the Board, in conformity with the act of the Legislature creating the society. Even in the great city of San Francisco they could not get a sufficient number of members together to constitute a quorum, and we were obliged to assume the trouble and expense of going down from Sacramento to make up the complement. The society has grown from that time to this, to its present numbers, capacity, and usefulness. I have been, through your flattering preference, twice elected to its chief office. During one year I filled the office of Corresponding Secretary; through two years I have filled the office of President. Certainly I have been an active member of the Board during every year of its organization, with the exception, perhaps, of one year. I do not know whether, under the circumstances, I ought to allude to the personalities which have been indulged in on this floor since this meeting commenced. Personal charges have been made by men on this floor who have been members of the organization a less number of months than I and a majority of those before me have been years. But a Committee of Investigation have been appointed, and they have thoroughly investigated the affairs of the society, all its books and papers, and they have made their report,

and that report has been unanimously adopted. I need not allude to its character and tendency, for all present heard and approved it, and the public generally will have it before them for their reading and satisfaction. I have this to say, so far as my judgment is concerned, if I were chosen President of this society for the ensuing year, I would do over again precisely what I have done during the past year. I have not voted to expend a dollar of the society's money for refreshments, for the entertainment of gentlemen from abroad—delegations from Oregon and distant portions of our own State—that I would not vote again under similar circumstances. I believe in treating those who come to visit us from abroad—those who, in view of their position, in view of what they have done or may do for the society—are entitled to it; should have extended to them the courtesies and civilities of life in the manner in which this Board has extended them. I have nothing to regret in that respect, so far as I am concerned, and I can say, and I believe that every member of the retiring Board can bear me witness, that I have cheerfully spent months of time and many, many hundreds of dollars, outside of any balance which this society may have paid through my order, for the purpose of advancing its interests. I point to the record of the past year as a vindication against the assault of any accuser, and as a satisfaction for any personal friend or any well-wisher of the society. There it stands in the archives of this society. And, gentlemen, all I have to say to those who are to succeed us is, that when you contrast your record favorably with the record of the past year, I know that at any time the members of the society will be ready to come up and exclaim: "Well done, good and faithful servants." I have no fear of comparison. I would point all incoming Boards to that record in the full confidence that it will contrast favorably with any record for all time to come. Everybody who came to the fair last year went away satisfied—delighted with the exhibition. One intelligent and experienced gentleman, who was opposed to the location of the fair in Sacramento, came up and attended the exhibition last year, and he declared to me that he believed it to be the universal sentiment that the last annual fair was as complete a success as any fair which was ever held in this or any other State. Certainly it was equal to any he had attended in the East. Everything considered, it was superior to all others. I do not know that I have a word more to say except to bear testimony to the cheerfulness, fidelity, and integrity, manifested in all the efforts of the retiring Board in the discharge of their duties during the past year. I am positive that no gentlemen ever labored more earnestly and assiduously than they. I have many times been obliged to you, gentlemen, for your kindness, consideration, and respect, during this protracted meeting—during its unusual annoyances and embarrassments. Thinking of nothing further which it is necessary or desirable for me to add, I again thank you for your kindness, your preference, and your friendship. I declare this annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society adjourned *sine die*.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

To the California State Agricultural Society:

Your Board of Managers enter upon the duty of making the report of their doings for this, the first year of the society's existence under the revised charter, and the first report ever submitted to your body by a Board of Managers, with no ordinary interest.

This interest is enhanced also by the fact that we this day complete the inauguration of a new system of operations, looking to and strongly promising an improved prosperity in the future.

Hitherto our annual meetings have been held amid all the excitement and confusion necessarily attendant upon the annual fair, while the great business of the year—the exhibition—was absorbing all attention, and little time or opportunity was afforded for calm deliberation or even “sober second thought.”

Under such circumstances, with an earnest desire on the part of each of several localities to secure the fair for the next year, the decision of this one question elicited more interest and more active effort, than all others combined. Hence, as soon as the fair was located for the next year, the fortunate locality expected to virtually choose its own officers, assume at the appointed time the entire control of the society's affairs—thus using the name of a State society with which to build up and sustain a local fair in each place which is able to secure it.

Under such arrangements, San Francisco held a fair in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, Sacramento in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, San José in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, Stockton in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and Marysville in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight. At the annual meeting held in August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at Marysville, the old course was pursued, and the location of the fair for one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine fixed at Sacramento, and a board of officers elected under the old constitution. After this, a new constitution in conformity to the revised charter was adopted. This constitution was modeled after those of the older States, where experience has longest been the dictating policy, and where the highest state of perfection yet reached had been attained. It looked to several very important points, among which were the throwing the time of the annual meeting away from the heat, and strife,

and excitement, of the fair to a season when the business of the year may have been closed, and the officers and Board prepared to make full reports of their doings; and also every county and district of the State can be represented, with no other expense than the mere membership fee—a consideration of the greatest moment, and yet one attainable only at the capital of the State, and when the Legislature is in session.

The new constitution also contemplates the election of its officers for a *State society*, without reference to the location of the fair, while it retains as active members of its Board of Managers the three Ex-Presidents who have most recently vacated the Chair, thus making it in *reality* what it has hitherto been only in *name*—a State institution.

But the constitution not having been adopted until after all the business pertaining to the fair for one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine was transacted, and by its own provisions having no effect until several months had elapsed, the society was thrown into a sort of transition state (the very worst possible condition for any institution,) under the disadvantages of which it has labored during the entire year, and from which it now emerges, and for the first time elects its officers, locates the next fair, and proceeds with the whole work under the new constitution, and in conformity to the revised charter.

The new constitution also provides for “life memberships”—a most important consideration for any institution, and yet not allowed by the old charter.

Early in the year the three Managers, called for by the new constitution, were appointed by the Board. Whether this act was strictly legal or not, will be determined when the question is decided whether a *vacancy* such as the constitution intended to empower the Board to fill, could exist before such officers had ever been elected.

But in order to attain the highest success possible, the Board assumed the responsibility and appointed P. A. McRae, of Butte; J. S. Silver, of San Francisco; and A. P. Smith, of Sacramento—all of whom accepted the position, and heartily co-operated with the officers regularly chosen under the old constitution, until May thirtieth, when Mr. Smith tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and J. H. Nevitt was soon after appointed to fill the vacancy.

Since then no change has occurred in the Board, save that on the third of October, A. Redington, Treasurer, for reasons connected with his private affairs, resigned his office and accepted the post of Manager in place of Mr. Nevitt, whom the Board elected Treasurer.

In further attempts to do away with the local character which had always attached to the fairs, the Board appointed a committee to visit not only such farms, orchards, vineyards, nurseries, mills, mines, mining operations, etc. as might be entered for premium, but to travel as extensively as possible, everywhere imparting information and gathering facts tending to enlist the energies of the whole people in this great enterprise. This committee consisted of J. W. Osborn, of Napa; L. H. Bascom, of Santa Clara; D. J. Staples, of San Joaquin; P. A. McRae, of Butte; and O. C. Wheeler, of Sacramento. With what success this committee prosecuted its labors will more fully appear in subsequent portions of this report.

Under the former constitution the Board as such was required to make a report to the society, but the annual meeting being held when in the midst of their work, and no meeting being held at the close of their term of service, no such report was ever submitted for the action of the body. But we, as a Board, now submit for your consideration, not only an ac-

count of our own labors, somewhat in detail, but such a general account of the agricultural, mining, and manufacturing, of the State, together with some special references to particular classes and departments, as we trust will convey a measurably correct idea of our progress in all these great fundamental interests.

On the nineteenth of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, the Board of Managers for one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, having signified their readiness to transfer the books and papers of the society, the new Board met, when J. A. Paxton, Treasurer for the preceding year, submitted his books and vouchers, which were referred to a committee of two for examination.

G. H. Beach, the Recording Secretary, did not transfer his books till a few days later. As soon, however, as the books were all received and the condition of the treasury ascertained—there being only two dollars and twenty-five cents on hand—a committee was appointed to negotiate for funds with which to meet current expenses as well as to liquidate some indebtedness which had been incurred by our predecessors; thus adding to the evils necessarily attendant upon our transition state very serious financial embarrassment.

The report upon the subject of permanent location of the fair, adopted at the last annual meeting, contains a resolution upon which the whole decision was really contingent, to the effect that the itineracy was desirable only so long as there should be localities sufficiently anxious to obtain the holding of the fair in their midst to furnish the use of all necessary buildings, cattle grounds, and stalls, free of expense, to the society. Your Board immediately set about the work of at least a partial accomplishment of the object during this transition year, and before the society should really commence its new era.

To accomplish this, a plan was originated by which the citizens of Sacramento City and County were authorized to raise a tax of one-quarter of one per cent. on all the taxable property in the city and county for the purpose of purchasing grounds and erecting agricultural buildings for the use of your society, free of rent.

This plan, when submitted to the tax-payers, was passed by an almost entire unanimity. The fund to be thus created was valued at about twenty-five thousand dollars, which was barely sufficient for the absolute necessities of the case, although it was everywhere acknowledged to be extremely liberal on the part of the people of that county.

By an amendment to the bill, made by the Assembly, the selection of grounds was placed in the hands of a commission of three gentlemen named in the amendment. The Commissioners found so many obstacles to overcome that it was as late as the twenty-sixth of May before ground for the building was purchased and your Board (on whom the burden of erecting the buildings was imposed by law) enabled to proceed with the work—thus consuming more than one-half the time from the passage of the act to the time that the building must be completed. Plans had already been procured, and an Architect and Superintendent (M. F. Butler,) appointed. As soon as possible the contract was let and the work commenced—A. Henly, Contractor, at twenty-one thousand dollars. The corner stone was laid, with appropriate exercises, on the first of July, and the job completed, according to contract, on the first of September—an example of rapid work with few parallels and no superior. In this contract neither your Board nor society assumed any pecuniary responsibility, either direct or contingent; but beyond this contract some financial transactions (hereafter referred to) were found necessary.

The ground purchased was one hundred and sixty feet square on the northeast corner of M and Sixth streets, and the building erected has a front of one hundred and eight feet, and a depth of one hundred and forty feet; the front twenty feet deep, projecting four feet on either side, arranged in three stories, each containing two rooms twenty by thirty, and an arcade ten by forty-eight feet, fifteen feet high, leaving the main body one hundred by one hundred and twenty feet, with two stories, the first fifteen and the second thirty feet high in the clear, with a self-supporting roof, thus leaving the principal hall one hundred by one hundred and twenty feet, thirty feet high, without pillar, column, or any other obstruction whatever.

The legal connection of this society with this property is expressed in the following clause from section four of the act providing for the purchase and construction of the same:

"The title to the premises thus purchased shall vest in the Board of Supervisors and be and remain under their direction and control, for the use of the State Agricultural Society; and when not in use by said society, then to be used by other agricultural, horticultural, mining, or mechanical, societies."

It will be seen from the above that the State Agricultural Society is guaranteed the free use of the building at any and all times when she shall choose to occupy it. We are now occupying permanently the entire front on the first floor, a space equal to about twenty by one hundred and eight feet, viz: one room of twenty by thirty, as an office, and another of the same size and the intervening arcade, forty-eight feet long, for the library and cabinet. These rooms could not be procured in town at a monthly rental of less than one hundred dollars. Nor is there likely to arise a contingency by which there will be any difficulty in enlarging the quarters for the library and cabinet to any extent that the accumulations in those departments may require.

The building fund raised by the county being barely sufficient to meet the contract price after paying for the land, all the finishings, fixtures, etc. must be provided for from other sources; and no other source being accessible, the funds of the society were advanced to the credit of the county, for the payment of the Architect, the gas fittings and fixtures, finishing and furnishing the rooms and halls, the sidewalks and fences, and a multitude of other extras necessarily incidental to the execution of so large an undertaking, to the amount of six thousand two hundred and eighty-six dollars and forty-five cents; also, for the pay of extra police force, one thousand one hundred and sixty-four dollars and fifty cents, making an aggregate of seven thousand four hundred and fifty dollars and ninety-five cents.

It is but justice to all parties to say that the only reason which rendered this draft upon your treasury necessary, was that the city and county government could not, under the existing laws, make the necessary appropriations. But so soon as the necessary legal power shall be granted by the Legislature, we are assured on all hands that the necessary steps will be taken to reimburse the society for its entire outlay, there being but one mind on the subject, both in the Board of Supervisors and among the people.

Your Board have been more full and explicit on this subject than would have been necessary under ordinary circumstances, because of its bearing upon the financial exhibit which, on the twentieth of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, when your Recording Secretary made his report to the Governor, was as follows:

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR.

Description.	Amount.
Cash	\$43,142 84
Silver plate and books.....	1,619 70
Total.....	\$44,762 54

DISBURSEMENTS.

Description.	Amount.
Cash, as per orders on treasury.....	\$42,853 58
Silver ware and books.....	1,406 75
Balance on hand—cash, \$289 26; silver ware, \$212 95.....	502 21
Total	\$44,762 54

Total of premiums awarded to date.....	\$8,139 00
Total of premiums paid.....	6,873 00
Premiums yet uncalled for	\$1,266 00

ASSETS.

Description.	Amount.
Bill against Sacramento County for completion of building, etc	\$6,286 45
Bill against county for pay of police.....	1,164 50
Cash and silver plate on hand	502 21
	\$7,953 16

LIABILITIES.

Description.	Amount.
To sundry citizens of Sacramento for cash borrowed	\$4,161 50
Premiums uncalled for.....	1,266 00
Sundry bills unpaid.....	671 00
	\$6,098 50
Excess of assets over liabilities ..	\$1,854 66

For the items of the above you are respectfully referred to the reports of the Recording Secretary and Treasurer, already submitted.

ANNUAL STATE FAIR FOR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE.

This has been matter of so general commendation that any attempt to describe it to you would be superfluous. Suffice it to say, that it was, as every successive fair in a young and growing State should be, an improvement upon its predecessors.

The number of exhibitors was seven hundred and fifty-four, while the entries of articles and animals on exhibition numbered four thousand six hundred and thirty-five, counting all the specimens of one variety exhibited by one person, whether of mechanism, vegetables, or fruit, as only one article. This is a very large advance over any former fair. The liberality of the preparations and provisions in all departments, drew strong encomiums from visitors of the highest intelligence, who have been accustomed for many years to attend fairs, in both Europe and America—they declaring it would compare favorably with the best.

MEMBERS.

The membership of the society has very largely increased over any former period, now numbering nearly eleven hundred, including near forty life members, representing the following counties in the numbers annexed, so nearly as their residence can be ascertained from the post-office address given by each when obtaining his certificate:

Counties.	No.
Sacramento.....	761
San Francisco.....	67
Yuba.....	43
Yolo	34
Solano.....	33
Placer.....	17
San Joaquin.....	16
Santa Clara.....	12
Amador	11
Colusa.....	10
Sonoma.....	8
Napa	7
Nevada	6
Sutter.....	6
El Dorado	6
Calaveras	3
Tehama	3
Plumas	2
Marin.....	2
Butte	2
Sierra.....	1
Santa Cruz.....	1
San Mateo.....	1
Los Angeles.....	1
Fresno	1
Alameda.....	1

In our isolated condition as a State, the need of some organ or channel of regular communication with our members at home and our correspondents abroad had come to be seriously felt. Wherefore, early in the year the Board secured arrangements whereby a

MONTHLY JOURNAL OF THE SOCIETY,

An eight page pamphlet, was to be published, one thousand copies per month, without cost to the society. The *Journal* was commenced in March, and seven numbers have been issued. During the months of August, September, October, and November, it did not appear, for the sole reason that the duties of the Secretary, in connection with preparing for the fair, and closing up its business, would not allow him the time to prepare the copy for the press. The *Journal* has been sent gratuitously to every member of the society whose post-office address the Secretary has been able to obtain, and also to most of the agricultural and horticultural journals and societies, and many prominent individuals in both hemispheres, and has been welcomed and responded to by way of exchange, and favorably noticed on the part of the press, to a most gratifying extent. By this means the society is now regularly in receipt of a considerable number of the best agricultural periodicals in the land. These periodicals are regularly filed at the rooms, and at all times free to the use of the public. We regard the *Journal* as a most important auxiliary in carrying forward the work of the society, and trust that it will be continued without interruption.

LIBRARY.

The society is sadly in want of a good library. When the present incumbent was chosen Corresponding Secretary, two years since, nearly all that was to be found in the department of books was comprised in a few numbers of the Agricultural Report of the Patent Office; and most of them duplicates which had been forwarded to the society for distribution. Communication with the older societies of the east was at once opened, sets of their transactions solicited, and where it was possible, obtained; and other books procured from time to time, as opportunity offered, but all without the expenditure of a dollar in money. Hence the work has been very slow, and the result thus far inadequate to the wants of the society. Still, some books have been collected, and a nucleus of a library formed. But further steps should be taken, so that a small percentage of all life memberships, or some other source of revenue should be regularly set apart for this most important branch of the society's work.

THE CABINET OR MUSEUM.

In this department, though there has been a more satisfactory degree of success, yet there is room for much improvement. When the present Corresponding Secretary entered upon his duties, two years since, there was no specimen in minerology or geology remaining, save one piece of coal from the region of Mt. Diablo, in Contra Costa County. A system of collections was at once instituted, and from time to time, as required by accumulated specimens, cases have been constructed, until there are now on constant exhibition several hundred specimens, representing the mineralogy and geology of a wide range of our State. The collection of models, works of art in drawing, lithography, painting, and sculpture, has been initiated, and the work is progressing.

The department of natural history, in the museum, is almost without being. A very few specimens are all that have been collected, though there are several gentlemen who have very kindly proffered their time and services in collecting and preparing specimens for this department, if their expenses could be borne. One of these gentlemen, Dr. E. B. Harris, of Amador County, has volunteered the promise of fifty specimens of stuffed birds, as a donation with which to commence the illustration of the rich ornithology of the Pacific coast. It is also due to the same gentleman to state, that although not an officer of the society, and entirely without the hope of fee or reward, he has spent much time and labor in collecting material for the museum, and enlisting favor in behalf of the society's plans and objects generally, for all which the Board think the thanks of the society are justly due. The thanks of the society are also due to Dr. J. M. Frey, of this city, for his services in classifying and arranging the mineralogical department of the cabinet, and also for valuable contributions to the same. He has devoted much time and attention to this work, without compensation, and proffers a continuance of the same, which it is hoped our successors will gratefully accept and duly appreciate.

Several years since, Alexander Vattemare, of Paris, instituted a system of international exchanges of books, seeds, and models of implements, which has been regarded with much favor throughout the civilized world. Our museum and library already exhibit some of the fruits of this noble enterprise. Within the year we have forwarded more than seventy packets of our fine grains and seeds, besides copies of our transactions and monthly journal, to the more prominent agricultural and horticultural societies in Great Britain and on the Continent, and have commenced the work of collecting grains and seeds from the rich agricultural districts in both Europe and Asia. But our stock of grains and seeds, of such *quality* as is desirable to send abroad, now on hand, is very limited, and we make this appeal to agriculturists and seed men to furnish us with a sufficient stock to carry out a liberal system of exchanges. Letters received in answer to samples of our wheat, sent into the best wheat growing districts in the Union, draw comparisons between ours and the best they have ever seen grown elsewhere, wholly in our favor; and every sample they receive from us, adds a little testimony in their minds to the fact that California is a real existence—not a myth; a civilized country—not a barbarous coast; a land where people can live, as well as stay.

We earnestly solicit the farmers, the miners, the manufacturers, the artists, the inventors, of California, when they visit the capital of the State, to remember that they have an interest in the museum of this society; to call at the rooms and see what has been accomplished; to examine the specimens, and, if they have in their possession, or know of such within their influence as are not here, to endeavor to see that the same are contributed. The society will furnish room for any and every inventor, artist, or manufacturer, to place on permanent exhibition, a model or a working sample of such articles as they may wish to bring to public notice or to have critically examined by the large numbers who now visit the rooms. To any miner, farmer, naturalist, or other person, the Board will feel under many obligations for whatever specimens they may be able to intrust to our care, calculated to illustrate any department of useful knowledge.

THE VISITING COMMITTEE

Of this society is in some respects a novelty, brought into being by the peculiarity of our circumstances. Kindred societies in other parts of the world have committees to visit and examine such farms, orchards, vineyards, etc. as may be duly entered on the books of the society in competition for premiums; but we are not aware of another instance where such a committee has undertaken to explore and examine the mining, agricultural, mechanical, and manufacturing, interests, of a vast State, and make and place on permanent record, full details of its extensive and varied resources.

Yet such was the work undertaken by this society, and entered upon by its Visiting Committee at an early day.

The reports of this committee have, from year to year, been looked to with great and increasing interest.

In one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven the first effort was made to extend their labors to the mining regions. A tour of one or two days in the neighborhood of Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras County, was all that was accomplished that year. But *that*, small as the effort was, so richly repaid the labor, that a large amount of attention has, during the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, been bestowed upon the mining counties, and with equally gratifying results. During the latter year, owing to the great labor thrown upon a portion of the committee in connection with the erection of this building, there has not been all accomplished that was desired and designed; yet the work of a general exploration has been continued to the extent of the ability possessed, and much has been accomplished.

The southern mining counties, as far as Fresno, have been examined and reported upon, which report will be found in its appropriate place. During this tour those great natural curiosities, the caves and the groves of mammoth trees, and the valley and falls of Yosemite, in Calaveras, Tuolumne, and Mariposa, counties, were visited and carefully examined, with a view of placing on record some idea of their true magnitude and characteristics.

One portion of the committee also visited Oregon, for the double purpose of learning the true state of their agricultural progress, and to cultivate such fraternal relations and mutual co-operation in the work of developing the resources of the Pacific coast, as seem peculiarly desirable. Of the complete and gratifying success of this mission, sufficient evidence is found in the facts that a public meeting was there called to welcome and confer with the committee; a large delegation appointed to visit us at our fair and represent the products of their State; and that such delegation did attend, fill a large space in, and add greatly to, the interest of our exhibition. It is hoped that such a system of interchange of courtesies, and mutual visiting, and honorable competition, has been initiated between the two States as will continue to exert a salutary influence upon both.

Other portions of the committee visited El Dorado, Placer, Yuba, Sutter, Solano, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Alameda, and several other counties, everywhere finding much more of thrift and progress than it is possible to describe on paper.

This exploration of the State has been so far prosecuted that your Board are of opinion that hereafter the time and expense of the Visiting Committee should be confined to the examination of those farms, orchards,

vineyards, nurseries, mills, mines, mining works, and manufacturing establishments, as shall have been by their proprietors entered in competition for premiums before a given time—that time to be fixed not later than the first of June, and strictly adhered to. One of the most important reasons for urging this subject upon the attention of our successors is, that the present system entails upon the members of the committee an unreasonable amount of labor, without compensation, and upon the society too large an outlay of money for traveling expenses.

STOCK.

One of the most interesting, as well as important, results of your society's labors, has been the awakening of a generous rivalry, which has led to a most gratifying and energetic spirit of enterprise in the importation and breeding of fine stock. Satisfied that the sun shines on no better climate, and grass grows on no better soil, for the culture and improvement of stock, a considerable number of gentlemen in various parts of the State have been at unwearied pains and spared no expense to find and to purchase and transport thousands of miles the very best specimens of cattle, horses, sheep, swine, and poultry, that money could buy in Europe and America, until now, our State—only ten years old and scarcely five from the birth of its agricultural being—can boast specimens of the first quality in all these departments. In order to foster and further encourage this work of thorough-breeding, your Board, during the past year, initiated a rigid adherence to the herdsman's strictest rules, in order to compete even for premium in the classes for thorough-bred animals, and, although it necessarily "ruled out" many fine and no doubt worthy animals, yet it was thought to be due to those who have been at the pains to register in the "herd-book" and attend carefully to the preservation of pure blood, as well as conducive to the best interests of the State; and we are happy to know that the step met with universal commendation, and will probably be strictly pursued in the future.

In the department of

GRAINS AND GRAIN GROWING

There is also a rapid improvement. More attention is paid to the selection, interchange, and renewal, of seed; greater care in its preparation and more thorough culture of the soil.

THE VEGETABLE CROP

Of the State, though apparently claiming less attention than a few years since, is really becoming more important every year, and is also being greatly improved. The inordinate desire for large specimens, so rife a few years since, seems to have been surfeited, and attention is now turned, not to the class of seeds and mode of culture which will produce the greatest monstrosities in size, but to those which will most frequently produce a crop of tender, fresh, nutritious, articles, of convenient size and agreeable flavor. Export many thousand dollars worth to Oregon per month.

ON FRUITS,

The same rational ideas are rapidly obtaining. It is no longer indispensable to the sale of an apple that it must weigh a pound, or of a pair that it will take two hands to hold it, and will make a meal for a

hungry family. It is beginning to be understood that it is flavor and texture, instead of beauty and quantity, that we want in an article of fruit. Hence it is that the Sickel and the Winter Nils among pears, both of inferior size and quite unprepossessing in appearance, cannot be furnished in sufficient quantities to meet the demand. And the same holds true in apples and other fruits. The last two years have probably done more toward the development of our extended and lasting resources as a fruit-growing country than all time before. Within that time sufficient experiments have been perfected to establish the fact beyond further doubt that the great western slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, extending twenty-five to forty miles east from the valleys, and a length of from two hundred to three hundred miles north and south, is perhaps better adapted to the growth and perfection of the apple, pear, peach, plum, and grape, than any other section of country of equal extent on the globe—the rich valleys of our Pacific coast by no means excepted.

THE PROGRESS OF MINING

Will be, in some measure, learned by a perusal of the report of the Visiting Committee and from the authenticated statements from proprietors of unquestioned reputation—all of which will be found in the body of the Transactions for one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, about to be submitted to the Legislature. Suffice it to say, that the great mining interests of the State are being rapidly reduced to the scientific and systematic working of large claims in the gravel or in quartz, by the investment of heavy capital and the employment of costly machinery.

Yet the working of quartz has not generally been successful, owing to the great difficulty, not yet overcome, of saving the gold. It is the frankly expressed belief of some of the most intelligent and scientific miners in the State, that the gold saved by the apparatus now in use does not average more than twenty-five per cent. of what the rock worked really contains. It has been, with this fact before them, that your Board have, during the last two years, greatly extended and enlarged the schedule of premiums in the department of gold-saving inventions; and we would suggest still further attention to the same point in the future.

MANUFACTURES.

Although the reports in this department, appearing elsewhere, will surprise alike our own people and those abroad, yet in no class is manufacturing in a higher state of perfection or on a more extensive scale than in the manufacture of agricultural implements, properly so-called. At the establishment of Thomas Ogg Shaw, San Francisco, may be seen in active operation machinery and fixtures, erected at an expense of sixty thousand dollars, for the construction of every implement, from the pocket budding-knife to the combined reaper and mower; from the fine-toothed garden-rake to the most substantial gang-plow. In short, the cultivator may there find every article he may need, complete, or any part of any article in multiplied numbers. To the extent of the capacity of his works, Mr. Shaw's establishment supercedes all necessity for importation.

INVENTIONS.

California has taken the whole world by surprise with the number and importance of her inventions within the last few years. For a country so new, so full of excitement, so ill-adapted to induce or foster study, the

field of invention would very naturally be expected to remain uncultivated. Not so, however, with us. The number of patents issued to citizens of our State for inventions of the first magnitude is not less surprising than the mineral wealth of our mountains or the productiveness of our valley soils.

This is not the time or place to enumerate or describe these inventions; we refer to them for the purpose of calling the attention of our successors to the importance of affording more encouragement to inventors than has hitherto been done—not so much, perhaps, by offering large premiums (for it is the *fact* and not the *amount* of a premium that is appreciated by the intelligent) as by extending the number, so as to cover more ground, and thus reach and do good to a greater number.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS

Offered by individuals, and to be paid through societies for special objects, have been multiplied to a great extent and with the most happy results in the older States within the last few years. The custom has also been initiated here by Fred. Werner, of Solano County, who has authorized the society to award the following premiums and draw upon him for the money for the next three years, commencing with one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, viz: For the best colt less than one year old, sired by the horse "Rattler," to be exhibited at the annual fair of the society, one hundred dollars; for the second best, fifty dollars; for best colt, sired by "Hamlet," exhibited at the same time and of similar age, seventy-five dollars; for the second best, forty dollars. At the fair of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine the competition for these premiums was among the most closely contested and interesting of the entire exhibition.

It being an especial object of this society to diffuse information of a scientific, as well as practical, character, it will not be deemed inappropriate for your Board to call attention to the two great methods of accomplishing that object, viz:

First—The establishment of an Experimental and Horticultural Garden, under the care of an experienced horticulturist, to make such tests as will establish the practicability or impracticability of successfully cultivating any and every variety of fruit and flower, tree, plant, and shrub, which might be desirable.

Second—The establishment of an Agricultural School—not merely a school for instruction in agricultural science, but a school, founded as you please, perhaps by a donation of ground from the General Government, but supported, sustained, and called "*ours*," by the great and greatly multiplying numbers of our farmers—a school where the sons of agriculturists may receive just such education as their future avocations most require—where science shall hold no secondary station, while the practical application of knowledge to labor shall stand in the front rank, and the science of obtaining the greatest amount of valuable results from a given amount of labor should be an every-day lesson.

Where is the intelligent parent who would not rather have his son graduate from such a school than from the most time-honored hecatomb of classical theories on earth? If the farmers of California wish such a school, they have only to wish as they do for a good crop or a fine animal—*work* with the will, and to will is to obtain.

This is a subject fraught with interests so vast and so abiding, so unwrought with the expanding resources and future weal of the whole peo-

ple, that your Board deem no apology necessary for presenting it with more than ordinary earnestness.

Having thus taken a brief survey of the history and progress of your society, and given a faithful account of our doings as a Board, and made a few of the many suggestions which appear to those actively engaged in the work highly important to the continued success of our cause and the attainment of the greatest good within our reach, we beg, most respectfully, to submit the same for your consideration.

C. I. HUTCHINSON,
President.

O. C. WHEELER, Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

SACRAMENTO, January 18th, 1860.

To the California State Agricultural Society:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit my report of the operations of the treasury of this society, as per the books of A. Redington, Treasurer, from February eleventh, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine to October tenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and Joseph H. Nevett, Treasurer, from October tenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, to this date. The result will be found as follows :

RECEIPTS.		
From Recording Secretary :		
By A. Redington, Treasurer.....	\$39,372 54	
By J. H. Nevett, Treasurer.....	3,815 30	
		\$43,187 84
EXPENDITURES.		
By Orders of the Board, from—		
No. 1 to No. 378, by A. Redington, Treasurer...	\$38,568 54	
No. 379 to No. 501, by J. H. Nevett, Treasurer..	4,615 04	
Balance cash on hand	4 26	
		\$43,187 84
RECEIPTS.		
Received from J. A. Paxton, Ex-Treasurer :		
Silver, amounting to	\$868 10	
Books, amounting to	212 00	
Cases, amounting to.....	105 60	
Silver purchased by order of the Board at Sacra- mento	434 00	
		\$1,619 70

EXPENDITURES.		
Silver paid out for Premiums :		
For 1858, by O. C. Wheeler, Corresponding Secretary	\$228 30	
For 1859, by A. Redington, Treasurer, as per vouchers on file.....	215 80	
For 1859, by J. H. Nevett, Treasurer, as per vouchers on file.....	652 10	
Silver now on hand.....	205 90	
Books now on hand.....	212 00	
Cases now on hand.....	105 60	
		\$1,619 70

The constitution of the society, article four, section four, makes it the duty of the Recording Secretary to "hold all vouchers for every class of expenditure," and section five requires the Treasurer to receipt for all funds at the hands of the Recording Secretary, and disburse the same *only* on the order of the Board, attested by the President and Recording Secretary. It is therefore impossible for the Treasurer to report the purposes for which payments have been made upon the orders or checks of the Board, duly attested.

But would respectfully submit the same, together with his books, to the examination of the society.

JOS. H. NEVETT,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF RECORDING SECRETARY.

To the Members of the California State Agricultural Society :

GENTLEMEN :—I herewith transmit you a correct exhibit of the receipts and expenditures of your society, from January twentieth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, the date of assuming my duties, up to, including the sixteenth of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty :

CASH

Received from January 20, 1859, to January 16, 1860.

From John A. Paxton, Treasurer, in 1858.....	\$2 25
From D. O. Mills & Co. temporary loans, February 11, 1859...	500 00
From D. O. Mills & Co. temporary loans, February 14, 1859...	800 00
From State of California, Annual Appropriation.....	5,000 00
From William Shear, for refreshment stand at Cattle Ground.	300 00
From John Cox, for refreshment room at the Pavilion	600 00
From entries of stock.....	50 00
From life memberships (39)	1,650 00
From new memberships (872).....	8,720 00
From annual dues (185)	925 00
From family tickets to Fair, at \$5 (1,070).....	5,350 00
From season tickets to Fair, at \$3 (1,512).....	4,536 00
From single tickets at Race Track, at \$1 (1,487).....	1,487 00
From single tickets to Pavilion, at 50 cents (7,677)	3,838 50
From single tickets to Cattle Show, at 50 cents (4,226).....	2,113 00
From tickets to Annual Ball at \$5 (437½)	2,187 50
From sale of lumber used for cattle inclosure	1,067 09
From sale of surplus hay (\$30) exchange in premiums (\$31 50)	61 50
From California Navigation Company, loan.....	1,000 00
From D. O. Mills & Co. loan.....	1,000 00
From B. F. Hastings & Co. loan	1,000 00
From Charles Crocker, loan.....	500 00
From Lloyd Tevis, loan.....	500 00
Total cash receipts	\$43,187 84

EXPENDITURES.

Paid old accounts of 1858	\$2,211 39
Paid D. O. Mills & Co. temporary loans.....	1,300 00
Advanced city and county of Sacramento for completion of Pavilion.....	6,286 45
Advanced City and County of Sacramento for police force.....	1,164 50
Paid for lumber, cattle inclosure, etc	3,181 79
Paid for carpenter work on inclosure, etc.....	2,021 41
Paid for decorating Pavilion and arranging goods.....	1,300 28
Paid for printing, binding, and advertising	2,504 25
Paid for stationery.....	503 86
Paid for Clerk Hire and Doorkeepers.....	1,978 87
Paid for labor at Pavilion and Cattle Ground.....	1,502 11
Paid for crockery and hardware.....	390 68
Paid for watering streets.....	473 00
Paid for freight and cartage.....	449 58
Paid for use of steam engine and fixtures to exhibit machinery	659 65
Paid for rent of Offices and Cattle Ground.....	745 00
Paid for hay, straw, and grain.....	2,105 66
Paid for use of Race Track.....	400 00
Paid for music at Fair and Annual Ball.....	1,175 00
Paid for gas at the Pavilion	713 99
Paid for traveling expenses of Visiting Committees	2,038 75
Paid for expenses of invited guests' entertainment.....	1,358 25
Paid for horse hire and carriages.....	645 50
Premiums paid in cash.....	5,313 00
Paid salary of Corresponding Secretary, on account	2,138 80
Paid incidental expenses	621 81
Total expenditures.....	\$43,183 58

ACCOUNT OF SILVER WARE AND BOOKS.

DR.

Received silver ware from Paxton, Treasurer, in 1858	\$913 70	
Received additional, for error in invoice.....	60 00	
Received books from Treasurer, 1858	212 00	
Silver ware purchased in 1859.....	434 00	
		\$1,619 70

ACCOUNT OF SILVER WARE AND BOOKS.

CR.

Paid on account of premiums in silver, for 1858....	\$228 30	
Paid on account of premiums in silver, for 1859....	867 90	
Cases received from Treasurer, 1858, and valueless	105 60	
Books received from Treasurer, 1858, placed in library	212 00	
		\$1,413 80

RECAPITULATION—RECEIPTS.

Cash received.....	\$43,187 84	
Silver plate and books	1,619 70	
		\$44,807 54

DISBURSEMENTS.

Cash disbursed by orders on Treasurer	\$43,183 58	
Silver ware and books by orders on Treasurer.....	1,413 80	
Balance on hand—cash, \$4 26; silver, \$205 90.....	210 16	
		\$44,807 54

PREMIUM ACCOUNT.

Total amount premiums awarded to date.....	\$8,139 00
Total premiums paid to date—cash, silver, medals.....	7,127 05
Balance premiums uncalled for	\$1,011 95

ASSETS.

Advanced city and county of Sacramento for completion and furnishing Pavilion.	\$6,286 45	
Advanced city and county of Sacramento for police force.....	1,164 50	
Cash and silver ware on hand—cash, \$4 26; silver, \$205 90.....	210 16	
Cabinet, library, and furniture, not estimated.....		\$7,661 11

LIABILITIES.

Note on demand to California Navigation Company, October 10, 1859.....	\$1,000 00	
Note on demand to D. O. Mills & Co. Oct. 15, 1859	1,000 00	
Note on hand to Charles Crocker, Oct. 22, 1859..	500 00	
Note on demand to Lloyd Tevis, Nov. 21, 1859..	500 00	
Note on demand to B. F. Hastings & Co. December 15.....	1,000 00	
Interest on loans to January 20.....	261 50	
Premiums uncalled for.....	1,011 95	
Sundry bills unpaid	671 00	
		\$5,944 45

RECAPITULATION.

Assets.....		\$7,661 11
Liabilities	\$5,944 45	
Excess of assets on liabilities.....	1,716 66	
		\$7,661 11

Respectfully submitted,
A. G. RICHARDSON,
Recording Secretary State Agricultural Society.

REPORT OF RECORDING SECRETARY IN DETAIL.

Date.	Claim of, and Purpose.	No.	Amount.
1859.			
Jan. 28	O. C. Wheeler, balance salary due as Secretary, to 1859.....	1	\$880 00
	31 O. C. Wheeler, salary as Secretary, January.....	2	200 00
Feb. 14	O. C. Wheeler, money advanced for society.....	3	335 75
March 17	S. D. Smith, coal.....	4	15 75
	17 C. H. Gordon, drayage	5	14 88
	17 J. T. Hall, rent for February.....	6	30 00
	17 F. Tukey, rent for March.....	7	70 00
	17 Z. Gardner, lumber	8	28 25
	17 Josiah Ames, carpenter work.....	9	51 87
	17 John Hall, painting	10	17 00
April 22	H. Aspel & Co. printing and binding	11	100 00
	... (Not drawn)	12	
	22 F. Tukey, rent for April.....	13	70 00
	22 H. J. Bidleman, stationery	14	15 75
	22 W. Teakle & Co. tables for rooms.....	15	15 00
	22 J. R. Quinn, furniture	16	24 00
	22 E. L. Barber, engraving premiums, 1857-'58.....	17	8 00
	22 Noonon & Co. window shades	18	25 00
May 11	F. Tukey, rent for May	19	70 00
	... (Not drawn).....	20	
	11 Gas Company, pipe, etc.....	21	5 90
	11 Gas Company, gas to date	22	14 40
Jan. 8	H. J. Bidleman & Co. stationery.....	23	16 70
	... (Not drawn).....	24	
	8 G. H. Baker, engraving premiums, 1858.....	25	24 00
	8 Standard Office, printing	26	30 00
	8 Noonon & Co. framing diplomas, 1858.....	27	7 00
	8 Standard Office, printing	28	15 00
	17 M. F. Butler, account of services as Superintendent of Painters.....	29	200 00
	25 F. Tukey, rent for June.....	30	70 00
	25 Smith & Co. coal.....	31	5 50

Date.	Claim of, and Purpose.	No.	Amount.
Jan. 28	Sacramento Gas Company, gas, May 21 to June 18	32	\$9 40
	28 St. George Hotel, champagne	33	36 00
July 7	St. George Hotel, champagne	34	40 00
	7 H. J. Bidleman, stationery	35	30 25
	27 Wm. Patton, plans.....	36	50 00
	27 F. Tukey, rent for July	37	70 00
	27 A. F. Eisen, drawings	38	50 00
	27 M. F. Butler, on account, as Architect	39	200 00
	27 Wm. H. Hoyt, plumbing	40	65 00
	27 Jno. Lynch, music.....	41	15 00
	27 Philo Caduc, Ice Office	42	8 64
	... H. J. Bidleman, stationery.....	43	13 25
	... O. C. Wheeler, services, month July	44	200 00
	29 R. N. Snowden, Agent Democratic Standard, advertising and blanks	45	329 00
Aug. 2	Thos. Hanbridge, gas fixtures at office	46	77 00
	3 C. I. Hutchinson, traveling expenses, five men, fourteen days.....	47	474 00
	... M. F. Butler, on account	48	100 00
	23 Wm. Morhead, traveling expenses, Wheeler, Nevett, and Committee.....	49	192 00
	... S. Dodge, account of labor, stock ground	50	100 00
	25 A. K. Grim, Treasurer Jockey Club.....	51	350 00
Sept. 10	B. F. Hastings, old order of J. C. Fall.....	52	90 00
Feb. 18	Botts & Co. printing	53	25 00
	25 H. J. Bidleman, stationery.....	54	9 00
	19 S. W. Ravelly, printing	55	16 00
Aug. 18	John Sedgewick, part expenses Traveling Committee to Yosemite	56	100 00
Sept. 5	D. J. Staples, traveling expenses	57	200 00
Jan. 24	H. J. Bidleman, stationery.....	58	7 87
Sept. 26	Jos. H. Nevett, sundry expenses as member Board of Managers	59	56 50
Feb. 28	O. C. Wheeler, salary, month February	60	200 00
April 2	O. C. Wheeler, salary, month March	61	200 00
	30 O. C. Wheeler, salary, month April	62	200 00
May 31	O. C. Wheeler, salary, month May.....	63	200 00
June 15	O. C. Wheeler, salary, month June	64	200 00
Aug. 3	O. C. Wheeler, salary, month August	65	200 00
Sept. 26	J. J. Watson, services as Policeman, stock ground and race track	66	20 00
April 2	California Farmer, printing, for 1858.....	67	200 00
June 16	B. Cahoon, interest.....	68	88 00
July 11	California Farmer, printing.....	69	250 00
Aug. 1	O. C. Wheeler, traveling expenses	70	300 00
	4 P. A. McRae, traveling expenses.....	71	200 00
	1 F. W. Hatch, Jr. traveling expenses	72	50 00
	1 Democratic Standard, printing	73	102 00
Sept. 26	D. O. Mills & Co. interest	74	215 64
	22 Hooker & Co. hardware, nails, etc.....	75	165 22
	26 J. M. Smith, Clerk reception room.....	76	70 00
	26 G. P. Kirk, premium, class fifteen	77	20 00

Date.	Claim of, and Purpose.	No.	Amount.
Sept. 27	A. Henley, work on pavilion.....	78	1,163 18
26	T. D. Kirk, premium, class thirteen.....	79	75 00
26	Clark & Co. water closets, etc	80	93 50
26	J. C. Davis, labor, hay, and straw.....	81	106 48
26	Calvyn & Co. printing signs	82	46 50
26	J. D. Patterson, premium on sheep	83	60 00
26	Jos. Bosha, hauling dirt and filling streets.....	84	201 00
24	C. I. Hutchinson, expenses of Board.....	85	473 50
24	D. W. Earle & Co. barley and feed.....	86	960 81
27	James H. Herick, premium	87	15 00
26	James Queen, Clerk, and for selling memberships	88	149 00
27	L. Whittier, labor	89	5 00
27	Jno. D. Crowley, labor	90	5 00
27	Sitka Ice Company, ice.....	91	80 30
27	J. O. Coursen, Watchman.....	92	5 00
27	E. P. Figg, sacks for evergreen.....	93	15 00
27	D. O. Mills & Co. borrowed money, February 11..	94	500 00
27	D. O. Mills & Co. borrowed money, February 14..	95	800 00
26	Thos. Hanbridge, gas fixtures, etc	96	1,574 54
27	J. C. Smith, services, race track	97	12 00
27	Fuller & Heather, plate glass.....	98	36 00
27	J. & P. Carolan, sundries	99	45 62
27	John F. Brady, premium	100	50 00
27	P. W. Capperty, Watchman, night of ball.....	101	5 00
27	Mrs. R. P. Lee, ribbon, etc.....	102	21 25
27	Chas. Crocker, carpets, etc.....	103	1,269 88
27	R. P. Lee, Jr. Clerk of Corresponding Secretary	104	128 00
27	G. B. Anderson, freight and cartage	105	5 00
27	Sanders & Melchior, services at ball at pavilion..	106	30 00
27	John O'Meara, printing	107	31 50
27	J. Hovey, steaming lumber	108	10 00
27	A. Redington, expenses Visiting Committee	109	250 00
27	W. P. Michiner, awnings	110	201 29
27	Geo. Whitney, premium	111	60 00
27	H. R. Covey & Co. livery	112	255 00
27	J. M. Jordan, speakers' stand	113	49 38
27	Friend & Terry, lumber.....	114	3,000 00
10	Goss & Lambard, Engineers (four men)	115	40 00
10	C. I. Hutchinson, refreshments	116	150 00
10	J. T. Kimball, pay-roll of carpenters.....	117	350 75
10	H. C. Phelps, stalls	118	100 00
10	M. F. Butler, pay-roll of carpenters.....	119	111 00
10	J. B. Saul, decorations	120	101 25
12	Joseph Shaw, watering	121	100 00
13	J. B. Saul, decorations.....	122	466 50
13	Vulcan Iron Works, lamp posts.....	123	53 75
13	M. F. Butler, labor.....	124	34 00
13	J. P. Kirwan, labor	125	10 00
13	Jno. Johnson, carting	126	16 25
13	Justus Hovey, carpenter, cattle track	127	55 50
13	T. A. Levinson, labor	128	10 00
13	A. Corbin, carting	129	25 00

Date.	Claim of, and Purpose.	No.	Amount.
Sept. 13	A. Aitken & Co. corner stone.....	130	\$40 00
15	Daniel Murphy, carting	131	3 00
15	Chas. Alphonse, decorations.....	132	6 00
15	Howell Clark, repairing streets.....	133	56 00
15	A. C. Judy, painting	134	47 00
16	R. L. Robertson, hay.....	135	36 25
16	C. B. Whipple, Watchman	136	32 50
16	J. T. Kendall, carpenters and labor	137	289 00
16	D. W. Gilmore, entry money refunded	138	30 00
18	J. Grayson, labor at stock ground	139	22 50
17	Wm. Pennison, lighting gas.....	140	31 00
17	J. H. Nevett, laborers' roll	141	288 50
17	Wm. Crump, hauling pole	142	10 00
17	C. Rave, kegs	143	3 00
17	Chas. Nongues, sundries	144	3 50
19	Pat. Leary, carting	145	84 00
19	St. George Hotel, balance bill rendered Sept. 10..	146	187 50
19	Sac. Jockey Club, prop'n awning ladies' stand...	147	50 00
19	Sacramento Jockey Club, water contract, failed..	148	150 00
20	A. O'Neil, grading Tenth and M. streets.....	149	20 00
21	Jno. Cox, refreshments	150	83 25
20	M. F. Butler, Architect, balance due.....	151	500 00
20	J. B. Saul, decorations	152	278 88
21	W. R. Toll, carriage hire	153	4 00
21	Pierce & Kruger, hay	154	69 94
21	C. Hawkins, Ticket Seller.....	155	50 00
22	D. W. Gillmore, Entry Clerk.....	156	65 00
22	Thomas Ross, hay.....	157	582 62
22	F. Branders, straw.....	158	142 26
22	H. C. Phelps, building stalls.....	159	198 75
22	Thomas H. Wilson, putting up tent.....	160	22 00
22	Hendrickson & Wilson, repairing and use of tent	161	50 00
23	Chas. Patterson, hay at stock ground.....	162	50 60
23	L. B. Drew, hay.....	163	91 36
23	Wm. Garrett, straw at cattle ground.....	164	24 80
23	Danl. Norcross, American flag.....	165	100 00
23	P. A. McRae, balance expenses trip to Oregon....	166	107 25
23	Wm. Miliken, refreshments and race track.....	167	13 00
23	Chas. Winters, performance on piano.....	168	20 00
23	J. M. Arcega, wood for pavilion.....	169	90 00
23	Geo. Rowland, work about fountain.....	170	149 81
23	P. McGuire, labor.....	171	16 50
23	H. Burnham, drayage.....	172	5 00
23	Geo. Rowland, watering pots.....	173	3 50
23	A. De Land, premium, class one.....	174	25 00
23	E. D. L. Bryant, premium, class twelve.....	175	50 00
23	D. N. Hershy, premium, class ten.....	176	50 00
23	J. Gandy, premium, classes thirteen and fifteen..	177	70 00
23	S. Glascock, premium, class fourteen.....	178	50 00
23	J. B. Harbin, premium, class twenty.....	179	20 00
23	B. O. Burrs, premium, class ten.....	180	50 00
23	A. L. Sherman, premium, class ten.....	181	25 00

Date.	Claim of, and Purpose.	No.	Amount.
Sept. 23	E. St. Louis, premium, class fourteen.....	182	\$50 00
23	Gilbert Fancher, premium, class nineteen.....	183	60 00
23	Thomas J. Bedford, premium, classes ten and eleven	184	125 00
23	Geo. W. Tarleton, premium, class ten.....	185	40 00
23	Chas. St. Louis, premium, class fourteen.....	186	25 00
23	N. T. Pierce, premium, class thirteen.....	187	25 00
23	Benj. Fowler, premium, class twenty-one.....	188	20 00
23	T. Merritt, premium, class eleven.....	189	75 00
24	Daniel Ryan, carting.....	190	5 00
23	John D. Stephens, premium, class twenty-six.....	191	10 00
23	Fred. Werner, premium, class fourteen.....	192	75 00
23	Wm. Montgomery, premium, class twenty	193	10 00
23	Wm. Reynolds, premium, classes eleven, thirteen, and fourteen.....	194	140 00
23	Wm. McNalley, premium, class nineteen.....	195	20 00
23	Mike Murry, premium, class six.....	196	30 00
23	L. Green, premium, class fourteen.....	197	25 00
23	Benj. Landis, premium, class six.....	198	15 00
23	John Crooks, purse for race.....	199	150 00
23	J. Ripley, purse ordered by committee for trotting	200	150 00
24	Thos. Ogg Shaw, premiums.....	201	203 00
24	G. W. Foster, premium, class eleven.....	202	25 00
24	J. C. Welch, premium, class six.....	203	20 00
24	Miss Susan M. Hurd, premium for penmanship, second.....	204	5 00
24	Jacob Yech, premium for piano, first.....	205	20 00
23	S. B. Whipple, premium, class eighteen.....	206	50 00
23	S. B. Whipple, premium, class nineteen.....	207	40 00
24	Hurdy & McClintock, hay.....	208	30 45
24	Chas. Nougues, Clerk.....	209	102 00
24	J. H. Nevitt, laborers' roll at pavilion.....	210	268 25
24	H. C. Kibbe, Door-Keeper.....	211	50 00
24	Geo. J. Cross, rope, etc. for flag staff.	212	7 00
24	Geo. Holland, Door-Keeper.....	213	60 00
24	John Dixon, labor, stock ground.....	214	3 50
24	Geo. Wheeler, Gate-Keeper, stock ground.....	215	45 00
24	C. L. Hein, trimmings for ball.....	216	60 00
24	C. O. Gerberding, advertising.....	217	8 00
24	Shaw & Shattuck, balance for watering streets.....	218	123 00
24	W. L. Ustick, refreshments.....	219	20 50
24	Chas. Meserve, labor at pavilion.	220	5 00
24	C. W. Powell, policeman.....	221	20 00
24	Alta Telegraph Company, messages.....	222	3 35
24	D. J. Staples, freight and carting.....	223	19 50
24	John Cox, refreshments.....	224	127 50
24	Ira L. Bemis, labor at cattle ground.. ..	225	9 00
24	J. C. Huffman, decorations.....	226	50 00
24	C. F. Wagenblast, dusters, (two).....	227	7 00
24	John Perry, carting.....	228	12 00
24	Wm. Pennison, lighting gas.....	229	18 00

Date.	Claim of, and Purpose.	No.	Amount.
Sept. 24	G. W. Davis, carpenter.....	230	\$2 50
24	Sacramento Union Brass Band, music.....	231	1,110 00
24	De Witt C. Stevens, services, Clerk.....	232	25 00
24	Lanos & Co., ribbon for badges.....	233	4 00
24	J. O. Coursen, chalk.....	234	1 50
24	C. L. Hardenbergh, clerking.....	235	60 00
24	Saml. Hardy, labor.....	236	27 00
24	David Pearson, drayage and labor.....	237	10 00
24	Wm. Hutchinson, premium, class twenty-one.....	238	25 00
24	C. M. Gale, Gate-Keeper, stock ground.. ..	239	82 00
24	R. Hext, hay, stock ground.....	240	57 09
26	Lewis Bache, Watchman, cattle ground.....	241	60 00
26	Thos. Pierson, Foreman, cattle ground.....	242	115 37
26	Justus Hovey, Door-Keeper, race track.....	243	59 00
26	A. J. Craven, Porter, pavilion.	244	24 50
26	C. Driscoll, hauling manure.....	245	50 00
26	G. D. Conklin, bill-poster.....	246	6 00
26	Nicholson & Bates, posting bills.....	247	9 00
26	T. W. Jones, lightering flag staff.....	248	5 00
26	Thos. Boyce, electrotyping seal.....	249	8 75
26	J. S. Borden, decorations.....	250	6 60
26	John Brennan, decorations	251	6 00
26	S. B. Freeland, ticket office, race track.....	252	15 00
26	Phillip Caduc, ice... ..	253	15 36
26	Chauncy Stevens, labor.....	254	20 00
26	Dennis Murphy and Wm. Farwell, decorations... ..	255	28 50
27	N. A. H. Ball, services, Deputy to Recording Secretary	256	200 00
29	W. H. Rhodes, horse hire.....	257	17 00
28	Jas. Anthony & Co., printing.....	258	841 25
28	Schooner Bianca, freight on flag staff.....	259	15 00
28	Shaw & Shattuck, extra for watering streets.....	260	100 00
28	Haines & Cheney, premium, classes twenty-six and twenty-seven.....	261	45 00
28	P. Levy, carting.....	262	3 00
28	Jas. Loryea, crockery.....	263	22 62
28	Daily Standard, advertising.....	264	20 00
28	P. Kelley, carting.....	265	7 75
28	Thos. Pierson, labor, cattle ground.....	266	10 00
28	D. W. Gillmore, extra services as Clerk.....	267	25 00
28	H. J. Bidleman, stationery.....	268	254 89
28	John J. Murphy, stationery.....	269	7 50
28	Geo. H. Goddard, surveying	270	30 00
28	M. Lobenstien, carting fountain, etc	271	26 75
28	Hutchinson & Green, premium, class fifteen	272	40 00
28	G. K. Van Heusen, use of furniture and drayage	273	10 20
29	Geo. H. Goddard, surveying lot	274	57 50
29	Wm. J. Barrett, services	275	50 00
29	R. J. Walsh, sweepstakes on —, first and second premiums.....	276	45 00
29	R. J. Walsh, premiums	277	125 00
29	Geo. H. Baker, engraving and printing	278	563 00

Date.	Claim of, and Purpose.	No.	Amount.
Sept. 29	Freeman & Co. freight.....	279	\$15 50
29	Jas. Loryea, use of crockery, etc.....	280	29 75
29	C. Zettler & Co. hardware.....	281	61 30
29	Calvin Gallup, premiums, class twenty six and ten.....	282	60 00
29	Daily Bee, printing.....	283	72 50
30	O. C. Wheeler, salary for September.....	284	200 00
30	Goss & Lambard, hardware, use of engine and shafting.....	285	659 65
Oct. 1	S. Dodge, putting up fence, etc.....	286	323 00
1	F. S. Malone, horse hire.....	287	142 00
1	James & Co. use of chairs.....	288	4 10
1	W. S. Malone, premiums.....	289	20 00
1	Sacramento Gas Company, gas.....	290	552 69
1	M. J. Church, premium.....	291	50 00
1	Samuel McCullough, rent stock ground, in part.....	292	140 00
1	O'Connell, Ryan, & Co. ribbon, etc.....	293	191 75
1	M. H. Wallace, rent grounds, etc.....	294	85 00
3	J. G. Clark & Co. furniture.....	295	202 75
3	J. K. Prior, gas fixtures.....	296	131 00
3	J. S. Silver, expenses on Visiting Committee.....	297	125 00
3	H. S. Crocker & Co. printing.....	298	161 00
3	Mrs. A. E. Irwin, premiums.....	299	60 00
3	W. H. Hoyt, plumbing and pipe.....	300	114 91
3	J. M. Frey, premiums.....	301	40 00
4	W. S. Malone, horse hire.....	302	50 00
4	Wm. Morehead, horse hire.....	303	15 00
4	Wm. J. Barrett, Clerk to Corresponding Secretary.....	304	50 00
4	J. T. Jennings, labor at pavilion.....	305	53 75
4	Mike Branigan, hack hire.....	306	182 50
4	Alex. Buswell, binding Agricultural Society's Reports.....	307	260 00
4	M. W. Hodkins, drayage.....	308	3 00
Sept. 4	F. Tukey, Agent, rent for August, 1859.....	309	70 00
4	F. Tukey, Agent, rent for September, 1859.....	310	70 00
4	S. Dodge, pickets for fence and grounds.....	311	2 00
5	A. S. Higgins, witness fees.....	312	6 00
Oct. 5	St. George Hotel, board bills McRay and Dryer.....	313	93 00
5	Noonen & Co. making frames and flags.....	314	82 50
6	O. C. Wheeler, sundries for office, Feb. to Oct. '59.....	315	119 90
6	O. C. Wheeler, balance expenses on southern trip.....	316	82 50
6	J. H. Mason, labor.....	317	36 00
6	Campbell & Sweeny, freight.....	318	6 50
6	Geo. W. Wheeler, labor.....	319	28 80
6	J. H. Gordon, carting.....	320	22 00
6	G. W. Marshall, cleaning room.....	321	3 00
6	Wm. Schmolz, barometer.....	322	25 00
6	Wm. Morehead, horse hire.....	323	20 00
6	Wm. Morehead, horse hire.....	324	10 00
6	W. B. Harrub, load evergreen, order Saul.....	325	25 00
6	St. George Hotel, board of Managers at regular meeting.....	326	53 00

Date.	Claim of, and Purpose.	No.	Amount.
Oct. 6	Thos. Hare, evergreens, order Saul.....	327	\$25 00
6	Hy. Marshall, labor for Saul.....	328	3 00
6	Pat Mulhar, labor for Saul.....	329	9 00
6	W. G. Barrett, labor.....	330	25 00
6	Thos. Woods, labor for Saul.....	331	9 00
6	J. Genella, crockery.....	332	2 50
6	Sacramento Gas Company, gas for office.....	333	5 60
6	M. S. Bartlett, scarfs and rosettes.....	334	30 40
6	N. A. H. Ball, services.....	335	50 00
6	R. P. Lee, services.....	336	88 00
6	N. Namur, confectionery.....	337	10 00
6	J. H. Gordon, carting.....	338	22 25
7	D. Van Vleck, premium.....	339	20 00
7	Nahl Brothers, premium.....	340	65 00
7	N. L. Lawrence, premium.....	341	50 00
7	Mrs. J. Bayer, premium.....	342	11 00
7	L. Green, premium.....	343	8 00
7	Mrs. Kinney, premium.....	344	10 00
7	Chas. Green, premium.....	345	14 00
7	Mrs. Van Dusen, premium.....	346	5 00
7	Mrs. B. F. Hastings, premium.....	347	10 00
7	Mrs. Hedenburgh, premium.....	348	18 00
7	J. P. Hammick, carting.....	349	10 75
7	Daniel Davidson, premiums.....	350	20 00
7	A. Aitken & Co. premiums.....	351	13 50
7	Haines & Cheney, premiums.....	352	10 00
7	M. S. Hurd, premium.....	353	10 00
7	B. F. Conelly, ticket boxes.....	354	18 00
7	F. Butman, premium.....	355	20 00
7	R. Osborn, premium.....	356	10 00
8	W. P. Miller, premium.....	357	40 00
8	Isaac Merrill, carting.....	358	6 00
8	Dani. Flint, premium.....	359	10 00
8	J. A. Mason, premium.....	360	45 00
8	Holloway & Pointer, premium.....	361	70 00
8	John Strahle, premium.....	362	10 00
8	W. McDowell, hauling safe.....	363	23 00
8	Mrs. Gothold, premium.....	364	5 00
8	Democratic Standard, advertising.....	365	6 00
8	M. J. McDonald & Co. hardware.....	366	2 50
8	H. M. Bernard, premium, balance.....	367	40 00
8	A. Flohr, premium.....	368	10 00
8	Hyde & Bro premium.....	369	5 00
8	D. & R. W. Megowan, premium, balance.....	370	8 00
8	Jacob Knauth, balance on premium.....	371	26 00
8	J. G. Almond, premium.....	372	6 00
8	Wm. Fern, premium.....	373	9 00
8	A. Koppikus, premium.....	374	15 00
8	Conley & Patrick, advertising.....	375	10 00
8	Huntington & Hopkins, hardware.....	376	8 73
8	Jos. Genella, crockery.....	377	13 62
8	F. Burnham, drayage.....	378	8 25

Date.	Claim of, and Purpose.	No.	Amount.
Oct. 10	L. Eddleblute, premium.....	379	\$10 00
10	Alta California, advertising.....	380	6 00
10	N. G. Curtis, Jr. premium.....	381	30 00
10	A. Ellison, premium.....	382	55 00
10	Geo. H. Baker, premium.....	383	30 00
11	P. Cadue, premium.....	384	10 00
11	H. S. Crocker & Co. premium.....	385	10 00
11	Dr. J. S. Curtis, premium.....	386	11 00
11	Hamilton & Lovering, premium.....	387	10 00
12	Samuel Rich, premium.....	388	2 00
12	Wm. Montgomery, premium.....	389	40 00
12	H. R. Schroder, premium.....	390	3 00
12	J. Wigmore, balance on premium.....	391	3 00
12	H. Casebolt & Co. premium.....	392	65 00
13	De Witt C. Stevens, Clerk.....	393	33 00
13	James Lansing, Policeman.....	394	142 50
13	A. Paltenghi & Co. balance on premiums.....	395	2 00
14	Mrs. Dr. Morgan, premium.....	396	4 00
14	Policeman, services.....	397	81 00
15	Policeman, services.....	398	32 00
17	James Lansing, services as Captain of Police.....	399	120 00
18	E. B. Jones, premiums.....	400	15 00
18	F. Woodward, premiums.....	401	5 00
18	Chas. Patterson, one bale hay.....	402	3 00
18	P. S. Devine, premium.....	403	80 00
18	S. Stevens, premium.....	404	10 00
19	Policemen, services.....	405	143 00
20	Frank Williams, services, porter, etc. pavilion.....	406	36 00
20	State Telegraph Line, messages.....	407	12 25
21	G. Schmeizer, premium.....	408	25 00
21	Fred. Werner, premium.....	409	50 00
21	E. B. Crocker and lady, balance on premium, fifty dollars donated.....	410	10 00
22	John E. Stevens, premiums.....	411	50 00
24	Policeman, services.....	412	210 00
24	Stevenson & Cleaves, premium.....	413	10 00
24	Policeman, services.....	414	170 00
24	James Coggins, costs of suit, policeman.....	415	60 00
24	J. O. Coursen, policeman.....	416	55 00
25	E. T. Cole, policeman.....	417	60 00
25	P. W. Caferty, carpenter work.....	418	30 00
25	P. W. Caferty, policeman.....	419	55 00
25	A. T. Nelson, balance premiums.....	420	8 00
26	W. K. Vanderslice, premium.....	421	10 00
26	Wm. H. Howland, premium.....	422	40 00
27	Fernando Carlos, premium.....	423	25 00
27	Seth Briggs, premium.....	424	15 00
27	Jno. Cox, carpeting.....	425	12 25
28	Mrs. F. P. Medina, premium.....	426	11 00
28	T. A. Levison, filling diplomas.....	427	21 00
28	A. T. Nelson, premiums.....	428	4 50
29	Wheeler & Wilson, premiums.....	429	25 00

Date.	Claim of, and Purpose.	No.	Amount.
Oct. 29	Jno. Denn, premiums.....	430	\$5 00
31	G. G. Briggs, premiums.....	431	19 00
31	W. Bihler, premiums.....	432	75 00
Nov. 1	J. V. Hoag, premiums.....	433	5 00
1	E. J. Mitchell, filling diplomas.....	434	18 00
1	A. Runyon, premiums.....	435	25 00
2	T. A. Levison, filling diplomas.....	436	10 00
3	A. P. Smith, premiums.....	437	41 00
3	Miss C. A. Smith, premiums.....	438	15 00
3	Miss L. M. Smith, premiums.....	439	10 00
4	D. J. Staples, services.....	440	50 00
4	T. A. Levison, filling diplomas.....	441	19 00
5	Frank Williams, labor, porter.....	442	20 00
7	James M. Hill, premium.....	443	55 00
7	W. Wadsworth, premium.....	444	20 00
7	A. Buswell, premium.....	445	10 00
8	T. A. Levison, filling diplomas.....	446	20 00
14	E. J. Mitchell, filling diplomas.....	447	19 50
14	W. J. Barrett, services.....	448	8 00
14	Forbes & Wetmore, premium.....	449	125 00
14	John Snyder, premium.....	450	30 00
15	J. Leathers, premium.....	451	8 00
15	Jos. H. Nevett, sundry disbursements.....	452	8 13
17	Fuller & Heather, framing diplomas.....	453	183 75
19	W. B. Carr, clearing flue, etc.....	454	15 00
19	Frank Williams, services as porter.....	455	20 00
21	Wm. Thompson, premium.....	456	30 00
19	P. G. Vibbard, premium.....	457	40 00
22	D. Norcross, military sword.....	458	30 00
22	Friend & Terry, balance bill, lumber.....	459	63 54
22	Gas & Lambard, premium on account.....	460	40 00
22	Jos. H. Nevett, on account, services as Treasurer.....	461	100 00
23	T. A. Levison, filling up diplomas.....	462	4 00
26	J. Leavitt, premium.....	463	15 00
8	Staples Wheeler, traveling expenses.....	464	15 00
23	A. C. Judy, painting.....	465	3 00
23	Elias Brown, water.....	466	4 00
23	Frank Williams, porter.....	467	20 00
29	B. W. Stevens, premium.....	468	30 00
30	O. C. Wheeler, account, salary.....	469	30 00
Dec. 1	Laird Bros. premium.....	470	20 00
2	T. C. McConell, premium.....	471	80 00
3	Frank Williams, porter.....	472	20 00
7	E. C. Singletary, premium.....	473	25 00
11	T. A. Levison, filling diplomas.....	474	5 00
15	Wachorst & Denver, silver-ware.....	475	75 00
15	Thos. Jones, frames for diplomas.....	476	21 00
17	Wells, Fargo & Co. freight on sword.....	477	10 00
17	M. Boulware, premium.....	478	40 00
17	Bigelow B. & Kenard, sword.....	479	55 00
19	Frank Williams, porter.....	480	50 00
19	W. H. Howland, paid freight.....	481	25 00

Date.	Claim of, and Purpose.	No.	Amount.
Dec. 19	O. C. Wheeler, account, salary.....	482	\$308 80
19	Fuller & Heather, framing diplomas	483	98 00
19	H. J. Bidleman & Co. stationery.....	484	28 75
19	M. J. McDonald, hardware	485	6 82
19	M. Fitzpatrick, painting.....	486	30 00
19	J. R. Quinn & Co. repairs	487	1 50
19	Geo. Rowland, stove pipe.....	488	3 75
19	D. T. Adams, premiums	489	40 00
...	W. O'Donnell, premiums	490	40 00
...	J. S. Harbison, premiums.....	491	40 00
...	W. J. Barrett, labor.....	492	42 00
...	L. W. Hooker, premiums.. ..	493	7 00
...	Geo. H. Baker, engraving.....	494	80 00
...	Chas. O. Peters, premiums.....	495	15 00
...	T. A. Levison, filling diplomas	496	3 00
...	W. B. Thornburgh, premiums.....	497	15 00
...	Jno. M. Steele, premiums.....	498	30 00
...	S. B. Emerson, premiums.....	499	145 00
...	N. Laux, premiums.....	500	25 00
...	D. Brannan, premiums.....	501	10 00
	Total.....		43,183 58

REPORTS OF VISITING COMMITTEES.

OF ——— HAZZARD, E. B. HARRIS, J. H. NEVETT, AND O. C. WHEELER.

This committee was appointed to visit Amador, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus, and San Joaquin, counties.
Mr. Staples being prevented by his private business from going, his place was occupied by Mr. Hazzard, of Mokelumne Hill, and the committee left Sacramento on the morning of August fifth. Twenty miles brought us to the celebrated

FARM OF WILLIAM HICKS,

On the Cosumnes. Mr. H. has a large farm, resulting from the early purchase of a Spanish grant. But he is not a little annoyed by persons who, supposing his title is not valid, have settled upon and cut timber from certain valuable portions of his claim. His crops this year are usually good, but not large. The unusual drought has materially curtailed his wheat crop—of which he raised seven hundred and fifty acres of the “Sonora” variety, averaging about fifteen bushels per acre, of excellent quality, and entirely free from smut.
He has a large amount of stock in cattle, horses, mules, and jacks, some of which have perhaps no superiors in the State.
He has been for some time engaged in sinking an artesian well, but as yet has been unable to find water that approaches nearer than some ten feet to the surface, although he has gone to a depth of over three hundred feet. He designs, however, to push the enterprise until he shall obtain a living stream that will flow freely over the top.
Twenty-three miles further, in an easterly direction, brought us to Ione City, a pleasant little town of four hundred inhabitants, at the head of a valley of the same name, which has been celebrated for the richness of its soil and the advanced stage of its cultivation from the commencement of the occupancy of the country by the Americans. It is a small valley, of angular form, some three by five or six miles, and containing some three thousand five hundred acres of the richest bottom land, watered by a small stream from the adjacent mountains, of sufficient fall and capacity to afford good mill privileges. As we passed up through the length of this valley, we were everywhere met by the evidences of the most thorough culture and abundant crops. Many fine promising orchards have

been planted in this valley within the past few years, and the whole now constitutes as perfect a picture of home comfort as one would expect to find.

Nestled among the foot-hills and in the midst of rich and lasting mining districts, it is probable that this little valley has, within the last ten years, brought more money to the cultivators of its soil, for vegetables, fruits, and grains, than any other district of equal size in the State.

At the town, Hall & Harron have a steam flouring mill, capable of running three sets of stones, capable of averaging twelve bushels per hour. The building is of brick and stone, very substantial, with fine and sufficiently capacious ware and store-rooms for all purposes.

BROWN'S MILL

Is situated on the stream, propels two run of stones, grinds eight bushels per hour, and appears to be doing well.

About three miles from the town, and on the western border of the valley, is the well known

Q RANCH,

Charles Green, Esq. proprietor. The work of inclosing and cultivating this farm was commenced in one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and has annually yielded abundant crops. There is now upon it one hundred and eighty acres of corn, ranging from fourteen to twenty feet in height, very thick and heavy in ear (as is testified by a statement in another part of this volume). The improvements consist, in part, of a hotel, capable of accommodating fifty guests, stabling for one hundred horses, and such other out-buildings and fixtures as are requisite to complete the establishment in due proportion. There is also on the place, under the care of Major Barbour, a fruit garden of some thirty acres, containing three thousand to four thousand trees and several hundred vines, covering a wide range of varieties. In one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight the proprietor sold forty tons of peaches from this place.

Mr. Green has about fifty head of cattle, two hundred hogs, and a large number of horses.

The proprietor enters his farm and also his corn-field for premium. Adjoining,

MESSRS. POTTER & SCOTT

Have a farm of one hundred and sixty acres of similar soil and productiveness. They, this year, harvested a field of Sonora wheat, containing eleven and three-eighths acres, which yielded an average of sixty-seven and one-half bushels per acre. (See certificates, page —). They compete for the premium on best ten acres of wheat.

From this valley the road toward Jackson leads over a hilly country, and is of general rapid ascent. Eight miles from Ione City, the

FARM OF HENRY STOWERS

Presents a new feature in California agriculture. The farm lies on the side-hill, and is composed of the usual red loose soil, generally supposed to be wholly worthless for cultivation. But Mr. S. has been for several years experimenting, step by step, until the present year he made the bold venture—in the midst of serious predictions of "failure," significant, half-suppressed sneers, and many derisive remarks from his neighbors, and not a few misgivings of his own—to sow forty-five acres of the most strongly marked and forbidding red soil to wheat. He plowed, sowed,

and protected, in the usual way, but gave no water; yet his entire field of forty-five acres yielded an average of forty-six bushels per acre of very fine wheat. This, with numerous similar results from similar efforts, during the present year, goes far toward initiating the culture of another extensive portion of our State, hitherto considered quite useless after its crop of gold was gathered.

AMADOR MILLS.

In and near the town of Amador are five quartz mills, three of which are now running. Spring Mill, on Amador Creek, was started at an earlier day than either of the others, and, though very expensive at first and but partially remunerative since, has run most of the time, and is now, under the management of D. Burk, paying a good dividend. Its power is steam, sixty-horse, with twenty-eight stamps, weighing five hundred and seventy-five pounds each, and crushing forty tons per day, averaging ten dollars per ton. About five per cent. of the rock is sulphurets, which are worked through "Chilian mills" and "Geneva barrels," and amalgamated by the "improved shaking tables."

The lode, situated very convenient to the mill, is about twelve feet thick, and is now worked at a depth of two hundred and twenty-three feet, the rock raised by steam. They employ thirty-five hands, at eighty dollars per month. Net income about five thousand dollars per month.

The Keystone Mill, owned by P. Kassart, stands near the above; is about two-thirds as extensive in its power and the amount of rock worked, whereas the yield per ton is about fifty per cent. greater. The works and gold-saving apparatus similar to the Spring Mills; shaft sunk three hundred feet, through a well-defined ledge of uniform thickness, about ten feet.

JACKSON.

This is the county seat of Amador County, situated among the hills, in a picturesque locality, near the head of a creek of the same name. It contains some fifteen hundred inhabitants, who evince much more of conviction that they are at home for life than those of most mountain towns. Most of the residents having their families with them, have also surrounded themselves with those horticultural comforts which everywhere conduce so largely to the pleasure of life. One of the finest orchards and gardens in this part of the State is located near this town, and is owned by Dr. Page, whose statistical table will be found in its appropriate place.

SUTTER CREEK

Is situated on one of the main branches of Dry Creek, is a small town, doing a large business in quartz mining. We visited the principal works, and, after sending one of our number (O. C. Wheeler) into a shaft four hundred and twenty feet perpendicular, to explore and take notes, we collated from them and the statements and books of the proprietor, A. Hayard, the following facts, to-wit:

The mine was opened in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and has been worked with no considerable interruption from that time to the present. The claim has a front or length of fourteen hundred feet—its depth being unknown. The tunnel through which this lode is worked inclines only ten degrees from perpendicular, is rectangular five by eight feet, and timbered in the most thorough manner—the timbers on the lower side being composed of long, straight, smooth, round logs, with the bark

stripped off and placed up and down the shaft, forming groves, in which the iron buckets and barrels, in which the ore is drawn up, slide up and down; at one side there are strips of timber fastened transversely up and down, which the laborers pass as upon a ladder. The depth of this shaft is four hundred and twenty feet. The quartz is of a dark blue color, and not very hard. The inclination or dip of the lode is the same as the shaft above referred to, and its thickness increases with its depth, while it is most singularly situated between dark granite on the upper and dark blue slate on the lower side. The power for elevating the quartz, lowering timbers, etc. is a steam engine of ten-horse. The buckets are of iron, twenty-four inches diameter by thirty inches high, and weigh three hundred pounds each. A bucket brings up six hundred pounds of quartz at a time.

The iron barrels are twenty-four inches diameter and five feet long, and are used for bringing up water and other light materials when necessary, and also to lower and raise such persons as are not prepared to use the ladder constructed for the workmen.

We took a position in one of these, having been furnished with a suit of gum clothes and hat and a lighted candle; saw the three chains brought together overhead, and hooked on to the great rope attached to the steam engine, and bade adieu to daylight. Within the first hundred feet the candle was extinguished by the falling drops of water, and all was dark—utterly rayless—a darkness, compared with which any darkness ever seen above ground might be called noon-day; still, on, on that old iron barrel slid, rumbled, jumbled, upon the steep declivity of those pine logs, down four hundred and twenty feet. Arrived at the bottom, we found a new world. The lode here, of unknown thickness, is worked twenty-five feet wide for two hundred horizontal feet. After quarrying the rock as high as the men can well work over this surface, and laying a rail track on the bottom, they commence at the further end, erect a staging of massive timbers, and dig up another eight or ten feet, throwing the rock down to the bottom, whence it is taken in the cars to the foot of the shaft—the refuse remaining at the bottom and the rear end, serving for the foundation for another rail track, higher up, when necessary. This refuse, of course, accumulates as the quarrying proceeds towards the shaft. After running forty or fifty feet with this second tier, they put another set of hands at the back end to work up another hight, and so on, having three or four tiers in progress at the same time.

The Eureka Mine near by is similarly worked, and is in all respects not unlike the Badger.

The following statement from the proprietor will give the facts and statistics pertaining to these mines and the mills attached:

SUTTER CREEK, AMADOR COUNTY, }
December 28, 1860. }

BADGER MINE

Is four hundred and twenty feet deep; length of levels from shaft, two hundred feet; width of vein or lode at the top, four feet; at the bottom unknown, but is worked twenty-five feet wide, leaving as good in as we are taking out—pays from twelve to eighteen dollars per tun, average fifteen dollars per tun; gold fine and disseminated through the rock; rock improves as we advance in depth.

EUREKA MINE

Is three hundred feet in depth, and is worked by two shafts; length of levels, three hundred and fifty feet; width of vein, fourteen feet; pays twelve dollars per tun.

The two mines are now consolidated, and from them is discharged an average of one hundred tuns per day. This mine, as consolidated, is undoubtedly the best gold mine in the world now known. *This is no puff, but fact.* The steam mill has forty stamps, of four hundred and twenty-five pounds each, propelled by double engines of eighty-horse power—crush per day sixty-five tuns. One water mill, sixteen stamps, four hundred and twenty-five pounds each, crush twenty-eight tuns per day. One water mill, twelve stamps, four hundred and twenty-five pounds each, crush twenty-three tuns per day. Water is scarce in summer. Average per year about one hundred tuns per day—computing twenty-four running days per month. If any one is incredulous, you may refer them to the banking-house of D. O. Mills & Co. through whom I ship the gold. I take out from twenty-five thousand to thirty thousand dollars monthly, and have now proved for at least two years' rock; or, as I term it, have two years' rock in sight, of equal value. I am constantly employing about ninety men. Total monthly expenses about twelve thousand dollars. I have, in a hasty manner, given you such such items as occurred to me. If I can give you further information as to particulars, please advise me, and I will promptly and with pleasure answer. Of the property I am sole owner.

Yours, with esteem,

A. HAYWARD.

Returning from Sutter, *via* Jackson, to Mokelumne Hill, we passed through Scottsville, a small town doing a vast business in hydraulic and tunnel mining. A little distance from this is Butte City, also a small village similar to the latter. In fact, the whole distance from Jackson to Mokelumne River presents the appearance of a continuous mining camp. The Big Bar Bridge spanning the river is a substantial and costly structure, connecting two parts of one of the most successful efforts to overcome precipitous descent and ascent we have ever seen. We doubt if there is a better graded road, circumstances considered, in the State. This bridge and road, owned by Soher & Co., is a great blessing to the public, and, we are glad to learn, a "good thing" for its proprietors.

The ascent from the river to the town is very rapid, and yet the grade is made easy by cutting into solid rock and walling up from below, frequently to a hight of thirty or forty feet. The whole route from Jackson to Mokelumne Hill is one of the richest, in the combination of mining claims and home gardens, we have anywhere seen. The town of

MOKELUMNE HILL

Is in a great measure built of stone, found in the immediate vicinity in great abundance and of good quality; color, light gray.

It is the seat of justice of Calaveras County, has two churches and several other public buildings, which would be a credit to many older towns far more favorably located.

The soil and climate of this place seem eminently adapted to make it the home of health and happiness. There are numerous fruit gardens and orchards in and adjacent to the town, which, for rapidity of growth and early fruiting, we have nowhere seen surpassed. The statement of

S. W. Brockaway, Esq., on another page, will fully justify the opinion expressed above, and we know said statement to be true from personal witness of the measurements and counts. The drive from Mokelumne Hill to San Andres, nine miles, is down a good ravine road and over small rolling hills.

SAN ANDRES

Is one of the most important towns in Calaveras County, containing about one thousand inhabitants, mostly Americans, and is supported principally by the mining interests in the immediate vicinity. There is one of the finest brick hotels in the southern mines, kept in a neat and comfortable manner. The trade of this place is very heavy during the entire year, the goods being hauled from Stockton in large freight wagons, and sold from fire-proof stores. Notwithstanding the destructive fires which have several times consumed nearly the entire town, the place, by the indomitable energy of the inhabitants, has as often risen from the ashes, and now presents an appearance of remarkable growth and thrift. On leaving this place, the gentlemen of the press (there being two papers published here) supplied us with papers for our way-side reading, and pronounced many blessings on both us and our enterprise.

Leaving this place in a southeastern road, up moderate hills, four miles, we reached an elevated table-land, affording fine traveling, over which we drove five miles further to

CAVE CITY,

Situated in a small valley of seventy-five or one hundred acres, filled with massive rocky knolls of a peculiarly rugged character. The town has become nearly deserted, and what of interest remains is created by the celebrated cave. This cave was discovered by Mr. Whitehead in one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and entered through an opening in the rocks, about fifty feet from the base of the cliff, at the edge of the creek. It is now entered by a new way, on a level with the creek. The owners of the property, some few years since, mortgaged it for several thousand dollars, with which they erected a large and fine hotel for the accommodation of visitors. But they had just completed their outlay and opened the house, when it took fire, and was all destroyed. They were ruined, and passed the property over to the mortgagee, Mr. J. S. Smith, who, being engaged in other business at a distance, and having little taste for this, has kept it mostly closed, awaiting an opportunity to sell and realize his money. Fortunately, John B. Smith, Esq. a brother of the owner, happened to arrive in the place about the time we did, and extended to us all the courtesies we could desire, accompanying us, personally, through the entire cave (so far as it is now open to visitors), and pointing out the various places of interest and describing the several apartments. The present entrance was blasted through the shell of rock some fifteen or twenty feet, in order to secure more comfortable access for ladies, who can now accompany gentlemen through all the apartments without serious inconvenience. At a distance of seventy-five feet we come to a room, irregular in outline, but of general oblong, oval form, not far from twenty-five by seventy-five feet and fifteen high. The walls of the room are of a dark brown color, rough and ragged, while the ceiling and several of the niches are hung with stalactites of various sizes—but nearly all giving evidence of much dark mud in the water, from whose dripping they were formed. This room has been named "Know Nothing Lodge." A crooked, descending avenue, about one hundred feet long, leads from this to another

room of similar dimensions, but of lighter color, both in its walls and furniture, called the "Ground Floor of King Solomon's Temple," and in an other direction, distant about one hundred and ten feet, is another similar room, though of still lighter color, called the "Middle Chamber of King Solomon's Temple," upon one side of which, in a recess about four feet from the floor, stands the fragment of a rock called the "Ancient Goat," and surely it takes but little imagination to see in it a goat looking out upon you. Turning at nearly a right angle, and through a low, uneven passage, distant some eighty or ninety feet, we come to the "Bishop's Palace," a room of irregular and broken form, but generally circular, about eighty feet in diameter, of immense height and luxuriously furnished with every variety of cavern furniture, from stalactites of the size of a pipe-stem, and stalagmites not larger than a thimble, to those two feet through and ten feet long, of a rich cream color of various degrees of purity. Leaving this by a circuitous opening, we descended some seventy-five feet to a lake, which is now about forty by fifteen feet and six feet deep—but in winter is many times larger and fifty to sixty feet deep. The water we found remarkably clear, cold, and pure. Returning some ten or fifteen yards and taking another passage, we clamored over an uneven way two hundred feet to the "Bridal Chamber." This is in the form of double parlors, with the folding doors about half open, and covers an area of twenty-five by forty yards—of height and general appearance resembling the "Palace," but much more gorgeously furnished, in quantity, variety, and beauty, of every conceivable production, from dripping water, impregnated with lime and other substances. The long cornices, formed by the running of water over the fractured projections, fringed with stalactites of every size, and all white as pure alabaster, and these displayed in the most abundant profusion, while the entire ceiling is everywhere hung with every variety of stalactite, all combine to make up something nearer the ideal of a fairy house than is often met with in any portion of the world. "Independence Hall," between the two last named rooms, is of immense size, and is annually resorted to on the Fourth of July as a place for celebration.

The cave is now explored, and the passages made comfortable for about one thousand feet. There are several other openings quite equal to any we visited, but as yet too difficult of access to be explored by us in our limited time. We were furnished with several very fine specimens for the society's museum, where they may now be seen.

Accommodations for visitors can now be had near by, and at reasonable prices.

The new road from San Andres to the Calaveras Big Trees, *via* this place, is now open, and may be traveled with a buggy in perfect safety and easily as any other route. And when we take into account the wonderful character and immense magnitude of this curiosity, we cannot doubt that soon nearly every visitor to the big trees will avail himself of the opportunity to see this cave, second in interest, perhaps, to none on the continent. The society is indebted to the liberality of G. W. Halsee, Esq. of this place, for several very fine specimens in geology and mineralogy.

Leaving this place we traveled in a southeasterly direction over a rough country, interspersed with hill and valley, often enlivened by the home of the settler, and everywhere covered with a heavy growth of pine, spruce, fir, and oak. At eleven, p. m. we reached Sleeper's Saw Mill, on the head waters of the San Antonio Creek, at an elevation so great that

they have frost every morning in the year. Early in the morning we drove on to the

CALAVERAS GROVE OF MAMMOTH TREES,

Where, after breakfast, we spent several hours in obtaining from actual observations and measurements, such facts as would bear the closest scrutiny when published.

The grove stands at the east end of a fine valley of rich land, surrounded by rolling hills, covered with a dense forest of pine, cedar, fir, oak, etc.

The elevation of this valley is a little over four thousand five hundred feet above the level of the sea, and it contains about two hundred acres, although the grove of "Big Trees" does not cover more than fifty acres. The approach to the valley and grove is down a moderate descent, through a delightfully timbered section of country, and a good road for some two or three miles.

The carriage-way leads directly between a pair of these monsters, standing some twenty-five feet apart, of nearly equal size, being about sixty feet in circumference, and three hundred feet high, called the *Two Guardsmen*. A considerable number of the trees have been named by different visitors, at different times, and we shall in our description, follow the names we found attached. Some of these names or signs, are very elegant, being of marble, lettered in gilt, and finely inserted into the bark of the tree, from six to twenty feet high.

Passing the *Two Guardsmen*, we arrived at the hotel, and after breakfast, Mr. L. F. Danforth, who has his family here, and knows well what pertains to the duties and the interests of a landlord, escorted us through the grove.

Starting from the eastern part of the valley, with the foot of the hill at our right, we commenced taking measurements and making notes, of which the following figures show the result :

Beauty of the Forest.—Circumference fifty-three feet, height, two hundred and ninety-seven feet.

California.—Circumference, seventy-three feet, height three hundred and ten feet—straight as an arrow.

Fallen Monarch.—Prostrate, forty-three feet across the roots, five feet through where broken off two hundred and thirty-three feet from butt.

Uncle Tom's Cabin.—Eighty-three feet circumference, burnt out hollow, large enough to lodge twenty persons.

Old Dominion.—Sixty-nine feet circumference, solid, straight, but slightly inclined.

Empire State.—Seventy-nine feet circumference, three hundred and ten feet high, straight, solid.

Old Vermont.—Fifty and one-fourth feet circumference, burned so as to take off several feet.

Horseback Ride.—Prostrate, hollow seventy feet, average nine and one-third feet diameter, through which gentlemen and ladies ride on horseback.

Adda and Mary.—(Named for the first two ladies who ever came here in a buggy.) The former is fifty-nine, and the latter sixty-one feet circumference, straight, solid, handsome.

Old Maid.—Badly burned at roots, and mostly dead at top.

Granite State.—Sixty-three feet circumference, in perfection.

Agricolus.—(Named in honor of the State Agricultural Society.) Sixty-one feet circumference, a splendid trunk and fine head.

Siamese Twins.—Are united to a height of forty feet, thence run separate two hundred feet; circumference, six feet high, seventy-one feet.

Old Kentucky.—Sixty feet circumference, stands about fifty feet up on the hill, nearly all the others standing on the bottom land.

Old Bachelor.—Sixty-nine feet circumference, two hundred and ninety high.

State of Maine.—Seventy feet circumference, two hundred and ninety-five high.

Mother and Son.—Former seventy feet circumference, three hundred and twenty high.

General Scott.—In perfection, fifty-three feet circumference.

Hercules.—Ninety-three feet circumference, solid, and computed to contain seven hundred and twenty-five thousand feet of lumber.

Family Group.—Consisting of the father, mother, and twenty-six children, ranging from thirty-three feet circumference, to one hundred and four. The father has been many years prostrate, and is hollow; from all appearance it must have been four hundred feet long, though the top is gone.

Pythias and Damon.—Formerly united, now burned separate. Diameter, twenty-six feet; united circumference, seventy-three and a half feet.

Mother of the Forest.—Seventy-eight feet circumference, three hundred and twenty-seven feet high. This is the tree from which the bark was stripped to the height of one hundred and sixteen feet, and sent east for a show. The tree retained green foliage some two years after the vandalism was completed. It is estimated to contain five thousand cords of wood.

Hermit.—Fifty-four feet circumference, three hundred and twenty feet high.

Rip Van Winkle.—Prostrate, twenty-five feet diameter at butt, broken off one hundred and sixteen feet, at which point it is seventeen feet diameter.

Husband and Wife.—As close as possible without contact, thirty-two and forty-four and a half feet circumference, three hundred feet high.

Pioneer's Cabin.—Burnt hollow, thirty-two feet diameter, broken off at ninety high.

Nightingale.—Fifty-four feet circumference.

Marble Heart.—Forty-four feet circumference.

Three Graces.—Ninety feet circumference, three hundred high, perfect.

Miner's Cabin.—Twenty-one and a half feet diameter.

Several others, without names, were measured, ranging from sixty-six to seventy-five feet in circumference, and from two hundred and fifty to three hundred high.

The Big Tree.—That was cut down several years ago; was three hundred feet high, and ninety-four in circumference. It was cut off eight feet from the ground, at which height it measures twenty-five feet in diameter. It took five men twenty-five days to cut it down, and three weeks more to take the bark off seventy-five feet. The process by which it was cut down, was by boring in from either side with pump augers, until it was severed from the stump. And although it had attained the enormous height of three hundred feet, yet so finely was it balanced, that when entirely cut off it would not fall. It was then with great difficulty overthrown by driving in large wedges with immense battering rams. Upon the body of this tree there is constructed a bowling alley, and upon

its stump a saloon, for public parties, assemblies, etc. Being twenty-five feet across, the room has no mean dimensions, and is surrounded and covered with green boughs, which renders it a most delightful place to recline and while away a weary hour.

Within three feet of the heart, as shown by the top of the stump eight feet from the ground, the roots uniting below, grew together, inclosing a portion of bark six by nine inches, of oval form, entirely inclosing it in the solid wood. This process was repeated from time to time, more than twenty such portions now appearing, scattered from within three feet of the center to the outer circumference, and on all sides. Immediately back of the house, and not far from the *Big Tree*, is a fine grove of some twenty or twenty-three small trees, of this same species, varying from six inches to thirty feet in height, all vigorous and healthy.

Visitors are here well accommodated, and at far more reasonable rates than are frequently exacted for far less desirable provisions.

At two, P. M. having secured for the museum a section of the bark, twenty-one inches thick, specimens of the wood, cones, etc. we left.

Driving three miles, we arrived at the

MOUNTAIN RANCH,

Containing one thousand acres of fine agricultural land, cultivated mostly to grains and hay, all of which bear a fine price, and pay largely for cultivation. The farm is well inclosed with rail fence, and to all appearance, is in the hands of experienced farmers.

Though we passed several other good farms, yet this portion of Calaveras County is settled to only a very limited extent, being, as it is, everywhere sprinkled with well watered alluvial valleys, and rich in both minerals and lumber. There are large numbers of small valleys among these hills, as fine, as rich, and as adjacent to market, as any need desire, yet open to entry by the settler, as government lands.

A few miles further is situated the extensive saw-mill of Hanford & Co., which runs day and night, and supplies the lumber for both mining and agricultural purposes, to much of this portion of Calaveras County. The timber here is unsurpassed for abundance and excellence, while it abounds in such proximity to the mills as to render the making of lumber far less expensive than in most other localities.

The main ditch and flume of the Union Company, runs parallel with the road, supplying water for mining and agriculture during the entire year, for some ten or twelve miles before reaching

MURPHY'S,

A mining town of no little celebrity for the last eight or nine years, and now containing a population of some one thousand two hundred or one thousand four hundred.

It is situated in a valley formed by the concentric washings of several mountain gorges, about two thousand four hundred feet lower than the big tree valley, and distant therefrom twelve miles. The road is rough and in many places very steep and uncomfortable to travel.

The town is surrounded by heavy but low hills, several of which have already been proved exceedingly rich in gold, while the little valley and surrounding ravines seem exhaustless in placer and hydraulic digging. In order to supply water for the extensive works here, the Union Water Company was incorporated in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, with a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars, and through the

persevering energy of the managers, the whole works are now completed and in successful operation. The main ditch is thirty-two miles long, and the main reservoir sufficiently capacious to meet every contingency. The capacity of the ditch is equal to three thousand inches of water running three and a half miles per hour. The measurement of the reservoir, three-quarters of a mile in width and one and a half miles long, with an average depth of twenty feet. The property is owned by about twenty stockholders, and is a good investment. This ditch supplies water for Murphy's, Douglass, Hawkeye, Angels, and Vallecito, which includes most of the mining in the southern portion of the county.

The Murphy's Flat Fluming Company was organized in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, for the purpose of making an open cut through the rim rock at the lower part of the flat. This cut is twenty-eight hundred feet long, with an average depth of twenty-five feet, and is four feet wide at the bottom, all done in solid rock at a cost of about one hundred thousand dollars. This work will enable miners to successfully drain a large tract of the richest mineral lands in the State, which has hitherto been unproductive because of the great cost of getting rid of the dead waters.

THE SUSPENSION FLUME.

This is the work of the Central Hill Mining Company, who owned a rich claim upon an elevated point of a hill, inaccessible by water except across a very deep gorge. This has been done by the erection of a flume upon the principle of the wire suspension bridge. This suspended flume is nine hundred and forty-six feet long, three hundred and four feet high in the center, and carries one hundred inches of water, having a fall of eighteen feet and a pressure of fifteen feet. The tunnel by which this company reaches its auriferous gravel is nine hundred and forty-three feet long; and the whole work is owned by eleven shareholders.

Little is yet done to develop the rich agricultural and horticultural resources of this district, the mining being yet too profitable.

To Columbia, through a rich mining district, *via* Douglas Flat and Vallecito, is twelve miles. The scenery assumes more of the picturesque as we advance, and more of the beautiful as the hand of cultivation exhibits its labors. At, and in the vicinity of, Columbia, Shaw's Flat, and Sonora, there are more evidences of horticultural enterprise and a settled, home life than any other point in the southern mines. Highly cultivated gardens, extensive orchards, and heavy-laden vineyards, everywhere greet the traveler and add to domestic bliss. As a mining district, this has never consented to be second to any in the State, while the soil surely evinces title to an equal rank. Abundant water for irrigation is always at command, and the large yield of the finest fruits shows a power in the soil and a science and taste in its culture rarely met with even in the rich alluvial valleys. This vicinity also abounds in the most valuable limestone, and marble of an excellent quality, which admits of a high polish, although its granulo-crystalline texture gives the surface a coarse appearance.

The population of Sonora is about three thousand; it is the shire town of Tuolumne County, and, as a place of residence, whether for business or pleasure, exceedingly desirable.

TABLE MOUNTAIN,

In this vicinity, is so called because of the abruptness of its sides and the even and smooth surface of its top. Its altitude above the sea is

about two thousand one hundred and seventy feet, and its breadth on top about half a mile at this upper end. Its extent is thence in a south-westerly direction, gradually falling off in height, and increasing in width, and becoming more uneven on the top, till it is lost at Knight's Ferry, thirty miles distant.

Gold was discovered here in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five by Caldwell & Co. who, while engaged in sinking a well in a garden near the head of the mountain, struck a "lead" of gold-bearing gravel, from which they took, in their own garden, seventy-five thousand dollars. Following the lead, they soon entered the base of this mountain. Subsequent explorations proved that the mountain, in its whole length and breadth, was rich in gold, though at a depth of one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet, which involves very heavy expense in procuring it.

A tunnel examined by the committee is twelve hundred feet long, having an average dip of one foot in eight. The tunneling here is of the most capacious and substantial kind. The "pay dirt" covers the "bed rock" to a depth varying from six to twelve feet, is largely mixed with shalle and very easily worked. Above this stratum is one of mixed character, while the upper surface, varying from twenty to one hundred feet in thickness, is a solid mass of unstratified rock, of volcanic origin, consisting of granite, lava, chromate of iron, and a variety of sulphurets, so extremely hard as to prevent the sinking of shafts through it. Hence miners are compelled to reach their pay by tunnels opening below this, at the sides of the mountain. The miners in this mountain are now abundantly supplied with water throughout the whole length and breadth by the Table Mountain and the Union Company's ditches.

Many interesting geological facts have been developed by the working of this mountain, which, however much in place, cannot have room in this brief report.

We were much indebted to Judge Davis one of the pioneer miners in this vicinity, for courtesies and information during our brief stay.

Quartz veins in this vicinity are numerous, and many of them are being worked, but not to great profit, for want of the proper amalgamating material with which to save the gold, which is so extremely fine as to float off with the pulverized rock. The rock is also mixed with so many other mineral substances, some of which paralyze the attracting properties of the quicksilver, that but a small per centage of the gold is saved.

In proof of the last assertion, it may be stated that in one mill now working rock, which assays four hundred and ten dollars per tun, they only save about fifteen dollars per tun. Vigorous efforts are now being made, however, and not without a fair show of success, to institute new processes for saving a much larger portion of the precious metal.

An easy down-hill drive of some eighteen or twenty miles brought us to the Crimea House, kept by an old and staunch friend of the State Agricultural Society, E. Brown, Esq., who spared no pains to further the objects of the committee.

Twelve miles further, over an open, rolling, sparsely-timbered country, with only two or three settlers, brought us to

LAGRANGE,

The shire town of Stanislaus County. It is situated on the south side of the Tuolumne River, at the ferry where the great road crosses. It contains but a few hundred inhabitants, of whom a far larger proportion are French than we have met in any other town in the State.

This is a most interesting section of country—now in a transition state from mining to agriculture. The surface diggings, which alone obtain (to any considerable extent) in these low hills and valleys, are nearly exhausted, and the rich molds of the district are beginning to be appreciated by intelligent cultivators. Thousands on thousands of acres of the best soil, well watered, in a healthy climate, surrounded with nature's most magnificent scenery, free to all settlers, here invite the hand of toil to build the home of peace and plenty.

From Lagrange to Murray's, across the Merced, the country is still more level and assumes more of the alluvial river bottom formation. Near this bridge is a flouring mill, driven by water, and of sufficient capacity to do all the work needed in this region. There are large quantities of very rich lands in this region, adapted to the growth of small grains, the cultivation of which is rapidly increasing, and for which there is a ready and remunerative market in the adjacent mining districts.

Fourteen miles further, in a southeasterly direction, brought us to Bear Valley, an undulating and irregular depression, running north and south, some eight or ten miles long, and bounded in on all sides with high, precipitous hills. It is through this valley that the great "Backbone" quartz vein runs, it being larger than any other yet opened in the State.

Quartz mining is the principal business here, and is carried to an extent second to few, if any, other localities.

Colonel Fremont has dammed the Merced River in the most substantial manner, where the stream is three hundred feet broad, commencing fifteen feet below low water mark and building twenty-two feet above. The dam is principally composed of pine trees, from one to three feet through, with their tops up stream, piled compactly, and the whole filled in with gravel. The butts being sawed off even present an unusually solid appearance. The flume twenty feet wide, four deep, and seven hundred long. Benton Mills, propelled by this power, crush his quartz. The small mill (the large one not in operation yet, August eleven) has sixteen stamps, of six hundred pounds each, and crushes one hundred and thirty tuns of rock per day. The larger one will run forty-eight stamps and crush about four hundred tuns per week. Near the town he runs the Bear Valley Mill by steam, containing eight stamps, of eight hundred pounds each, crushing an average of sixty tuns per week—the rock averaging twenty-five dollars per tun.

The great vein or lode upon which these works are situated has been called the "Backbone" vein of California, from its unparalleled extent and magnitude. It has been traced more than eight miles and opened at several points, in some of which it has a thickness of over fifty feet. Its several points where worked are called Mount Ophir, Pine Tree, Josephine, etc. all of which have been worked long enough to evince their exceeding richness and incalculable extent. Colonel Fremont furnished several very fine specimens for the society's museum.

The works here, though yet in an unfinished state, give promise of a permanent lucrative business so vast that the contemplation of the results of ten years staggers the mind. At the present richness (and it regularly increases with the depth) it will produce millions every year.

At the head of Bear Valley we visited Mount Ophir, the site of the first quartz mill in this portion of the State, erected and still run by the Merced Mining Company. It is within the claim of Col. Fremont, who is now endeavoring to eject the company.* Through the polite atten-

*Fremont has since succeeded, and now holds the whole works in his own hands.

tions of Messrs. Uznay and Vanderwater, we were enabled to thoroughly examine the works, and were also by them furnished several valuable specimens for the society's cabinet and the following facts interesting as matters of history:

The Merced Mining Company was organized in one thousand eight hundred and fifty, with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars. This company was a pioneer in time as well as expectation of sudden wealth and departure for "home," and also a pioneer in disappointment and virtual bankruptcy. The name of the company still lives, and its stock, nearly valueless, is in the hands of a few men, some of whom are workmen about the establishment. The present power and capacity of the mill is about as follows: Twenty-four stamps, of five hundred pounds each, making fifty-five strokes per minute, crushing an average of twenty tons per day; four arastras of ten feet diameter, through which all the pulp is worked again after having passed through the twenty-four "Hungarian Bowls." These bowls are used in addition to the ordinary gold saving apparatus, and are found to save fully fifty per cent. more than such apparatus without them. The whole works are driven by a superior steam engine of forty horse-power, and are among the best in the State. They employ forty-five men, at an average expense of about four dollars per day each, and the average yield of the mill is about four hundred dollars per day.

Six miles in a southeasterly course we found Mariposa, the county seat of Mariposa, a small town among sharp, irregular hills. It contains about five hundred inhabitants. It is strictly a mining town, and has revealed some of the richest deposits of gold in quartz ever found in the State. These are, however, found more especially in what miners call "pockets," which are of no very great or very certain extent. Owing to scarcity of water, this vicinity has been far less thoroughly "prospected" than most other localities. A ditch is now in contemplation which will give abundant water as soon as completed. One small vein, running through the town has been opened by Messrs. Mock & Searle. It is only about an average of two feet in thickness, very serpentine in its course, and nearly perpendicular. A few days previous to our visit, three men took out at a depth of less than sixty feet from the surface, from a single "pocket" of small dimensions, in six days, twenty-six thousand dollars.

Having stabled our team and obtained saddle animals, we left for Yo-Semite, on the morning of August eleven. Passing over the usual incidents of a day's travel in an exceedingly mountainous country, we visited the Mariposa grove of "Big Trees." This grove is about the altitude of the Calaveras grove, but is much more extensive and has larger specimens. There are six hundred and fifty of them within a space of about one mile by three-quarters of a mile. Seven of these trees measured at a fair height from the ground, under our own inspection, as follows: Sixty-eight, eighty-eight, one hundred and two, ninety-five, ninety-three, one hundred and twenty, and one hundred and one, feet, in circumference. One other tree, one hundred and six feet in circumference, has a diameter of twenty feet one hundred feet from the ground, at the projection of the first limb, which is six feet in diameter. In the evening we camped in company with Horace Greely, of the New York *Tribune*, who, with a party, had preceded us to the falls and was on his return. [His published notes of this tour are mostly correct.]

Next day, after a very arduous ride over a country so elaborately described by professional travelers as to preclude the necessity for its repe-

tition here, we, at about four, P. M. reached a spot called Inspiration Point, from which the first view of the Yo-Semite is obtained.

This is a jutting rock on a point overhanging an abyss of two thousand seven hundred feet. After a weary ride over a succession of hills and valleys, all covered with dense forests, the sudden debouch upon this point looking down into a valley three thousand feet below, two miles wide, and in a serpentine length of ten miles, traced through its center by a stream clear as crystal, skirted with shrubbery, while the valley is carpeted with a most beautiful green, and studded with magnificent forest trees, with the "Giant's Pillar," three thousand five hundred feet high, directly in front, at an angle of the valley, and various streams rushing over either side headlong, down from nine hundred to two thousand seven hundred feet, the traveler is compelled to acknowledge that "Inspiration Point" is no misnomer for such a place.

Retracing our steps to the regular trail, a few rods distant, we commenced our descent into the valley. We bore a long way down in a westerly direction, before going fairly over the edge of the precipice. But having gotten over, we rode, slid, jumped, jumbled, sprang, rolled, and crawled, over loose shelly stones, smooth flat rocks, at an angle of forty-five degrees, down an acutely zig-zag way to the bottom, at which point we drew a long, full breath, uttered a grateful ejaculation, drew up our reins, and galloped along the margin of the beautiful Merced a distance of six miles, to the public house kept by Mr. G. Hite.

Four miles before reaching the hotel we passed the Bridal Vail Falls at our right, distant about one mile. This stream approaches the brink of the great wall of the valley, in the bed of a smooth rock with a surface slightly, though regularly, concave to the zenith, which trough it fills in proportion to the season of the year. Its approach is slow and quiet as that of a meadow brook, never dreaming of danger till its bed breaks short off, and it is left with no support but the atmosphere. Nothing can be more appropriately named than this enchanting water-fall, as seen from almost any accessible point, and especially for the distance of four or six miles in passing it, going up the valley. Soon after the stream breaks over, it loses the character of water, and assumes successively, that of foam, spray, and mist, presenting a continued series of unfoldings, like those of a vail, or piece of other fine drapery, when taken by one corner and held up until it is entirely unfolded. And at the same time the currents of air always incident to such localities cause it to sway back and forth so very like a piece of spotless drapery, while the beams of a declining western sun develop a thousand rainbows, and cause the wondering beholder to stop and gaze in rapture, all hungry and tired, though he be, till twilight shades remind him of duty to his weary, faithful beast.

The amount of water at this time of year (August thirteenth,) is apparently very small, yet we crossed eight streams in as many channels from this fall, flowing toward the river, at the center of the valley, either of which would turn two of the large wheels, by which most of our quartz mills are propelled. In the winter and spring time it feeds thirteen of these streams. About three-fourths of a mile before reaching Hite's, we passed the only other house in the valley, owned by Mr. Cunningham.

Nearly opposite Hite's, and on the left going up, is the Yo-Semite Falls, two thousand seven hundred feet high. The stream, when full, makes only one break against the rock in the whole distance. But now that it is small, and not force enough to carry it out from the rock, it touches and glances off at two other points. At two miles further up we come to the head of the valley proper, or rather, to where the head of the valley

is formed by the three branches which there unite. In the northern or left hand one, looking up stream, are three lakes, containing from half an acre to five acres of beautiful clear water, and reflecting from any point the immense cliffs on either side, constituting something nearer a fairy scene than is often met with in the world of reality.

The main branch of the Merced River makes its way down through the central, over the Nevada Falls, of nine hundred feet perpendicular, and a mile further down, over the Vernal Fall, of six hundred and twenty-seven feet, and thence two and a half miles over huge rocks and among immense boulders, down a terrible gorge, some one thousand two hundred, or one thousand five hundred feet, to the level of the valley, while a fine stream, tributary to the Merced, comes in through the southern (a narrower) branch having made a leap of several hundred feet at one place, and several rocky dashes beside.

The soil of the valley is very fertile, the native grass and clover being now from one to four feet high, and very thick. Grains, vegetables, and fruit-trees, will all flourish here abundantly under the hand of cultivation. The experiments already made sufficiently attest this.

The timber is oak, pine, cedar, fir, birch, sycamore, etc. Many of the sugar pines will measure from six to ten feet diameter, each, and are very handsome.

The enterprise of the two gentlemen who have settled here may be surmised from the fact that two good framed houses have been built, one of them twenty-one by sixty feet, two stories high, the lumber having been all sawed by hand and transported two miles, where neither a team nor a vehicle of any kind has ever yet been seen.

The soil of this valley is principally of decomposed granite, and the decayed vegetation naturally incident to a native wilderness.

The sides of the valley are solid granite, of a light gray or whitish color and coarse texture, and are nearly perpendicular—at places overhanging, and at other places receding slightly.

At the base of the wall on either side of the valley, is a large mass of broken granite, accumulating from year to year by fragments which fall from above. In winter all the crevices become filled with water, then these bodies and parcels of water freeze, expand, and break off flakes frequently one hundred feet across and twenty-five feet thick. These break loose and come thundering down with a fearful noise, by night and by day, during the latter part of winter, producing sensations truly fearful if not sublime. One of these frequently breaks into pieces when it first strikes the mass below—already piled slanting against the wall several hundred feet high—and the fragments, from the size of a hay-cock to that of a meeting-house, roll down the declivity, crushing huge bowlders in their way and splintering sturdy oaks and pines at the bottom as they roll off, frequently one hundred yards, leaving a deep canal behind, to their final place of rest, until by time they are so decayed that a succeeding fragment, fresh from the solid wall, crushes them in turn, and they add to the mass which eventually becomes a rich, gravelly, soil.

The only theory of this valley satisfactory to our minds is, that in some one of those great convulsions of nature which we all know have taken place within (geologically speaking) a comparatively recent period, say a few hundred thousand years, a seam or crack, running in a westerly direction down the western slope of the Sierras, was made in the solid granite mountain. That crack was of immense depth and of no inconsiderable breadth. The same process which is now going on by frost and

water was then commenced, and the bottom of the fissure became filled up as the top was widened, until now, at a depth of nearly a mile, this opening has a bottom two miles broad, and timber thousands of years old.

Of all the places we have visited in any part of the world, this affords less ground of fear that a picture will be overdrawn than any other. It is true that we may use too large numerals and make individual statements that are not facts, but to so *describe* this valley that the impression from the pen or tongue will exceed that made by the actual sight, we believe would be as utterly impossible as it would to so describe the light of the sun and the colors of the spectrum to a blind man that when he should receive sight he would fail to realize his expectations.

The names, and hights, etc. of the several points have been so often given that we will not repeat them. Nor will we attempt any *description* of the thing as a whole. The thing is *there* away up in the Sierras, and all we have to say is that he who has threaded the streets of Ninevah and Herculaneum, scaled the Alps and counted the stars from the top of Egypt's pyramids, measured the Parthenon and watched the setting sun from the dome of St. Peters', looked into the mouth of Vesuvius and taken the key-note of his morning song from the thunder of Niagara, and has not seen Yo-Semite, is like the Queen of Sheba before her visit to King Solomon—"the half has not been told" him.

Having devoted as much time as we could appropriate to this object we left, passing down the valley on the north side of the stream and ascended the mountain by the Coulterville trail, bearing northwest. This trail enters the valley from the northwest, nearly opposite the Mariposa trail from the southwest, and is perhaps no less long and rugged. A ride of thirteen miles brought us, through a country similar to that on the other side, to Crane's Flat, a small opening or mountain meadow on a vast elevation. No one lives here, but we lunched, grazed the animals on the fine native grass, visited another grove of a few of the mammoth trees, differing in no material point from those already described. In the afternoon, crossing several high divides, and deep gorges, and fine living streams, during which we saw quail, grouse, deer, and other game, we stopped at Black's, on Bull Creek. Next morning rode nine miles to

MARBLE CAVE OR BOWER CAVE

To breakfast. N. Arni is now the proprietor of this cave, and is endeavoring to make it a place of attraction. It was discovered and opened in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five. It is situated on a moderately steep hill, facing the west, about two hundred feet above the bed of the creek. It is open at the top, in an irregular form, about fifty by one hundred and twenty-five feet. Standing in the cave, with tops issuing several feet above it, are several oak trees from one to two feet in diameter. It was first entered by descending a branch of one of these trees. Now the descent is by a good and easy stairway. At some sixty feet below the mouth is a bench or bottom running half across the cavity, on which is now erected a dancing floor thirty by forty feet, and a room well cleared, about ninety by one hundred and thirty-five feet long. About fifty feet down a rather steep bank at the east end of the floor we came to the margin of a lake, thirty-five by fifty feet, and forty to forty-five feet deep, mostly under the rock, but leaving room enough to pass in a small boat by stooping and going carefully. Above this lake and to the left or north, are several cavernous apartments of very considerable ca-

capacity. The walls are marble, of a rather coarse quality, but capable of a very high polish, and would be of great value for building purposes if sufficiently contiguous to market.

The gentlemanly proprietor showed us every courtesy, and furnished us with a box of fine specimens for the society's museum.

The road from here to Bear Valley is extremely rugged, and the country at this time of year quite forbidding.

Next day reached Hornitas, a brisk little mining town, becoming of no inconsiderable importance.

On our return at Sonora we visited the collection of minerals and fossils, to the gathering of which Doctor Perez Snell and Major Ross have devoted several years of careful toil. It is very extensive and of much interest. We made arrangements for an exchange of duplicate specimens from the society's cabinet.

Next day reached

ANGELS,

Where are several first class quartz mines and mills.

THE CRYSTAL QUARTZ MILL,

Benjamin Brothers, proprietors, and Frank Maxson, Superintendent, was commenced in October of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven. It has twelve stamps of six hundred pounds each, and crushes twenty tons per day. In addition to the ordinary gold-saving apparatus, they have four "German barrels" for working over the tailings and sulphurets. Their shaft is one hundred and ninety feet deep, and they have drifted one hundred and twenty-five feet one way and two hundred and twenty-five the other, the lode being from one and a half to eight feet thick, and is imbedded in talcose slate on both sides. And the gold-bearing rock is slate, with very little quartz. Sulphurets are very abundant. This mill has appliances for pulverizing sulphurets and saving extremely fine gold, very far in advance of most mills we have seen. They use a steam engine of thirty-horse power.

MALTMAN'S MILL

Has twelve stamps, and is crushing the rock from a vein thirty feet thick at the rate of twenty-four tons per day. These veins are of exceeding richness, and the *pay* is immensely large.

DR. J. M. HILL

Is also largely and successfully engaged in quartz mining here, and is doing much for the application of science to the saving of gold.

These few items afford but a faint idea of the extent of the mining operations in this vicinity.

Thence, *via* Staple's Ranch, we reached home, after a fatiguing tramp of sixteen days.

OF P. A. McREA, D. J. STAPLES, AND E. B. HARRIS.

This committee was appointed to visit northern Amador, El Dorado, and Placer, counties.

The capacity of our foot-hills and mountain valleys to grow all staple

fruits in perfection is fully demonstrated in a thousand instances. Mr. Benjamin Burt, of Amador County, fifteen miles east of Lone City, surrounded on all sides by mountains, and at an altitude of eight hundred or one thousand feet, has for four years past grown peaches and grapes with great success and profit, and in sufficient quantities to supply several mining towns. His orchard does not bloom until after the season of heavy frosts. Perhaps no fruit grown in California has had a better or more uniform yield than Mr. Burt's. At Diamond Springs, Mud Springs, and Placerville, grapes, peaches, and apples, grow well, the latter to an enormous size and of fine flavor. Coloma, a few miles from Placerville, may well be called the horticultural garden of California, indeed it is impossible to conceive of fruits more perfect than are found in this locality. The soil is of a volcanic character, and the location is sheltered on all sides by mountains, in a circular form. No description can do justice to these beautiful orchards, or rather gardens of fruits. Every lover of horticulture should see the Coloma gardens in bearing, though it may cost a trip of five hundred miles. Auburn, too, is ringed with fruit gardens, some of which contain trees of astonishing growth. The committee are of the opinion that Mr. Russel's trees are of the most enormous growth that they have seen in this or in any other country. They are in a dark red soil, upon the side of a hill. Mr. Nickerson's peach orchard and vineyard, between Auburn and Marysville, in Auburn Ravine, is also a splendid success. His vines are as remarkable for their astonishing growth as the Russel garden trees. Many of Mr. Nickerson's vines, now three years old, have made new wood this year a full inch in diameter, and they have also matured a full crop of grapes. The committee name these facts to show the adaptation of our foot-hills to fruit growing. The most extensive orchards upon this coast are those of Mr. Briggs, near Marysville in Yuba County. These, however, are well known to the public, and stand a splendid monument to the unparalleled achievement of one individual in this department. This orchard contains forty thousand standard trees in full bearing.

This article might be extended to fill a volume, but we must pass rapidly, and giving here and there a casual glance as we advance in arrangement through the avenues of California enterprise.

OF P. A. McRAE, C. I. HUTCHINSON, AND A. REDINGTON.

This Committee was appointed to visit San Mateo, Santa Clara, and Alameda, counties.

The Committee were much interested in the orchards and vineyards around San José and Santa Clara. In those vicinities, science and enterprise have done much more for both horticultural and agricultural interests, than in any other portion of the Pacific Coast. The importing and growing of fine stock have also received a degree of encouragement in San Mateo and Santa Clara counties, that would do credit to any one of the older States. California is justly proud of the growing wealth and elegant enterprise that are so prominently manifest in Santa Clara County. The committee could name fifty of her citizens, each of which could be properly regarded as a *public* benefactor, in any country. This brief sketch will not admit of details; the committee will be pardoned, however, for giving a few statistics (see statement) of one of the many very splendid nurseries near San José—(Messrs. Fox & Co.'s grounds.) The

orchards in this locality are also large and numerous. The vineyards are not large, but numerous, and in fine cultivation. Here, too, there has been much attention given to landscape gardening, with triumphant success. Many of the grounds show a high order of artistic skill and refined taste.

OF J. S. SILVER AND F. W. HATCH.

The committee to whom was assigned the duty of visiting Alameda County, and the east side of the bay of San Francisco, submit the following report:

The orchards visited by the members of the committee, jointly, were the following: Mr. Edmondson's, at San Lorenzo; Mr. Beard's at the Mission of San José; Mr. Llewellyn's, at San Lorenzo; Messrs. McMurtrees and Crane's, at the same place, and Mr. Lick's, near Santa Clara.

In addition to these, one of the committee visited and examined the extensive grounds at Shell Mound Nursery, Mr. Cohen's Orchard, at the Encinal, Alameda, and others in the vicinity of Oakland.

The region of country embraced within the area assigned to this committee, is one of the finest and most attractive in this portion of the State. Horticulture is here carried on with an energy and discrimination which might be profitably imitated in other districts, while nature has endowed it with a beauty and excellence which admits of no rival. Unsurpassed by any in fertility, peculiarly fortunate in locality, with an agreeable and healthful climate, with an abundance of water, and easy of communication with the commercial metropolis of the State, it possesses advantages and inducements to settlement which cannot be excelled by any other portion of the country.

In addition to these its natural advantages, its early cultivation and application to agricultural purposes, and the well-directed energy of its proprietors, have given it an impulse of which it may well boast, and made it, in conjunction with its immediate neighbor, a sort of pioneer in the great work of building up for the State an agricultural and horticultural reputation.

Before proceeding with the results of our examination, a statement is due to ourselves, explanatory of the meagerness of our report, and of the difficulties attending its preparation. The Chairman of the committee on whom devolved the duty of compiling the observations, and who noted down the incidents of the examinations, having been compelled to leave the State, has left the junior member unexpectedly burdened with the preparation of the report. Being destitute of detailed notes of his own, and of those practical facts so necessary for a correct and instructive history of our visit and its results, he is constrained to ask indulgence for many omissions and possible inaccuracies.

The data at hand, and upon which the following remarks are based, were drawn up by the senior member of the committee before his departure, and by him forwarded for compilation and arrangement. Such of them as have already been made public through the medium of the San Francisco Press by the instrumentality of the committee, will be indicated as extracts.

For the purpose of convenience, the orchards visited will be stated in the order of their examination, together with such facts as may appear best calculated to interest the agricultural reader.

SHELL MOUND NURSERY.

This nursery is beautifully located on the bay of San Francisco, about ten miles east of the city. A noticeable feature, and that from which it derives its name, is a large shell mound, of about one and a half acres in extent. It is supposed to have been of Indian origin, the deposition and accumulation of many years, and the resting-place of the aboriginal dead. Over two hundred Indian skulls are said to have been exhumed from this mound. The soil of this section is mostly heavy, with an admixture of clay, needing little irrigation, and sustaining a vigorous vegetation. Water being very near the surface, the orchard trees attain a large size, and grow rapidly. Almost all fruits do well here, except the peach, and, perhaps, the apricot, the former being extremely liable to the "curled leaf." Pears are especially desirable for profitable culture, though some, as the Louise Bonne de Jersey, in consequence of the winds which blow here with considerable force, are touched with the "black leaf." Cherries, plums, and apples, are successfully cultivated.

Grapes, particularly the California variety, and gooseberries, are subject to the mildew. Of small fruits, raspberries and strawberries succeed well, and the same may be said of currants. The liquorice plant flourishes here like a weed, throwing up innumerable shoots from the roots, for a wide distance in every direction. The Silon Abeille, Larch, Mountain Ash, Lombardy Poplar, etc. are very thrifty.

We annex the substance of some notes kindly supplied by Mr. Sandford, originally the proprietor of this nursery and fruit garden.

They were located, he says, in February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, during the spring of which year, two thousand five hundred strawberry plants, and five thousand fruit trees were imported and planted. From the former, fruit was produced which commanded the first premium at the State fair, in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four. Specimen fruit trees of nearly all the varieties were reserved, most of them being now in bearing. As an instance of the profit arising from fruit culture in early days, Mr. S. mentions that during the first season, he sold three hundred dollars worth of strawberries, at five dollars per pound, besides nearly five hundred dollars worth of plants. During the summer of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, the second year, he sold two thousand five hundred dollars worth of strawberries, at one dollar per pound.

In one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, he imported largely of trees, plants, and shrubbery, and entered regularly into the nursery business. The sales during the winter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, amounted to over twelve thousand dollars. Mr. S. left Shell Mound in the spring of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, "up to which time," he states, "there had fruited nearly twenty varieties of pears, seventeen of apples, twelve of cherries, nearly thirty of peaches, twelve of gooseberries, sixteen of strawberries, three of raspberries, four of currants, and three of grapes."

In March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, he planted pear trees of three years old, when in full bloom, and exhibited at the State fair, held at Stockton, the same year, large and fine specimens from twelve varieties. There are now growing in this nursery, one hundred varieties of apples, (nearly,) one hundred of pears, sixty of cherries, thirty-six of plums, twenty-seven of peaches, four of apricots, two of quinces

for pear stocks, eight of currants, twenty of grapes, sixty of gooseberries, four of raspberries, ten of strawberries, three of nut bearing trees, six of miscellaneous fruit trees, (almonds, barberries, etc.) three of figs, two of pomegranates, two of blackberries, twenty-five of deciduous ornamental shrubs, thirteen of climbers, and three varieties of evergreen trees, etc. Of grapes, Mr. S. says: "The Isabella, and Catawba, and some of the more hardy foreign varieties, succeed tolerably well."

For stocks for pears, we should reject the California Quince, although it succeeds with some varieties which do not thrive on the Angers stock—such as the Flemish Beauty, and President. Among the most prolific pears on quince stock, are the Louise Bonne de Jersey, Duchess D'Angoulême, Tyson, Golden Beurre de Billboa, Seckel, Bloodgood, Vicar of Wakefield, Dearbon's Seedling, Winter Nelis.

The following grow well, but do not produce early: Beurre Diel, Oswego Beurre, Onondaga, Madeliene, Pound, and others.

ORCHARD OF A. A. COHEN, ALAMEDA.

This orchard consists of two thousand seven hundred apples, three hundred pears, eight hundred plums, four hundred cherries, two hundred apricots, one hundred quinces, one hundred peaches. The apples are about equally divided between two and three year old trees. The soil is a sandy alluvium, with water four or five feet below the surface. Orchard trees make an immense growth here, but are liable to injury from the early spring frosts. Here, as elsewhere in this region, exposed to the strong winds from the bay, peaches do not thrive well, and are considered unprofitable for general culture. The effect of these winds in the production of the "curled leaf," appears very evident, and of the many theories which have been advanced in explanation of this phenomenon, this seems to be the one generally held by the cultivators in this section. The writer of this has repeatedly examined the leaves so affected with a strong glass, but has been unable to discover any evidence of its propagation by insects. Some of the more desirable pear trees, are likewise injuriously affected here, by the daily visitations of the same agent. The quince bears well, but much of the fruit is blown off before maturity.

Mr. C. estimates the cost of an orchard of apples, say one acre, as follows: Land, seventy-five dollars; two hundred two year old trees, sixty dollars; planting the same, eighteen dollars; three years' cultivating, thirty-seven dollars fifty cents: equal to one hundred and ninety dollars and fifty cents.

The general appearance of this orchard, which consists of about twenty-five acres, excels anything we have seen, as well in natural beauty, as in the perfect cultivation to which it is subjected. Neatness characterizes everything in and about it, and in every department are exhibited the evidences of a correct management, and a determination to excel. "Mr. Cohen draws upon his ground large quantities of straw, which his neighbors would otherwise burn, and thus supplies manure which, else, he would find it expensive to procure."

It was under the inspiration of the impressions received at this place, while the rich beauties of its location and the charms which art had thrown around it were still vividly fixed upon his mind, that the following was written for one of the San Francisco papers by the enthusiastic companion of the writer on this trip:

"This sheltered and sequestered spot, so near the city, presents rural attractions which are all too rare in California. The background, which

closes up around the house, is a wide expanse of oaken groves, giving complete coverture from the high winds that prevail all around, and lending rural charms to the quiet home.

The foreground is varied by a view of an arm of the bay of San Francisco, and an extended line of range along the undulant slopes of the Contra Costa mountains. Here, in a climate that knows no oppression from extremes of heat or cold; where one hears the murmur of the town, but need not heed it, the philosopher realizes the poet's fancy—a spot which they who toil for wealth do dream of, but, alas! seldom do discover; a sequestered nook, where, in declining years, the weary mind may take a sweet repose, and, as the far-off mountains fade to the vision, so may his spirit gently pass into the spirit land beyond!"

MR. EDMONDSON'S ORCHARD, SAN LEANDRO.

This fine apple orchard consists of ten acres of loamy, *adobe* soil, adjoining the town. It has one thousand four hundred apple trees, mostly three years from the graft, which present a healthy and promising appearance. The system of cultivation adopted is excellent, and the trees are trimmed low and bushy. Irrigation is not resorted to, although water is found only at a depth of nearly thirty feet below the surface. There are some apricot trees bearing well, and several fine specimens of apples were examined. The peach tree exhibits a more healthy leaf here than is usual in this section of the State, though it is not a profitable branch of fruit culture even here. The spring frosts are destructive to the early fruit—this year the buds were injured as late as May nineteenth. Cherries and pears do well.

Mr. E. considers the Golden and Roxbury Russets as the most profitable for the market. The gopher is very troublesome.

The general appearance of this orchard is neat and cleanly, and reflects the highest credit on its management.

JOHN LLEWELLYN'S ORCHARD AND NURSERY, SAN LORENZO.

This productive orchard consists of forty-two acres in close cultivation. The soil is the richest *adobe* we have ever seen. There is an extensive bed of it, covering many hundreds of acres in this vicinity, rendering it one of the most desirable localities for horticultural purposes in this section of the State. Water is found at a depth of from twelve to twenty feet.

The climate here shows an amelioration of the wind force, as prevalent in districts through which we have passed, and the swarms of musketoes attest the modification of temperature consequent upon this climatic change. Yet even here, the peach cannot be raised with the certainty of profit. It is the intention of Mr. L. to graft all his peaches with plums. These latter, with pears, apples, and cherries, exhibit the most thrifty growth, and give promise of an abundant return. A cherry tree, six years old from seed, and transplanted three times, measures twenty inches at one foot from the ground.

Mr. L. has many varieties of the grape under cultivation. Of these, the foreign sorts are said to be the most reliable. The following have succeeded well thus far: Black Cluster, Black Hamburg, Prete Noir, Violet Chasselas, Rose Chasselas, Isabella, Chasselas de Fontainbleu, Muscat of Alexandria, Catawba. The California grape runs to wood without being productive.

The following facts, some of which may be of general utility, were derived from Mr. L.:

Apples.—The Summer Pearmain is superior to all other summer varieties. The Winter Pearmain keeps long, and yields well. The Newtown Pippin is a fine bearer; the Esopus Spitzenburg, on the contrary, is shy. The Newark King is liable to rot before maturity.

Cherries.—As a general rule, the Mazard is preferable to the Maheleb for stock. The cherry tree is subject to "gumming," and the indications are that it will prove short-lived.

Gooseberries.—Are not usually subject to mildew, although the present year will prove an exception.

Peaches.—Crawford's Early is less subject to the curled leaf than most other varieties. The same may be said of the President, which is a fine bearer, superior to the Morris White, but similar to it in flavor. Next to these, in liability to the disease just alluded to, are the Late Heath and Smock Peach. All of these are good bearers in favorable seasons.

Mr. L. has growing in his nursery fifty varieties of the almond. He has a high opinion of the adaptation of the climate to the cultivation of this fruit, regarding it as being profitable for investment. His trees are all thrifty. The fruit does not perish, and a market, at paying prices, may always be found.

The Osage Orange is largely cultivated, and proves to be a safe and effective protection against the encroachment of cattle. By cutting the tops down in July and November, the lower part keeps well filled out. When young it needs these trimmings annually.

Gophers are destructive here as elsewhere in this section. Mr. L. is paying attention as well to the beauty of his place and its attractiveness as a home as to the pecuniary profit, of which it gives abundant promise. In the latter respect it may already be regarded as a model orchard, while a few years, when the improvements commenced shall have been completed and the works of ornament matured, will make it a rural retreat creditable to the cultivated taste which planned it and gratifying to the pride of its hospitable proprietor.

There are other orchards around San Lorenzo, which need not be specially described. Of some of them the proprietors were absent when called upon, and we were unable to obtain specific data; yet the same general features of soil and cultivation already alluded to characterize them all. These places are McMurtrie's, Farley's, Martin's, and Crane's.

MR. BEARD'S ORCHARD—MISSION OF SAN JOSE.

With this place are associated historical reminiscences interesting to every Californian. The present proprietor received us hospitably and gave us much information touching the agricultural peculiarities and advantages of this section of country. The fruit trees of the Old Mission are pears, figs, and almonds, sixty years old, healthy, and in full bearing. Its situation is on a hill side, four hundred feet above the level of the bay. These, indeed, with the vine, are better adapted to the locality than most other varieties. Here the grape flourishes admirably; it seems to luxuriate in the alkaline *adobe*. Both the old Mission vines and those of more recent planting exhibit full crops. Mr. Beard is satisfied that vines raised from cuttings are far in advance, when two years old, of root plants of the same age. The vines are not trailed or supported, being so trimmed that the central stem attains a sufficient height and strength to support a globular projection of the bearing branches. As yet there has been no

mildew observed. A young vineyard on the hill-side exhibits a luxuriant growth and a fair crop of grapes, although cultivated entirely without irrigation; indeed, Mr. Beard is satisfied not only that summer irrigation is useless, but that it is positively detrimental, both to the vigor of the tree and to the quality of the fruit. The apple does not thrive well in this soil. A young orchard just below this, but still high above the bay, exhibits the effect of soil in the want of vigor and unproductiveness of the trees. The peach leaf curls badly, and the cherry shows early symptoms of decay. Mr. Beard designs to root out two thousand apple and peach trees from the lower orchard, and supply their places by pears, Smyrna figs, olives, and grapes. The large olive trees belonging to the Old Mission are productive bearers. They have the appearance of a species of willow, and grow easily from cuttings. Horehound abounds among the grape vines on the hill sides, and appears to be a troublesome weed.

With regard to irrigation, Mr. Beard entertains an original theory. He is in favor of watering, but not in the dry season. He finds, on boring, that after the surface soil is penetrated from five to fifteen feet, there succeeds a layer of almost water-tight clay; to this succeeds alternations of wet earth and clay. His idea is, that our winter rains are seldom sufficient to penetrate below the first surface layer, and, consequently, he would flood the surface during the rainy season, so as to establish a water connection between these different strata, and thus, by capillary attraction, keep up an ascent of the lower waters during the dry season. This idea is worthy of being tested, especially as emanating from so intelligent an observer. It is a fact that we have much to learn before we can fully understand the physical laws which govern and control our operations, and upon which success or failure depends. Much good has been derived from the system of mulching.

MR. LICK'S ORCHARD, NEAR SANTA CLARA.

Most of this orchard is young, but throughout its whole extent evinces the good taste and indefatigable energy of its enterprising owner. Much labor has been expended in leveling the grounds, in filling up low places, and in introducing water and conveying it into all portions of the orchard. The grounds are clean, well cultivated; the trees trimmed neatly and judiciously, and the varieties appear to have been selected with judgment and with a view to permanent success.

This place not being strictly within the limits assigned to this committee, they have not felt it their duty to enter more explicitly into its description.

There are many articles of easy cultivation, well calculated to afford a rich pecuniary return, to which our farmers have as yet paid but little attention. Content to pursue the slow and familiar course which in their early settlement here they first adopted, and which they have been accustomed to regard as the great and essential object of farm labor, they have but seldom turned aside to try new and irregular enterprises. Hence many times, the complaints we hear of the unprofitableness of farming, of this and that branch of agriculture being overdone, of the wheat and the barley crop being no longer remunerative, and of the uncertainty, as the necessary consequence of this, of the business in which he is engaged. Hence the annoyances, the failures, and, too often, the crushing embarrassment in which he is involved.

Among the available resources left him to which he can profitably di-

rect his attention, that of cultivating the hop should not be lost sight of. Although not strictly coming within the purview of this committee, it may not be out of place to add a few suggestions touching what we believe is to become a highly remunerative branch of industry in this State. No climate in the world is better adapted to the cultivation of this important article of consumption than ours. In many of the Eastern States this branch of agriculture is regarded as one of the most successful to which their labor can be applied. How much more profitable would it be here, where from the peculiarity of our summer climate and the absence of rain at that season, the crop would be exempt from the destructive influences which frequently injure it elsewhere? We cannot do better than to annex a few remarks on this subject originally intended for this report but subsequently published in one of the San Francisco papers by the senior member of this committee:

"The greater part of the hops raised in New York is consumed there by the breweries, which manufacture more than a million barrels of malt liquors annually. But it is the export demand which regulates the price. In England more hops are used than in any other country. The crop there is quite uncertain. There is a species of rust, or red fungus, which attacks it, besides other diseases incident to excessive humidity, and between the gathering and the drying the rains catch it and rob it of its strength. So uncertain is the crop there, that the home duty in each district is regulated according to the closest estimates of experienced Government Viewers; and hundreds of thousands of guineas are put up at hazard by sportsmen on the anticipated rates of excise.

It is this uncertainty in England that makes the fortunes of hop growers in the States.

There is a delicacy about the hop that makes sea transport objectionable. The transit voyage from New York to San Francisco, across the Isthmus of Panama, destroys fully thirty per cent. of the value of hops; and it operates practically as a tariff (cost of freight, etc. included) of fifty per cent. in favor of the hop farmer in California.

It is surely not necessary to say another word in favor of hops as a safe crop to raise in California.

So we will proceed to give instructions for planting it:

Always prefer, for a fine quality of the hop, such as is needed for fine ales, ground elevated and sloping.

The crop loves lime and potash, and even magnesia and soda in moderate quantities.

It prefers dry soil, deeply ploughed and well pulverized, sandy loam especially.

Its hardest trials in the States are the hot nights of summer.

In this climate early planting strikes us as the safest rule. This is certainly true regarding fruit trees. The root-slips should be set six feet apart, to admit of cultivation, which will give eight hundred and eighty-eight hills to the acre. Two poles to the hill are used in the States, and two or three vines allowed to each pole. Here we can cheapen the cost of poles by saving them from refuse mill stuff.

Hop-cuttings, as sold in the market, are small sections of the roots, about a finger's length, having three eyes, and three of these are usually planted in a hill, by laying them in a shallow groove and covering with earth. The first year they need no poles. Once planted, a hop field endures for an indefinite number of years, yielding every year a large crop of root-suckers or runners, which must be cut away. From this it will be seen that the first cost of roots for a hop-vinery, is of little importance.

In the States it is found profitable to renew the plantation every twelve or fifteen years, because the plant seems to lose some of its vigor. This may not apply to California, where our climate is so different, and the hops here, so far as we have proved it, is so much more vigorous and high flavored.

The hop has its parasites, like everything else. These are, a grub at the root, a fly on the vine, and mildew, rust, and blight. The three last mentioned, which are always the worst in England, and in seasons also in the States, in California hops will probably be little troubled with.

It is, perhaps, in curing, that hops are most injured. This is always done by artificial heat in kilns. About three or four hundred pounds are cured in twelve hours; and from the nature of the process, confined as the deep layers are in restricted space, the curing is never uniform. The bottom of the pile, if represented by ten in degree of dryness, will at the top be five, and intermediately in proportion. So crisp do the lower layers become, that even when turning is practised, the whole has to be exposed to the atmosphere some days before baling, to absorb moisture enough to prevent crumbling when packed.

The hop is most delicate and sensitive. Its aroma is easily lost, and its value impaired. The kiln-drying process, will strike you as destructive of the fine natural flavor of the hop.

The idea of curing hops in the open air, as women so perfectly do their herbs, has not occurred to persons whose climate is subject to rain-fall in curing time. Why cannot hops be cured in the dry air of California? We know no reason why not. And we are sure that if they can be so cured, California hops will be the hops of commerce, driving all others away. We are equally confident that the ales made from such hops, fresh in the country of their growth, will take preference in the markets of the world.

Let our farmers be encouraged, therefore, to plant hops; every one may cheaply try an acre, and those well situated may plant more extensively. Whoever follows this counsel will be rewarded by a success unequalled by any other production."

The farmer of California has a path to carve out to suit the climate, and the soil, and other conditions which surround him. His cannot be altogether the beaten track which, in other States and under entirely different circumstances, his forefathers trod. He must study; he must observe the geological and meteorological features with which he has to contend, and seek to make them subservient to his advantage. Success waits on enterprise, while failure must inevitably follow his efforts who, closing his eyes to the light which modern industry and experience are disclosing, gropes blindly on in the rude and uncertain paths of the past. We need time—time to develop all our resources and to test what we think we have already learned. The whole past, with its rich experiences and sage teachings, is at our command, and the bright future waits to open its portals with still richer fruits and more glorious rewards to the earnest appeals of energy.

But perfection cannot be attained at once. The agriculture of California is still in its youth; yet, as we acquaint ourselves with the nature of the materials on which we have to work, with the influences which silently and forever control our operations, as we master the obstacles of the present, it will speedily rise to the full maturity and beautiful proportions of manhood.

OF P. A. McRAE AND L. H. BASCOM.

NOTES ON OREGON.

This committee was appointed to visit Oregon.

The great valley of the Columbia and its tributaries, present many striking features, in contrast to California. West of the Cascade Mountains, to the sea-coast, and from the southern part of Oregon to British Columbia, there are copious rains in summer. The mountains, to their summits, are covered with dense forests, mostly of pine and fir. The valleys in their native state, are luxuriant with grasses and clover. Timber and water are everywhere abundant. Gooseberries, currants, and other wild fruits, are gathered in large quantities. The Willamette River discharges itself into the Columbia, at right angles from the south, and waters the finest valley upon the Pacific Coast; being in extent about one hundred and fifty miles long, and about fifty miles wide, and containing about thirty thousand inhabitants, which is about two-thirds of the population of the State. The entire valley is dotted with small farms, of from one hundred and sixty, to six hundred and forty acres each. The margins of the river are dotted on both sides with towns and villages. Salem, the capital of Oregon, is situated in this valley, a little north of its center, is beautifully situated, and gives evidences of prosperity. Its citizens have recently erected a well regulated woolen factory, at a cost of about seventy thousand dollars, which promises to pay good dividends to the stockholders. Apples, which are grown in great perfection in all parts of this valley, constitute almost the entire exports of Oregon. Recently apple-mills have been erected in some localities, to convert the surplus fruit, not exported, into cider. The Oregon orchards are exceedingly profitable, and are the pride of that new and thriving State.

The rapid development of agricultural and horticultural interests in the Willamette Valley has rendered it necessary that stock-grazers should seek grazing higher up on the Columbia, from the Dalles as far east as Fort Walla-Walla—a section of country singularly rich in pastoral resources—the whole extent of hills and dales being covered with that most nutritious forage, bunch-grass, upon which cattle become as fat and heavy as if stall-fed. About fifteen thousand head of cattle and a large number of sheep have been driven from the Willamette to the Walla-Walla country, during the last summer, by practical stock growers, who constitute a nucleus of what will probably become one of the most extensive pastoral districts in North America. The distance from the Dalles to the western slope of the main rocky mountain range is about five hundred miles. Here there is but little timber, and the climate is dry, like that of California. Although being entirely east of the great Cascade range, the clouds of the coast are kept back. There are scattered over this immense extent of country small sheltered valleys, suitable for cultivation, and in sufficient quantities to supply a stock-growing population for many years. This region of country will supply Puget Sound and British Columbia with beef, and will doubtless drive to California soon. In the Umpqua Valley there is also a small settlement of enterprising and prosperous families. With these exceptions, Oregon is still a waste—without population, except hunters.

OF O. C. WHEELER AND J. H. NEVETT.

This committee was appointed to examine and report upon the mechanical and manufacturing institutions of San Francisco, and also to endeavor to interest the several proprietors in the annual fair.

Your committee visited San Francisco on the fifth of July, as per instructions, intending to accomplish the work assigned us in a few days; but, after working hard and almost incessantly for twelve days, we returned, leaving much undone, which it would have been very desirable to do, had not other duties absolutely demanded our time.

During our stay we visited and examined, with more or less care, one hundred and seventy-five establishments, gathering such statistics and information as impressed our minds with the magnitude of our manufacturing interests far beyond expectation.

From notes taken on the spot and statistics furnished by proprietors (who were in all cases very courteous), we make the following summary report of the more prominent establishments visited:

PARISH & CO.

Corner of Mission and Fremont streets, are manufacturing tubs, buckets, pails, etc. from redwood, cedar, and mahogany, in a style not inferior to the best imported articles, and to an extent quite beyond any information yet made public. Although they use various woods and make many articles with a very high finish, yet the most of their work is of Puget Sound cedar, and of that plain, substantial character which must always form the basis of the market in any department.

D. NORCROSS,

At one hundred and forty-four Sacramento Street, manufactures regalia and fancy trimmings for military and official clothing, embroidered with gold and silver lace in all their varieties. He also manufactures every variety of gimps, fringes, cords, tassels, etc. etc. to an extent truly astonishing. His showcases indicate a large importing business of the richest goods in his line, while the truth is, the whole assortment is manufactured in his upper rooms over the store. We were shown the entire process of manufacturing some of the most interesting and complex varieties of his goods. Such enterprise merits a rich reward.

GORDON, BROOKS, & CO.

Corner of Front and Washington streets, are largely engaged in the manufacture of stove, tin, and sheet iron, ware.

STANFORD BROTHERS,

Forty-eight Front Street, are extensively engaged in the manufacture and preparation of the various oils, fluids, camphene, etc. etc. used for the purposes of illumination. They take the oils in their crude state as they are brought in on board ship, and pass them through the most approved processes, by which are produced the different degrees of fineness and purity, called for in the market. Some of their samples of oils, in all stages, and of the sperm in lumps, cakes, etc. etc. now on exhibition at the society's museum, are matters of no inconsiderable interest.

JACOB SCHREIBER,

Jackson Street, imports the raw material known in the Sandwich Islands as "Pulu," and manufactures it into a great variety of beds, mattresses, pillows, cushions, etc.

J. A. COLLINS & CO.

Sansome Street, have an immense establishment for the manufacture of all kinds of beds, bedding, mattresses, etc. and are establishing this as a separate branch of business, upon a firm, and we trust profitable, basis.

KOHLEK, FROEHLING & BAUK,

On the corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, are largely engaged in the manufacture of native California wines. They rent the entire basement of Montgomery Block, one hundred and thirty seven and a half feet square, which is now divided into ten large cellars, in which the various classes of wine are passing from stage to stage in their progress toward perfection.

These gentlemen have a large vineyard at Los Angeles, [See Transactions for 1853, p. 287.] which, with the grapes and grape juice which they buy from several other extensive vineyards, both there and in Sonoma and other counties in the northern part of the State, enables them to make from one hundred and twenty thousand to one hundred and seventy-five thousand gallons of wine per annum. They now have in these cellars one hundred and twenty thousand gallons, and have sufficient preparations for one hundred and forty thousand gallons more of wine and fifty thousand gallons of brandy, from the vintage of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

They have had large practical experience in this business before coming to this country, and hence their advantages over novices is very great.

They profess no adulterations of any sort, and yet they guarantee all their wines to possess a certain uniform standard. This is effected by introducing a portion of "heavy" wines into casks that are too "light" and *vice versa*, until the desired standard is attained.

With the great care, cleanliness, and neatness, of everything about this establishment no one, even the most fastidious, could fail to be pleased.

H. CASEBOLT & CO.

Number one hundred and fifty-seven California Street, have a very extensive establishment for the manufacture of every variety and class of wagon, buggy, carriage, and dray.

Taking into account the extent of buildings, the number of hands employed, and amount of work done, this house will compare favorably with many in the East far wider known to fame.

NAHL BROS.—ARTISTS,

Have chosen a location at seventy-nine Broadway, so far out of the way that they will have few, if any calls, except on business, and yet in so elevated and open a situation as to afford a landscape view seldom equaled in every way calculated to give constant vigor to genius.

Their works, both for design and execution, whether in drawing, painting, or lithography, stand second to none in the State.

THOMAS OGG SHAW,

At thirty-three Sacramento Street, has by far the most extensive works for the manufacture of agricultural implements, on the Pacific Coast.

He employs from fifty to seventy-five men, and makes every part of the work for all kinds of agricultural implements, in his own shops. His foundaries, forges, planing machines, huge presses for shaping mold-boards for all kinds of plows and other machinery, has been brought to their present advanced state of perfection by persevering energy through a series of years, and at an outlay of capital amounting to over sixty thousand dollars. From his presses he is able to turn out three hundred mold-boards per day, and from others, a still greater number of shovels, and other lighter implements. He makes it a special point to keep on hand duplicate sections of every part of every machine or implement which he manufactures, so that upon the breaking or wearing out of any section or portion, the same can be replaced at once, thus saving the time to have it made, or the purchase of an entirely new implement.

Every part of the work which can be, is done by machinery, all of which is propelled by a pair of five horse-power engines. Every piece of work is made after a pattern, which is carefully preserved for future use. The pattern room is now an object of great interest, and is continually increasing. For a more full account of his articles, see report of Committee on Agricultural Implements, page —.

BAKER & CUTTING,

Have a large building and yard, at twenty Sacramento Street, devoted to the manufacture of pickles, catsup, vinegar, etc. They plant thirty acres of ground to cucumbers, and put up ten thousand dollars worth of pickles per annum. They also produce, from dried apples, a very pleasant and innocent beverage, called "Champagne Cider," the process being a secret. They employ an average of twenty men, do all their own cooperage, and produce ten thousand gallons per annum of tomato catsup, and five hundred gallons per day of Champagne Cider.

They have also established, within a convenient distance, *The first Glass Factory on the Pacific*—From which they hope to supply their own establishment with the very expensive article of bottles, as well as also some of their neighbors. The first bottles blown at their works have been presented to this society, and may now be seen at its museum.

ERZGRABER & GOETZEN,

Corner of Sacramento and Davis streets, have an establishment very similar to Baker & Cutting's, excepting the glass factory.

C. W. & G. W. ARMES,

Corner Sacramento and Drumm streets, manufacture about one hundred and twenty thousand brooms per annum, for which they find ready sale, at three and a half to six dollars per dozen. They make their own handles, and complete the entire article in their own shop.

This, with other similar establishments, will soon completely stop the importation of brooms—indeed, it is already nearly done.

THE CORDAGE MANUFACTORY,

Under the direction of Tubbs & Co. and located near the San Bruno

Road, some three and a half miles from the town, is an establishment of great interest. The investment in building and machinery, is about fifty thousand dollars. The machinery is in a great measure of California invention, (*i. e.* California improvements upon former patents,) and is very complete, though very simple.

There are fifty-four separate machines, each so perfect that it takes the material when carded and drawn into batts, spins the yarn, makes the strands, and then lays and twists the rope and winds it into coils, with so little manual aid that a single man is sufficient to attend regularly to thirteen of them. These machines average about one hundred and ten pounds per day each, making a daily aggregate of nearly six thousand pounds of rope, ready for the market. They manufacture all sizes, from a very small line to cables twelve and a half inches in circumference, the largest size in lengths of seven hundred feet each.

They import their own material (Manilla grass,) direct, at a cost of six to seven cents per pound. Their force is about thirty-five men, and a steam engine of sixty horse-power.

Being favored with a note of introduction from the proprietors, to Mr. Augustus L. Peach, the Foreman, we were shown every possible attention, and had every facility for acquiring information.

THE SAN FRANCISCO CHEMICAL WORKS

Are located in the vicinity of the Mission Dolores, and are on a scale of magnificence truly surprising.

The buildings are very extensive, and sufficiently permanent. Their principal manufactures are muriatic, nitric, and sulphuric, acids. They have one leaden tank sixty feet long, twenty-two wide, and fourteen high. They use retorts and pots from the Sacramento Pottery, having found them superior to the imported article.

Their daily consumption of raw material is equal to an average of eight hundred pounds of brimstone, and seventy-five pounds of nitrate of soda. They employ an average of about fourteen men, and find market for more than one hundred thousand dollars' worth of acids per annum.

THE PIONEER PAPER MILL

Of Taylor and Jones affords employment, at good pay, for over one hundred persons. Every manner of old wool, rag, fragments, etc. are collected by the rag-pickers, and taken to the general depot, which is already a museum of itself. The proprietors assured us that they did at times pay as high as five hundred dollars per day for the old rags, traps, etc. which were brought in by the rag-pickers. The woollen rags are shipped to New York, where they are re-wrought into felt, carpeting, etc. The mill is now making about twelve hundred pounds of paper daily, and they are nearly ready to enlarge so as to make two thousand pounds.

THE VULCAN IRON WORKS

Are situated on First Street, have an invested capital, in machinery, etc. of over one hundred and ten thousand dollars, and work constantly a force of men ranging from sixty-six to ninety. The motive power is a sixty-horse oscillating engine, the first built in California. They make all kinds and sizes of iron machinery, and were then (July twelve) filling a large order from Mexico for machinery for sugar manufacture. They have a lathe capable of turning iron machinery nine feet in diameter. Their annual sales amount to more than half a million of dollars.

PACIFIC MACHINE SHOP.

This establishment, Messrs. Goddard, Hanscom & Rankin, proprietors, would not appear to disadvantage in the midst of the best machine shops of the older States. Their pattern-room alone contains more than fifty thousand dollars worth of patterns. Their force ranges from sixty to ninety men. The molding floor is among the best we have ever seen, and their furnace is capable of melting thirteen thousand pounds at a blast. Original investment, not very far from one hundred thousand dollars.

UNION IRON WORKS,

Peter Donahue, proprietor, were started in one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, with a simple forge and less than one hundred dollars of tools, and now has machinery, etc. which have cost over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and is worked by a force of one hundred and twenty men and several engines. One of their lathes is capable of turning machinery twenty-two feet in diameter.

Mr. Donahue has the contract for furnishing all the machinery for the new United States steamer Saginaw, now being built here in California. It is to have two oscillating steam engines of one hundred and twenty-five horse power each. The whole contract amounts to about seventy-five thousand dollars.

SAINSEVAIN BROTHERS

Have an immense wine establishment, which is so well known as to need no description. They put up about one hundred dozen bottles a day, and keep on hand a stock ranging from twenty-five thousand to seventy-five thousand gallons, from which they furnish a great variety of wines of superior quality.

But little is now wanting to complete the triumph of California wine manufacture over any other portion of the world.

OF O. C. WHEELER, D. J. STAPLES, AND E. B. HARRIS.

This committee was appointed to examine the grain farm of E. H. Comstock, the corn crop of T. B. Parker, and the flouring mill of B. F. Langford.

The committee arrived at the house of Mr. Comstock, nine miles north-east from Stockton, on the ninth of November, and, after a thorough examination of all the departments of the premises, were satisfied that the following statistics, furnished by the proprietor, are entirely correct:

The farm consists of two thousand five hundred acres, all inclosed with good and substantial fence, divided into nine fields; two thousand two hundred acres are under plow and three hundred pasture and timber; cut the present year one thousand five hundred acres of wheat, which yielded twenty-two thousand bushels. It is due to this item to say that by overseeding two hundred acres, the whole run to straw—no grain being saved—and four hundred acres were volunteer, and averaged only ten bushels per acre, thus leaving the nine hundred acres with an average yield of twenty bushels per acre.

Improvements.—Three dwelling-houses, one brick store-house, thirty-two by fifty-three feet, two stories high—a very substantial building—a black-

smith shop and wagon shop, with two fires and turning lathe, stable for fifty horses, and other outbuildings necessary for such a place, with brick fire-proof office, twelve by eighteen feet, wells, pumps, windmills, etc. for all purposes; add to which there is now in process of erection and soon to be completed, a brick barn, thirty-two feet wide by one hundred and fifty-two long in the clear, and twenty-two feet high, and brick stable, eighteen by one hundred and fifty-two feet. Brick all made on the place.

There are on the place twenty miles of fence, four of which (inclosing the pig-pen) is *hog-proof*. The farm being on the south bank of the Calaveras River, is protected against its overflows by one mile of good embankment or levee. The highway through the farm is well fenced on both sides two miles.

Farm Furniture.—Three gang-plows of three each; three cultivators, with rollers attached; one seed sower, fifteen feet wide; eight harrows; twelve single plows; two threshing machines; five reapers; two mowers, with scythes, rakes, pitch-forks, grain-forks, horse-rakes, iron bars, ox yokes, chains, etc. in abundance; eight wagons; one large ox team, of nine yoke of cattle; one twelve-mule team, with harness, etc. complete, with which to haul off grain and do other heavy freighting; one eight-horse team, with harness, etc. complete, and freight-wagons to match; also a team of horses to drive about the place; six good horse-teams for common farm work.

There are two brick machines, with which there have been made the present season five hundred and fifty thousand brick, fifty thousand of which are pressed, and all very superior.

General average of men forty-five, at wages from twenty-five to thirty dollars per month each.

This farm is situated on the intervale land on the south of the Calaveras, is nearly level, with an abundance of oak timber for fuel and fencing, as long as it shall be carefully husbanded. The soil is a dark loam, inclined to be clayey, and remarkably uniform, both in quality and depth—there being no perceptible change to a depth of fourteen feet. The proprietor stated to the committee a fact as important as it is interesting. He last year took a piece of ground, which had been cropped for several successive years, and placed it under the regime of the summer-fallow, beginning, however, with subsoiling to the depth of eighteen inches. The result was, that the wheat grew as if upon a compost heap, a perfectly monstrous growth of straw, but not one kernel of grain. Weaker and lighter soils, he thinks, may bear the subsoil process, but his will not yet endure it.

He has the present year adopted a new system with his straw. Hitherto it has generally, all through this region, been burned; but Mr. H. has put his in stacks about twenty feet wide by sixty or seventy long, and fourteen or sixteen high, making a very pretty appearance. A day or two before the committee were there he was offered one thousand dollars for what there was on the place.

He has very little stock beside his work animals, but devotes his entire energies to grain raising, in which he succeeds most admirably.

Few awards are ever made by an Agricultural society, more clearly and certainly just, than the society's award of the first premium of two hundred dollars to Mr. Comstock.

It was rather late in the season to see the corn crop of Mr. T. B. Parker to advantage, yet enough was visible to show that there had been an enormous growth. This farm is about four miles above Staples', on the south side of the Mokelumne River, and is luxuriant in its rewards of the

toil of the cultivator. The statement of the mode and manner of culture, together with the yield, is promised and may be found in another place.

Two miles further up is the fine flouring mill called Catawba Mills, built and managed by B. F. Langford, a noble specimen of inventive genius and persevering energy. The building was erected in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, of light free sandstone, found in great abundance within a few rods. It is twenty-two by fifty feet, three stories high, adjoining which is a store-house thirty-five by sixty feet, two stories high. The walls of the first story are three feet thick; those above, two.

The mill is driven by a twenty-horse steam power, carrying one run of forty-two-inch French Buhr stones, making fifty barrels of flour per day. The engine and nearly all the machinery was built by Mr. L. himself. A smut machine, of his own invention and construction, is doing more thorough work in cleaning wheat from all foul material than we have before seen. The original outlay for the entire works was about twelve thousand dollars. It is, considering the limit of its capacity, a very superior mill.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SCHEDULE OF PREMIUMS
OFFERED
BY THE CALIFORNIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
FOR ITS SIXTH ANNUAL FAIR, HELD AT SACRAMENTO, SEPTEMBER THIRTEENTH TO TWENTY-THIRD, TOGETHER WITH RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE SAME.

Abbreviations.—Pl., plate; S. C., silver cup; C. K., cake knife; S. B. K., silver butter knife; L. S. M., large silver medal; M. S. M., medium silver medal; S. S. M., small silver medal; G. M., gold medal; Dip., diploma.

CLASS I.—CATTLE.
No. 1.—SHORT HORNS.

Description of Entries.	PREMIUMS.	
	First.	Second.
<i>Bulls—</i>		
Best bull, three years old and upward	\$50	\$25
Best bull, two years old	30	15
Best bull, one year old	20	10
Best bull calf	10	5
<i>Cows—</i>		
Best cow, three years old and upward	30	15
Best cow, two years old	20	10
Best heifer, one year old	10	5
Best heifer calf	5	3

SCHEDULE OF PREMIUMS. 115
No. 2.—DEVONS.
Same premiums as No. 1.
No. 3.—HEREFORDS.
Same premiums as Nos. 1 and 2.
No. 4.—AYRESHIRE.
Same premiums as Nos. 1, 2, and 3.
No. 5.—ALDERNEYS.
Same premiums as Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4.
[Exhibitors of animals in Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, must furnish satisfactory evidence of age and pedigree. The Judges will exclude *over fat* animals, should such be exhibited, the object of the society being to encourage animals suited to breeding purposes.]
No. 6.—GRADED CATTLE (CROSS BREEDS.)

Description of Entries.	First.	Second.
<i>Bulls—</i>		
Best bull, three years old and upward	\$40	\$20
Best bull, two years old	30	15
Best bull, one year old	10	5
Best bull calf	8	4
<i>Cows—</i>		
Best cow, three years old and upward	30	15
Best cow, two years old	20	10
Best heifer, one year old	10	5
Best heifer calf	5	3
Best milch cow	40	20

The cow, during the experiment and the fifteen days next preceding the same, to be kept on grass only. Time of experiment from first to tenth of August, and from first to tenth of September.
Statement to be made in writing containing:
First—The age and breed of the cow, and the time of dropping her last calf.
Second—The quantity of milk, in weight, and also of the butter, during each period of ten days.
Third—The butter made to be exhibited with the cow, at the fair, and the statement to be verified by the affidavit of the competitor and one other person conversant with the facts.

No. 7.—WORKING OXEN.

Description of Entries.	First.	Second.
Best pair, four years old and upward	\$30	\$15
Best pair, three years old.....	20	10
Best steer, two years old.....	15	10
Best steer, one year old	10	5
Best pair, one two, or three years old, trained by boy under sixteen years old.....	25	15

No. 8.—FAT CATTLE.

Competitors in this department must file with the Secretary affidavits stating the ages of their animals, time, manner, kind, quantity, and cost of feeding, and all expenses connected with the fattening.

Best fat ox, five years old or upward	\$30	\$15
Best fat ox, four years old or upward	20	10
Best fat steer, three years old	15	8
Best fat steer, two years old ..	10	5
Best fat heifer, three years old, spayed or not.....	15	8
Best fat heifer, two years old, spayed or not.....	10	5

No. 9. SWEEPSTAKES.

Best bull.....	\$40	\$20
Best cow.....	30	15
Best dairy establishment and stock.....	50	25

CLASS II.—HORSES.

No. 10.—HORSES OF ALL WORK.

[The "horse of all work" should be between fifteen and sixteen hands; quick, lively ears; broad between the eyes; round barrel; short loins; well up in the shoulder; deep chested; square quarters; flat legs, short between knee and pastern, and hock and pastern; hind legs well under him; speed equal to eight miles an hour on the road, and at least three miles at the plow; with sufficient blood to insure spirit and endurance. And no horse in this or any other class shall be allowed to compete for a premium unless he be sound.]

Description of Entries.	First.	Second.
Best stallion, four years old and upward.....	\$75	\$50
Best brood-mare, (and colt,) four years old and upward..	50	25
Best brood-mare, three years old	40	20
Best stallion, three years old.....	50	25

No. 11.—DRAFT HORSES.

Best stallion, four years old and upward.....	\$75	\$50
Best mare, four years old and upward.....	50	25
Best mare, three years old.....	40	20
Best stallion, three years old.....	50	25

No. 12.—THOROUGHBRED.

Best stallion, four years old and upward.....	\$75	\$50
Best mare, four years old and upward.....	50	25
Best stallion, three years old.....	50	25
Best stallion, two years old.....	40	20
Best mare, three years old.....	40	20
Best mare, two years old	30	15

In the department of *thoroughbred* animals, whether cattle or horses, none will be permitted to compete but such as furnish a *complete* pedigree, tracing the entire line of descent from the English parent on the side of both sire and dam.

No. 13.—GRADED.

Same premiums as No. 10.

No. 14.—ROADSTERS.

Best stallion, four years old and upward.....	\$75	\$50
Best stallion, three years old.....	50	25
Best mare, four years old	50	25
Best mare, three years old	40	20

No. 15.—COLTS, (WITHOUT REFERENCE TO BLOOD.)

Best stallion, two years old	\$40	\$20
Best stallion, one year old	30	15
Best mare, two years old	30	15
Best mare, one year old	20	10

No. 16.—MATCHED CARRIAGE HORSES, SIXTEEN HANDS OR OVER.

Description of Entries.	First.	Second.
Best span trotters.....	L. S. M.	M. S. M.
Best span pacers.....	L. S. M.	M. S. M.

No. 17.—MATCHED CARRIAGE HORSES, UNDER SIXTEEN HANDS.

Best span trotters	L. S. M.	M. S. M.
Best span pacers.....	L. S. M.	M. S. M.

No. 18.—MATCHED ROADSTES, WITH REFERENCE TO SPEED.

Best span trotters	S. C. \$50	S. C. \$25
Best span pacers	S. C. 50	S. C. 25

No. 19.—SPEED.

Best pacing horse, mare, or gelding.....	S. C. \$40	S. C. \$20
Best trotting horse, mare, or gelding.....	S. C. 40	S. C. 20

No. 20.—SPEED AND BOTTOM.

Best running horse, mare, or gelding, four miles.....	S. C. \$50	S. C. \$25
Best running horse, mare, or gelding, three miles.....	S. C. 40	S. C. 20
Best running horse, mare, or gelding, two miles.....	S. C. 30	S. C. 15
Best running horse, mare, or gelding, one mile.....	S. C. 20	S. C. 10

In Nos. 18, 19, and 20, each entry will be charged a fee of ten dollars.

Best lot of mares and colts owned by one man, on one place, exhibited at the fair, not less than five	\$50	\$25
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No. 21.—JACKS AND MULES.

Description of Entries.	First.	Second.
Best imported Jack	\$25	\$15
Best California bred Jack.....	25	15
Best Jennet	15	10
Best California bred Jennet.....	15	10
Best pair mules, imported.....	25	15
Best pair of mules, California bred.....	25	15
Best single mule.....	20	10
The exhibitor who, in the first and second classes, shall receive the greatest number of first premiums, shall receive an honorary gratuity of the society's largest sized silver medal.....		
	L. S. M.	

CLASS III.—SHEEP, SWINE, AND POULTRY.

No. 22.—SAXONS.

Description of Entries.	First.	Second.
Best buck, two years and upward.....	\$20	\$15
Best buck, one year.....	15	10
Best ewe and lamb.....	15	10
Best three lambs.....	10	5
Best sample of wool, not less than five pounds.....	5	3

No. 23.—SPANISH MERINOS.

Same premiums as No. 22.

No. 24.—SILECIAN MERINOS.

Same premiums as Nos. 22 and 23.

No. 25.—FRENCH MERINOS.

Same premiums as Nos. 22, 23, and 24.

No. 26.—SOUTHDOWNS.

Same premiums as Nos. 22, 23, 24, and 25.

A sample of each fleece prepared for exhibition in the above five divisions to be deposited in the society's cabinet.

No. 27.—FAT SHEEP.

Description of Entries.	First.	Second.
Best pair of wethers	\$10	5
Best pair of ewes	10	5
Best pair of lambs.....	5	3

No. 28.—SHEPHERD'S DOG.

Best Shepherd's dog	\$15	\$10
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No. 29.—SWINE, (LARGE.)

Weighing over three hundred and fifty pounds when mature and fattened.

Best boar, two years old and upward	\$25	\$15
Best sow, two years old and upward	15	10
Best boar, one year old.....	15	10
Best sow, one year old.....	10	5
Best boar, six months and not one year old	10	5
Best sow, six months and not one year old	5	3
Best lot of not less than six pigs, under six months.....	10	5

No. 30.—SWINE, (SMALL.)

Weighing less than three hundred and fifty pounds when mature and fattened.

Same premiums as No. 29.

No. 31.—POULTRY.

<i>Dunghill Fowls—</i>		
Best lot of white dorkings, one cock and two hens.....	\$5	\$3
Best lot of gray or speckled dorkings, one cock and two hens.....	5	3
Best lot of black Spanish, one cock and two hens.....	5	3
Best lot of white Polands, one cock and two hens.....	5	3
Best lot of black Polands, one cock and two hens.....	5	3
Best lot of golden Polands, one cock and two hens.....	5	3
Best lot of silver Polands, one cock and two hens	5	3
Best lot of Sumatra pheasant, game, one cock and two hens.....	5	3
Best lot of red or buff Shanghae, one cock and two hens	5	3
Best lot of white Shanghae, one cock and two hens....	5	3
Best lot of bantams, gold lace, one cock and two hens.	5	3

Description of Entries.	First.	Second.
Best lot of bantams, silver lace, one cock and two hens	\$5	\$3
Best lot of Bolton grays, one cock and two hens.....	5	3
Best lot of Brahma Pootra, one cock and two hens....	5	3
Best lot of Cochín China, one cock and two hens.....	5	3
Best lot of any other foreign variety, one cock and two hens	5	3
Best lot of native, not less than six.....	5	3
<i>Turkeys—</i>		
Best lot, one cock and two hens	10	5
<i>Ducks—</i>		
Best lot, one drake two hens, Muscovy	5	3
Best lot, one drake two hens, Aylesbury.....	5	3
Best lot, one drake two hens, black Cayuga.....	5	3
Best lot, one drake two hens, top-knots.....	5	3
Best lot, one drake two hens, common	5	3
<i>Geese—</i>		
Best pair, common	5	3
Best pair, Bremen	10	5
Best pair, white China.....	10	5
Best pair, brown China.....	10	5
Best pair, African	10	5
Best pair, wild, white	10	5
Best pair, wild, gray	10	5
<i>Swans—</i>		
Best pair, white	20	10
<i>Guinea Fowls or Police Fowls—</i>		
Best lot	10	5
<i>Pea Fowls—</i>		
Best lot.....	10	5
<i>Pigeons—</i>		
Best and greatest variety	10	5
Best exhibit of poultry, not less than twenty-five by one owner.....	25	15

No. 32.—RABBITS.

Best pair, common white	\$10	\$5
Best pair, lop-eared	10	5
Best pair, hares, long eared	10	5

CLASS IV.—PLOWING IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

The plowing match will take place at a time and place hereafter to be named, under the direction of the Judges; provided *not less than five entries* are made with the Secretary, on or before Saturday, September tenth.

No. 33.—PLOWING MATCH.

Description of Entries.	First.	Second.
Plowing with oxen.....	\$25	\$15
Plowing with horses.....	25	15
Plowing with mules.....	25	15
Boys under eighteen years of age, (with the same team,) provided not less than three entries are made with the Secretary, on or before Tuesday, September thirteenth	S.	C. S. M.

The name of the plowman, the class of team, and kind of plow, must be given with the entry; and the following rules will govern the match:
First—Quantity of ground for each team, one-fourth of an acre.
Second—Horse and mule teams will be allowed two hours, oxen two and a half, in which to do the work.
Third—The teams to start at one time, and each plowman to do his work without a driver or other assistant.
Fourth—No premium will be awarded where the work is not done in schedule time.
Fifth—Each plowman to strike his land, as assigned, and plow entirely independent of the adjoining land.
Sixth—No person except the Judges and the plowmen will be permitted to be upon the ground plowed, or to be plowed, from the time of commencing the work till the Judges leave the ground.

No. 34.—SPADING MATCH.

Ground, ten feet wide by twenty long. Work, ten inches deep. Time, one hour.

Best work by a man	S.	C. S.	M.
Best work by a boy under eighteen years old; time for boy, one hour and twenty minutes.....	S.	C. S.	M.

No. 35.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Exhibitors of implements and machinery will be required to label the implement or machine with the name of exhibitor, name of machine, its use, and price at which sold.
In arranging implements and machinery for exhibition, those of the same class will be arranged together, as far as practicable, and exhibitors are desired to give as early notice as possible of the articles to be exhibited, to enable the Superintendents to carry out the above arrangement.
Implements and machinery in competition for premiums are expected to be of the construction and finish as prepared for market, and the Judges are instructed not to award premiums in the regular competition of the different classes where this requirement is not complied with.

Description of Entries.	First.	Second.
Threshing machine	\$50	\$25
Reaping machine	50	25
Mowing machine.....	50	25
Plow	10	5
Gang plow	25	15
Grain sower.....	25	15
Cultivator.....	10	5
Harrow	10	5
Horse rake.....	5	3
Fan mill	10	5
Churn	10	5
Cheese press	10	5
Hay press.....	10	5
Bee hive	10	5
Baskets, exhibit	10	5
Wheelbarrow.....	10	5
Garden tools, set.....	20	10
Ox yoke	6	3
One-horse wagon	25	15
Two-horse wagon.....	30	15
Heavy freight wagon.....	40	20
One-horse carriage.....	30	15
Two-horse carriage	50	25
Dray.....	20	10
Team harness	20	10
Carriage harness.....	30	15
Saddle.....	15	10
Ladies' saddle	20	10
Wind mill, revolving	10	5
<i>Best exhibit of Agricultural and Farm Implements, as follows:</i>		
Best and most numerous collection of agricultural and gardening tools and implements, manufactured in the State of California, by or under the supervision of the exhibitor, materials, workmanship, utility, durability, and prices, to be considered in both cases.....	50	25

In the last cases a catalogue of the implements (which must be those for agricultural and gardening purposes only) and the price of each must be given, and certificates as to the manufacture to be delivered at the time of entry.
P. S.—Persons presenting agricultural implements or articles of mechanical ingenuity and utility, are requested to furnish the Secretary with a particular description of the articles, the price, and place where they can be had—as it is intended to publish a descriptive list of the articles exhibited at the show, for the benefit of manufacturers and purchasers.

No. 36.—FARMS, ORCHARDS, VINEYARDS, GARDENS, AND NURSERIES.

Description of Entries.	First.	Second.	Third.
Best improved and furnished grain farm, over one thousand acres	\$200	\$100	\$50
Best improved and furnished grain farm, over one hundred acres.....	100	50	30
Best improved and furnished grain farm, under one hundred acres.....	50	30	20
Best improved, cultivated, and furnished, stock farm, over one thousand acres	200	100	50
Best improved, cultivated, and furnished, stock farm, under one thousand acres.....	100	50	30
Common farm, over five hundred acres.....	100	50	25
Common farm, over one hundred and sixty acres	50	25	
Common farm, of one hundred and sixty acres, and under.....	40	20	
Best flour mill.....	150	100	50
Orchard, over fifty acres.....	100	50	25
Orchard, over twenty acres.....	50	25	10
Orchard, under one acre.....	25	15	8
Vineyards, over ten thousand vines.....	100	50	25
Vineyards, under ten thousand vines.....	50	25	10
Vineyards, foreign, one thousand or over.....	25	15	10
Vegetable garden.....	25	15	10
Flower garden	25	15	10
Fruit nursery	100	50	25
Ornamental nursery... }	40	20	10
Timber nursery			
Hedge fence	25	15	10

No. 37.—FIELD CROPS.

Description of Entries.	First.	Second.
Wheat, over ten acres.....	\$25	\$15
Barley, over ten acres.....	25	15
Oats, over ten acres.....	25	15
Corn, over ten acres.....	25	15
Rye, over five acres.....	8	4
Buckwheat, over five acres	8	4
Potatoes, over one acre.....	8	4
Sweet potatoes, over one acre	10	5
Onions, over one acre	10	5
Alfalfa, five acres or over	25	15
Beans, one acre or over.....	10	5
Broom corn, five acres or over.....	10	5
Tobacco, one-half acre or over.....	20	10
Hemp, one acre or over.....	20	10
Sugar cane, five acres or over	20	10

Description of Entries.	First.	Second.
Rice, one acre or over.....	\$50	\$25
Cotton, one acre or over.....	50	25
Hops, one acre or over	50	25
Tea plant, one dozen specimens	25	15

CLASS V.—GRAINS, SEEDS, VEGETABLES, AND DAIRY.

No. 37.—GRAINS.

Samples of grain and seed in all cases to be deposited in the museum of the society.

Description of Entries.	First.	Second.
Corn, one bushel or over.....	\$8	\$4
Wheat, one bushel or over	8	4
Barley, one bushel or over	8	4
Oats, one bushel or over.....	8	4
Rye, one bushel or over	8	4
Buckwheat, one bushel or over.....	8	4
Best twelve ears white seed corn	3	2
Best twelve ears yellow seed corn	3	2
Best twelve ears sweet seed corn	3	2

No. 38.—SEEDS.

Best sample of millet, one-half bushel.....	\$3	\$2
Best sample of seed of chinese sugar cane.....	3	2
Best sample of white beans, one barrel	3	2
Best sample of peas, one barrel.....	3	2
Best sample of flaxseed, one bushel.....	10	5
Best sample of hops, not less than twenty-five pounds....	10	5
Best sample of timothy seed, one bushel	5	3
Best sample of newly introduced grain, valuable to the farmer, not less than one barrel.....	10	5
Best sample of clover seed.....	3	2
Best sample of alfalfa seed, one-half bushel.	3	2
Best sample of native clover, one-half bushel.....	3	2
Best assortment of seeds by one grower	S. C. 25	10

No. 39.—VEGETABLES.

Description of Entries.	First.	Second.
Garden vegetables, exhibit.....	\$15	\$10
Pumpkins and squashes.....	5	3
Onions.....	5	3
Beets	5	3
Carrots	5	3
Parsnips	5	
Salsify	5	
Sweet corn, green, twenty-five ears.....	5	
Turnips.....	5	3
Tomatoes.....	5	3
Cabbage.....	5	3
Egg plant.....	5	3
Cauliflower.....	5	3
Lettuce	5	3
Rhubarb.....	5	3
Celery	5	3
Potatoes, exhibit.....	10	5
Sweet potatoes, exhibit.....	10	5
Pea nuts.....	10	5

No. 40.—FLOUR, MEAL, ETC.

Best one hundred pounds flour	L. S. M.	S. S. M.
Best one hundred pounds cornmeal	M. S. M.	S. S. M.
Best one hundred pounds buckwheat flour.....	M. S. M.	S. S. M.
Best twenty-five pounds farina.....	M. S. M.	S. S. M.
Best barrel crackers.....	M. S. M.	S. S. M.
Best barrel soda biscuit.....	M. S. M.	S. S. M.
Best barrel pilot bread	M. S. M.	S. S. M.
Best sample domestic wheat bread.....	L. S. M.	M. S. M. S. S. M.

No. 41.—DAIRY.

<i>Butter—</i>		
Best twenty-five pounds.....	\$25	\$15
Best five pounds	10	5
Best twenty-five pounds, one year old.....	25	15
<i>Cheese—</i>		
Best specimen cheese.....	20	10
Best specimen cheese, one year old.....	20	10
Best specimen cheese, two years old	20	10
To girls under eighteen years old, best lot of butter, not less than ten pounds	L. S. M.	S. B. K.

A statement of the time and manner of making the butter and the cheese must accompany each sample, and be deposited with the Secretary. Answers, in writing, to the following questions will be required :

FOR BUTTER.

- First*—At what time was butter made, and from what number of cows ?
- Second*—What is the treatment of cream and milk before churning, in winter and summer—and why ?
- Third*—What is the method of freeing the butter from milk ?
- Fourth*—Do you use water in freeing the butter, or not—and why ?
- Fifth*—What quantity of salt per pound, and the kind of salt used ?
- Sixth*—Do you use saltpeter or any other substance in making the butter—and why ?
- Seventh*—Has any kind of salt been found injurious in making butter—if so, state the kind and reasons ?
- Eighth*—What is the manner of packing and preserving the butter ?

FOR CHEESE.

- First*—Do you warm all the milk at all seasons of the year, or not—and why ?
- Second*—At what degree of heat do you set or add rennet—and why ?
- Third*—Do you vary the heat at setting at different seasons of the year—and why ?
- Fourth*—What kind of rennet do you use; how prepared; by what rule do you judge of the proper time to commence breaking the curd—and why ?
- Fifth*—How do you break and make the curd fine—and why ?
- Sixth*—Do you observe a rule as to the time occupied in breaking the curd—and what is it ?
- Seventh*—Do you observe a rule as to the age of the curd when you begin to heat up to scald, and the time occupied in raising the heat—and why ?
- Eighth*—How do you apply heat in scalding; what degree is used, and how long kept applied to the curd to cook it enough ?
- Ninth*—Do you vary your rule in scalding at different seasons in the year—and why ?
- Tenth*—How do you determine when curd is scalded enough ?
- Eleventh*—How do you separate the whey and curd, and what rule have you for tempering the curd for receiving the salt ?
- Twelfth*—What kind of salt used; how much, and how do you apply it, and at what particular state of the curd ?
- Thirteenth*—How soon after applying the salt do you put the curd to press, warm or cold—and why ?
- Fourteenth*—What power do you press with, and how long ?
- Fifteenth*—What is the cause of the pressing cloth adhering to the cheese, and what is your remedy ?
- Sixteenth*—How do you give coloring to the cheese, inside or outside ?
- Seventeenth*—How do you produce a rind impervious to flies ?
- Eighteenth*—What kind of oil or dressing is used upon your cheese, and how is it applied ?
- Nineteenth*—What is the cause of cheese swelling, and what is a remedy ?
- Twentieth*—Do you use the thermometer to test the degree of heat ?

N. B.—The dairy products must be manufactured by the person producing them for exhibition, and who are the owners of the dairies from which the same is made.

CLASS VI.—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

No. 42.

Description of Entries.	First.	Second.
Sugar, refined, California production, twenty-five pounds	\$25	\$15
Sugar, unrefined, California production, twenty-five pounds	20	10
Syrup, one gallon	10	5
Lard, twenty-five pounds	10	5
Soap, fifty pounds	10	5
Candles, twenty-five pounds	10	5
Glue, ten pounds	10	5
Essential oils, exhibit	10	5
Vermacelli and maccaroni, box	10	5
Tobacco, chewing, box	8	4
Cigars	8	4
Confectionery	10	5
Starch	10	5
Paper	10	5
Silk, cocoons	Cup..10	
Silk, sewing, one ounce	Cup..10	
Leather, exhibit	Cup..20	10
Leather, exhibit, fancy finish	Cup..20	10
Honey, exhibit	Cup..10	5
Beef, salted one-half barrel, six months old	Pl....20	Dip
Pork, salted, one-half barrel, six months old	Pl....20	Dip
Hams, smoked, fifty pounds	Pl....10	5
Bacon, smoked, fifty pounds	Pl....10	5
Fish, pickled, one-half barrel	Pl....10	5
Fish, smoked, one-half barrel	Pl....10	5
Brick, exhibit	Pl....20	Dip
Brick, fire	Pl....15	10
Granite, worked	Pl....25	10
Steam engine	Pl....50	Pl....25
Furniture, exhibit	Pl....30	Pl....15
Organ	Pl....40	Pl....20
Pianoforte	Pl....40	Pl....20
Billiard table	Pl....20	Pl....10
Blacksmith work	Pl....10	Pl....5
Tin work	Pl....10	Pl....5
Castings	Pl....10	Pl....5
Boiler work	Pl....30	Pl....15
Tailor work	Pl....10	Pl....5
Silver ware	Pl....20	Pl....10
Brooms	Pl....10	Pl....5
Pottery	Pl....10	Pl....5
Stoves	Pl....15	Dip

Description of Entries.	First.	Second.
Rope	Pl....10\$	Pl....\$5
Firearms	Pl....15	Pl....10
Boots and shoes	Pl....10	Pl....5
Hats and caps	Pl....10	Pl....5
Book binding	Pl....10	Pl....5
Salt	Pl....10	Pl....5
Millinery	Pl....10	Pl....5
Mantua-making	Pl....10	Pl....5
Carving	Pl....10	Pl....5
Bird cages	Pl....10	Pl....5
Beet root sugar, twenty-five pounds	Pl....10	Pl....5
Chinese cane sugar, twenty-five pounds	Pl....10	Pl....5

CLASS VII.—MINES AND MINING.

No. 43.—MINING IMPLEMENTS.

Description of Entries.	First.	Second.
Best quartz mill	\$50	\$25
Best improved and most skillfully worked quartz claim	40	20
Best claim worked by tunnel	40	20
Best claim worked by shaft	40	20
Best claim worked by hydraulic	40	20
Best river claim	40	20
Best by fluming	40	20
Salt works	50	25
Best method of cleaning quicksilver	25	15
Most approved derrick	15	10
Quartz amalgamator, model	30	15
Quartz crusher, model	40	20
Tunneling machine, model	40	20
Rifle box, model	10	5
Sluice, model	10	5
Sluice rake	L. S. M.	M. S. M.
Sluice fork	L. S. M.	M. S. M.
Sluice hoe	L. S. M.	M. S. M.
Mining pick	L. S. M.	M. S. M.
Drilling machine	L. S. M.	M. S. M.
Blasting apparatus	L. S. M.	M. S. M.
Hydraulic apparatus	L. S. M.	M. S. M.

No. 44.—MINING PRODUCTS.

Description of Entries.	First.	Second.
Gold quartz	\$25	\$15
Gold bullion.....	25	15
Coarse gold	25	15
Fine gold.....	25	15
Silver ore.....	20	10
Cinnabar	10	5
Quicksilver	10	5
Copper and copper ore.....	10	5
Iron and iron ore.....	10	5
Coal	10	5
Asphaltum.....	10	5
Marble	10	5
Lead	10	5
Sulphur.....	10	5
Granite.....	10	5
Borax	6	3
Precious stones.....	20	15
Mineral waters.....	10	5
Petrifactions	10	5
Gypsum	10	5

CLASS VIII.—ART AND HOME WORK.

No. 45.—WORKS OF ART.

Description of Entries.	First.	Second.
Oil painting on canvass.....	Pl...\$20	\$10
Painting, sign	Pl... 10	5
Painting, water colors.....	Pl... 10	5
Drawing.....	Pl... 10	5
Engraving, wood	Pl... 20	10
Engraving, lithograph.....	Pl... 20	10
Engraving, copper plate.....	Pl... 30	15
Daguerreotypes	Pl... 10	5
Photographs	Pl... 10	5
Ambrotypes.....	Pl... 10	5
Printing, book work	Pl... 10	5
Printing, newspaper	Pl... 10	5
Printing, cards, etc.....	Pl... 10	5
Penmanship.....	Pl... 10	5
Marble monument ... }	Pl... 40	20
Marble mantle..... }		
Plaster work.....	Pl... 20	10
Wax fruit.....	Pl... 10	5

Description of Entries.	First.	Second.
Wax flowers	Pl...\$10	\$5
Leather work.....	Pl... 10	5
Shell work.....	Pl... 10	5
Hair work	Pl... 10	5
Bead work.....	Pl... 8	4
Papier mache work	Pl... 10	5

No. 46.—HOME WORK.

Best exhibit needlework, shirt... }	Pl...\$10	\$5
Best exhibit needlework, quilt... }		
Best exhibit needlework, dress .. }		
Best exhibit needlework, crochet }		
Embroidery in cotton	Pl... 10	5
Embroidery in silk.....	Pl... 10	5
Embroidery in worsted.....	Pl... 10	5
Knitting	Pl... 10	5
Dried fruit, exhibit.....	Pl... 10	5
Dried fruit, specimens	Pl... 5	3
Can fruit, exhibit	Pl... 15	10
Preserved fruits	Pl... 10	5
Jellies.....	Pl... 8	4
Pickles	Pl... 5	3
Catsup	Pl... 5	3
Raisins, exhibit, twenty-five pounds.....	Pl... 50	25
Raisins, specimens	Pl... 10	5

CLASS IX.—FRUITS, FLOWERS, PLANTS, DESIGNS, ETC.

No. 47.—FRUITS.

In arranging the fruits on the tables, exhibitors will be required to place the autumn and winter varieties in separate groups, and so marked; and the American varieties in another, for the convenience of both Judges and visitors.

Description of Entries.	First.	Second.
Apples—		
Greatest number of good varieties and best specimens, correctly named, at least three specimens of each....	S.C.\$20	S.C.\$10
For the best twenty varieties, and best grown and correctly named, six specimens of each	Pl... 10	Pl... 5
For the best twelve varieties, correctly named, six specimens of each	Pl... 5	Pl... 3

Description of Entries.	First.	Second.
<i>Pears—</i>		
Greatest number of good varieties and best specimens, correctly named, three specimens of each variety.....	S.C..\$20	S.C..\$10
For the best twenty varieties, best specimens and correctly named, three specimens of each	Pl... 15	Pl... 7
For the best twelve varieties and best specimens, six of each, correctly named.....	Pl... 8	Pl... 5
For the best six varieties and best specimens, correctly named, six specimens of each.....	Pl... 5	Pl... 3
<i>Peaches—</i>		
For the greatest number of varieties and best grown specimens, at least three of each, correctly named...	Pl... 10	Pl... 5
For the best six varieties, six specimens of each, correctly named.....	Pl... 5	Pl... 3
For the best variety, twelve specimens.....	Pl... 2	.....
<i>Plums—</i>		
Greatest number of varieties and best grown specimens, six of each, correctly named	Pl... 10	Pl... 5
Best six varieties, six specimens of each.....	Pl... 5	Pl... 2
Best one variety, twelve specimens	Pl... 3	Pl... 2
<i>Nectarines—</i>		
Greatest number of varieties and best specimens, correctly named, four of each.....	Pl... 3	Pl... 2
Best one variety, twelve specimens	Pl... 2	.....
<i>Quinces—</i>		
Best dozen apple or orange.....	Pl... 3	Pl... 2
<i>Grapes—</i>		
For the greatest number of good native varieties and best grown specimens, three bunches each.....	Pl... 10	Pl... 5
For the best one variety, six bunches	Pl... 5	.....
For the greatest number of varieties and best specimens foreign grapes, grown under glass, six bunches of each	Pl... 10	Pl... 6
Greatest number of varieties and best specimens of foreign grapes of open culture.....	Pl... 20	Pl... 10
For the best one variety, three bunches	Pl... 3	Pl... 2
<i>Watermelons—</i>		
For the greatest number of varieties and best specimens	Pl... 5	Pl... 2
For the best specimen of any variety	Pl... 2	Pl... 1
<i>Muskmelons—</i>		
For the greatest number of varieties and best specimens	Pl... 5	2
For the best specimen of any variety.....	Pl... 2	1
<i>Cranberries—</i>		
Best peck of domestic cultivated	Pl... 5	2
Best and largest exhibit of fruits.....	Pl... 30	15

To be accompanied with a full description of the manner of cultivation, nature of soil, etc.
Any premiums may be withheld, in the discretion of the committee, if the samples exhibited are not worthy of a premium.

No. 48.—FLOWERS.

Description of Entries.	First.	Second.
Exhibit of rare plants in pots	Pl...\$25	Pl...\$15
Floral design, ornamental to the hall.....	Pl... 30	Pl... 20
Cut flowers, exhibit.....	Pl... 10	Pl... 5
Roses, exhibit	Pl... 8	Pl... 4
Boquets, exhibit	Pl... 10	Pl... 5
Herbanum, named and classed, native flowers donated to the society	Pl... 50	Pl... 25

CLASS X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 49.—NATIVE WINES.

Description of Entries.	First.	Second.
Best exhibit with reference to number of varieties, and vintages, and quality.....	S.C..\$30	S.C..\$15
Best white still wine, four years old and upward	S.C.. 15	S.C.. 10
Best white still wine, three years old and upward	S.C.. 15	S.C.. 10
Best white still wine, two years old and upward.....	S.C.. 15	S.C.. 10
Best white still wine, one year old and upward.....	S.C.. 15	S.C.. 10
Best white sparkling		
Best red wine, same premiums as white still.		

No. 50.—FIBERS, ETC.

Bale of flax, twenty-five pounds.....	S.C..\$25	S.C..\$15
Bale of cotton, twenty-five pounds.....	S.C.. 25	S.C.. 15
Bale of Manilla hemp, twenty-five pounds.....	S.C.. 25	S.C.. 15
Bale of Sisal hemp, twenty-five pounds.....	S.C.. 25	S.C.. 15
Best half acre of chufas.....	S.C.. 25	S.C.. 15
Best half acre of artichokes.....	S.C.. 25	S.C.. 10
Bag of coffee, twenty pounds	S.C.. 25	S.C.. 15
Bag of rice, twenty pounds	S.C.. 25	S.C.. 15
Castor beans, thirty-five pounds	S.C.. 25	S.C.. 15
Ditching machine for tule lands	S.C.. 50	S.C.. 25

No. 51. EQUESTRIANISM.

No gentleman or lady will be allowed to ride faster than a moderate gallop—*running will forfeit all claim to premium.* The Judges are required to observe this rule *strictly.*

Description of Entries.	First.	Second.	Third.
Most graceful and accomplished lady rider.....	L. S. M.	M. S. M.	S. S. M.
Most graceful and accomplished gentleman rider.....	L. S. M.	M. S. M.	S. S. M.

No. 52.—Music.

Best gentleman pianist.....	L. S. M.	M. S. M.	S. S. M.
Best lady pianist.....	L. S. M.	M. S. M.	S. S. M.

No. 53.—Essays.

Description of Entries.	First.	Second.
On culture of the vine.....	S. C. \$50	S. C. \$25
On manufacture of wine.....	S. C. 50	S. C. 25
On culture and reclamation of tule lands.....	S. C. 50	S. C. 25
On culture of alkaline soils.....	S. C. 50	S. C. 25
On destruction of squirrels and gophers.....	S. C. 30	S. C. 15
On irrigation.....	S. C. 30	S. C. 15

No. 54.—Reports.

Description of Entries.	Premium.
Best newspaper report of the fair.....	Pair silver goblets. \$50
Second best newspaper report of the fair.....	One silver goblet .. 5
Third best newspaper report of the fair.....	One gold pen 10

No. 55.—Military Department.

Description of Entries.	First.	Second.
For the best drilled infantry or rifle company	S. Flag	Sword..
For the best drilled artillery company.....	Bugle...	Saber...
For the best drilled cavalry company.....	Bugle...	Saber...
For the best infantry shooting	M. G. M.	L. S. M.
For the best rifle shooting	M. G. M.	L. S. M.

No. 56—Fire Department.

Description of Entries.	First Premium.	Second Premium.
For engines of the first class.....	Silver trumpet.	Pr. silver goblets.
For engines of the second class.....	Silver trumpet.	Pr. silver goblets.
For engines of the third class	Silver trumpet.	Pr. silver goblets.

RULES

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S ANNUAL FAIR AT SACRAMENTO, FOR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE.

RULE I.—Each member of the California State Agricultural Society will be furnished with a badge at the office of the Recording Secretary, upon presentation of his certificate of membership, and will be expected to wear the same during the fair, and which shall not be transferable.

RULE II.—Price of single admission to the fair or cattle show, fifty cents. Single admission to both, one dollar. Season tickets, admitting a gentleman and lady to all the exercises at the hall, and at the show ground, five dollars. Season tickets, admitting one person, as above, three dollars. Clergymen, editors, and delegates from agricultural societies, will be presented with a complimentary card of admission, on application at the office of the Corresponding Secretary.

RULE III.—Any person desiring to send articles or animals for exhibition at the State Fair, on producing a certificate of membership of the State Agricultural Society, for the present year, will receive a free pass for said articles or animals on any steamer belonging to the California Steam Navigation Company. Any such pass, having been countersigned by the President or Secretary of the society, will entitle the bearer to return the articles or animals, enumerated therein, on the boats of the Steam Navigation Company, free of charge.

RULE IV.—All exhibitors, who intend to compete for the premiums of the society, must become members of the same, and have their articles or animals entered at the office of the Corresponding Secretary, not later than four o'clock, p. m. of Wednesday, September thirteenth, so that they may be arranged in their respective departments, and in readiness for examination by the Judges, on Thursday, at ten, a. m.

RULE V.—The society will not be responsible for the omission to exhibit any article or animal not entered strictly in accordance with its rules.

RULE VI.—No article or animal, entered for premium, can be removed or taken away, without special permission, before the close of the exhibition. No premiums will be paid on articles or animals removed in violation of this rule.

RULE VII.—All articles and animals, entered for exhibition, must have cards attached, with the numbers and names of the exhibitors, as entered at the Secretary's desk; and exhibitors, in all cases, must obtain their cards previous to placing their articles or animals on exhibition.

RULE VIII.—Those who wish to offer animals or articles for sale, during the fair, must notify the Secretary of such intention at the time of entering, and have a card attached, with owner's name, price, etc.

RULE IX.—The Executive Committee will use every precaution in their power for the safe preservation of all articles and stock on exhibition, but will not be accountable for loss or damage. Exhibitors must give attention to their articles or animals during the fair, and at the close of the exhibition attend to their removal.

RULE X.—Judges will be selected with reference solely to the highest order of fitness, provided, always, that no person will be permitted to act as Judge in the department where he is a competitor.

RULE XI.—In no case can the Judges award special or discretionary premiums, but will recommend to the Executive Committee any articles in their class which they may deem worthy of special notice, and for which a premium has been offered.

RULE XII.—The Judges on Animals will have regard to the symmetry, early maturing, thorough breeding, and characteristics of the breed, which they judge. They will make proper allowances for the age, feeding, and condition, of the animals, especially in the breeding classes, and will not give encouragement to over-fed animals.

RULE XIII.—No stock of inferior quality will be admitted within the grounds. A committee will be appointed to rule out all below a medium grade.

RULE XIV.—Animals to which premiums have been awarded must be paraded around the track, under the direction of the Marshal, that visitors may see the prize animals.

RULE XV.—No person will be allowed to interfere with the officers during their adjudications.

RULE XVI.—The Superintendents will attend each set of Judges, in their respective departments, and point out the different articles or animals to be examined; will attach prize cards to the articles, or flags to the successful animals, after the reports of the Judges have been made up and delivered to the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

RULE XVII.—The Judges will withhold premiums on animals or articles which, in their opinion, are not worthy.

RULE XVIII.—The Chief Marshal, with efficient aids, will be in attendance during the hours of exhibition, to keep proper order.

RULE XIX.—Animals, when duly entered, will be well provided for by the society, without charge to the owner, and cannot be removed during the exhibition, except by permission of the Executive Committee.

RULE XX.—All machines, implements, or other products of mechanical art, must be exhibited by their respective makers, or inventors, or improvers, or their assignees, to or for whom only premiums of such articles will be awarded.

RULE XXI.—Every machine or implement offered for a premium must be so designated or described as to identify it to future purchasers, and, also, the selling price of the article must be stated and marked on the labels, and in the published report of premium articles.

RULE XXII.—All articles under the head of "Mining Implements" must be accompanied by a full description of the same; and all specimens under the head of "Minerals," or "Mineral Products," must be accompanied by a statement showing where and when procured, together with such other information as will tend to aid the Judges in making judicious awards.

RULE XXIII.—The Chief Marshal will call the Judges at ten o'clock

on Thursday morning, the fifteenth of September, assemble them at the Secretary's room, furnish them with blank books, in which to register their awards, and have the Judges conducted, by the Assistant Marshals, to their respective departments of the exhibition.

RULE XXIV.—Parties to whom premiums in money have been awarded, shall have the choice to receive the same in money, silver plate, or diplomas.

Judges are requested to report themselves to the Secretary's office and enter their names on the Register, where they will be furnished with blank books and forms, which they are desired to fill up with awards and return to the Secretary by noon on Friday, September sixteenth. A full report can be made out and lodged with the Secretary previous to the close of the fair.

Any person who shall attempt to interfere with the Judges, whether verbally or otherwise, shall be excluded from competition.

By order of the Board.

O. C. WHEELER,
Secretary.

ENTRIES FOR 1859.

CLASS I.—CATTLE.

No. 1.—SHORT HORN.

A. DeLand, Marysville:
 "Blaze," cow, seven years old.
 "Champion," calf, eight months old.
 "Jenny Lind," cow, five years old.
 "Perfection," calf, nine weeks old.
 "Lexington," calf, three months old.
 "Favorite," bull, three years old.
 John M. Steele, Colusa:
 "Snow Ball," bull, two years old.
 M. A. Long, Santa Rosa, Sonoma County:
 "Henry Clay," bull, three years old.
 R. J. Walsh, Monroville, Colusa County:
 "Adelaide," cow and calf, four years old.
 "Ione," cow, three years old.
 Holloway & Pointer, Nicolaus, Sutter County:
 Cow, nine years old.
 R. B. Blowers, Yolo, Yolo County:
 "Olive," heifer, one year and nine months old.
 S. B. Emerson, Santa Clara:
 "Guelph," bull, two years old.
 "Prince of Pacific," bull calf, nine months old.
 "Lady Bolton," cow, three years old.
 Mrs. McCormick, Sacramento:
 "Donophan," bull, two years old.
 M. A. Long, Santa Rosa:
 "Henry Clay," bull, three years old.
 R. J. Walsh, Monroville, Colusa County:
 "Shelton" and "Colusa," twin calves, twelve months old.
 "Shasta," bull calf, yearling.
 "G. W. Tarlton," spring calf, seven months old.

ENTRIES.

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No. 2.—GRADED OR MIXED BLOOD.

Phillip Unlauff, Stockton, San Joaquin County:
 "Rose," heifer calf, two years old.
 J. E. Stephens, Yuba City, Sutter County:
 "Mary Ann," cow, three years old.
 "Dick," bull calf, three months old.
 "Cherry," heifer calf, eight months old.
 T. M. Gregory, Sacramento:
 "Ophelia," cow, six months old.
 P. G. Vibbard, San José:
 "Eph Horn," one bull, four years old.
 J. B. Childs, Yolo County:
 "Lady of Napa" one year old.
 Calf, five months old.
 Heifer and calf.
 John A. Leathrs, Grafton, Yolo County:
 "Jack of the Woods," calf, seven months old.
 John G. Allmond:
 "Strawberry," cow, nine years old.
 "Anna," heifer calf, one year old.
 "Betsy," heifer calf, two years old.
 "Rose," cow, four years old.
 Benjamin Landis, Marysville:
 "Prince Albert," bull, two years old.
 Michael Murry, Sacramento:
 Bull, two years old.
 Wm. Scott, Sacramento County:
 Cow, six years old.
 J. C. Welsh, Yolo:
 "Bill," bull, four years old.
 C. T. Hidden, Sacramento City:
 "Thomas," deep red bull, three years old.
 S. Glascock, Cacheville:
 "Prince Albert," bull, two years old.

No. 3.—SWEEPSTAKES.

S. B. Emerson, Mountain View, Santa Clara County:
 "Guelph," bull, three years old.
 "Lady Bolton, cow, three years old.
 "Prince of the Pacific," bull calf, nine months old.
 A. DeLand, Marysville:
 "Favorite," imported bull, three years old.
 J. H. Herrick (for Mrs. McCormick), Sacramento:
 "Donophan," bull, three years old.

CLASS II.—HORSES.

No. 1.—HORSES OF ALL WORK.

G. P. Kirk, Half-Way House, San Joaquin County:
 "Clen Williams," two years old.

R. J. Walsh, Monroeville, Colusa County :
 "Conflagration," four years old.
 Geo. W. Tarlton, Monroeville, Colusa County :
 "Huntress," brood mare, three years old.
 Calvin Gallup, Sacramento City :
 "Jane," bay mare, four years old.
 John Snyder, Colusa, Colusa County :
 "Sir Franklin," bay stallion, one year old.
 D. Hays, Cacheville, Yolo County :
 "Boston Colt," two years old.
 Fred. Werner, Sacramento County :
 "Nelly," brood mare, eight years old.
 "Lize," chestnut mare, and "Trustee," colt, five months old.
 Brood mare ten years old.
 M. Grey, Sacramento County :
 "Sam Houston," stallion, three years old.
 "Redwick," stallion, two years old.
 Wm. M. Allen, Sacramento County :
 "Pollie," mare, eight years old, colt five months old.
 John P. Rhodes, Cosumnes County :
 One stallion, three years old.
 W. S. Manlove, Sacramento :
 Filly, three years old.
 Hoffman, Cache Creek, Yolo County :
 "Young Sceder," stallion, two years old.
 P. West, Sacramento :
 "Uncle Sam," colt, one year old.
 B. O. Burres, Stockton :
 "Robin Rush," colt, four years old.
 John F. Brady, Grafton, Yolo County :
 "Belle," mare, eight years old.
 Colt, six months old.
 B. W. Stephens, Cache Creek, Yolo County :
 "Pilgrim," mare, two years old.
 A. W. Dunigan, Yolo County :
 "Fanny," bay mare, ten years old.
 Colt, six months old.
 J. T. Dryer, Oregon :
 "Ben," bay horse, six years old.
 G. W. Speaker :
 "Kit," mare, eleven years old.
 J. F. Morris, Yolo, Yolo County :
 "Emmet," mare, fourteen years old.
 Colt, five months old.
 N. M. Lincoln, Suisun City, Solano County :
 "Young Gold Finder," colt, one year old.
 L. Greer, Sacramento :
 "Lightning," stallion, two years old.
 D. N. Hershey, Cacheville, Yolo County :
 "Argyle," stallion, three years old.
 "Jane," colt, two years old.
 "Young Ben," colt, one year old.
 "Mary," brood mare, six years old.
 Colt, four months old.

A. L. Sherman, Colusa, Colusa County :
 "Charley," stallion, three years old.
 T. D. Kirk, Grafton, Yolo County.
 "Snip and Kate," mare, eight years old.
 Colt, four months old.
 Hutchingson & Green, Sacramento :
 "St. George," stallion, three years old.
 J. B. Harbin, Yolo County :
 "Nigger," stallion colt, one year old.
 James Whitcomb, Sacramento :
 "St. Lawrence," stallion, four years old.
 John S. Wilson, Sacramento :
 "Young Dragon," stallion, three years old.
 John S. Wilson, Sacramento :
 "Lizzy" and "Bet," two mares, three years old.
 A. Downey, Napa County :
 "Jim Brown, Jr.," bay stallion, three years old.
 O. Barney, Colusa, Colusa County :
 "Fanny Moore," mare, two years old.
 W. W. Haunem, Cacheville, Yolo County :
 "Farmer," bay stallion, two years old.
 John Hogan, Auburn :
 "Grizzley," gray gelding, seven years old.
 W. G. Fose, Vacaville, Solano County :
 "Puss," mare, seven years old.
 Thos. Edwards, Sacramento :
 Stallion, two years old.
 Wm. Montgomery, Yolo :
 "Kit," mare, eighteen years old.
 Charles Ritz, Sacramento :
 "Molley and Bell Founder," mare, eight years old.
 Colt, four months old.
 Thomas J. Bedford, Benicia, Solano County :
 "Young Gilbert," stallion, five years old.
 A. K. Grim, Sacramento :
 "Maid of Orleans," mare, nine years old.
 J. S. Sheldon, Suisun City, Solano County :
 "Young Sir Archy," stallion, two years old.
 Benjamin Landis, Marysville :
 "Sally Satin," bay mare, two years.
 W. A. Campbell, Marysville :
 "Liberty," grey mare, two years old.
 Spencer Glasscock, Cacheville, Yolo County :
 "Pollie," brood mare, ten years old.
 James R. Nickerson :
 "George Washington," stallion, one year old.
 Mrs. I. N. Hoag, Washington, Yolo County :
 "Juno," mare, four years old.
 Colt, five months old.

No. 2.—DRAFT HORSES.

A. W. Dunigan, Antelope, Yolo County :
 "Red Bird," bay stallion, four years old.
 Fred. Baben, Yolo :
 "Charley," horse, four years old.

Nicholas Laux, Colusa, Colusa County :
 "Boston," bay colt, three years old.
 James R. Nickerson :
 "Virginia," bay stallion, three years old.
 W. Bihler, Sonoma :
 "Young England's Glory," stallion, seven years old.
 A. Joy, Amador :
 "Boxer," stallion, four years old.
 Thos. Bennett, Sacramento :
 "Boxer," stallion, three years old.
 R. J. Walsh, Monroeville, Colusa County :
 "Nelly," grey mare, eight years old.
 C. Merritt, Petaluma :
 "Young Kentucky," Stallion, four years old.
 Danl. De Grow, Sacramento :
 "Romeo," dark stallion, one year old.
 J. E. Stephens, Yuba City, Sutter County :
 "Lady Jane," bay mare, seven years old.
 J. Miller, San José :
 "Leo," stallion, seven years old.
 G. W. Speaker, Sacramento :
 "Lily of the West," colt, two years old.
 Pair draft horses.
 G. W. Foster, Solano :
 Mare, seven years old.

No. 3.—SADDLE HORSES.

D. Hays, Cacheville, Yolo :
 Black horse, six years old.

No. 4.—GRADED STOCK.

T. D. Kirk, Grafton, Yolo County :
 "Yolo," bay stallion, four years old.
 M. Boulware, Sutter County :
 "Madam Grey," mare, eight years old.
 Colt, four months old.
 Wm. Reynolds, Colusa County :
 "Alfred Messenger," stallion, eight years old.
 A. T. Pierce, Solano :
 "Fashion," mare, six years old.
 Colt, five months old.
 J. Gandy, Yolo :
 "Tiger Whip," stallion, three years old.

No. 5.—ROADSTERS.

Elijah Grover, Stockton :
 "Black Hawk Messenger," bay stallion, eight years old.
 John S. Wilson, Sacramento :
 "Ned Murry," stallion, four years old.
 Wm. Reynolds, Colusa County :
 "Ida May," mare, three years old.
 Forbes & Wetmore, Solano County :
 "Economy," stallion, seven years old.

S. B. Whipple, San Francisco :
 "Shot," and "Rainbow."
 A. Joy, Amador :
 "Archy," stallion, four years old.
 Wm. Hadwick, Sacramento City :
 "Pilgrim," eight years old.
 G. W. Gridley, Marysville :
 "Onus," bay stallion, three years old.
 Fred Werner, Sacramento :
 "Hamlet," black stallion, ten years old.
 J. E. Stevens, Yuba City, Sutter County :
 "Black Betty," black mare, three years old.
 H. McNally, Petaluma :
 "Bill Blossom," pacing stallion, nine years old.
 Edward St. Louis, Knight's Landing, Yolo County :
 "Thomas Duroc," stallion, three years old.
 D. N. Hershey, Cacheville, Yolo County :
 "Puss," brood mare, fourteen years old, with colt.
 Stephen Shekell, Sacramento :
 "Black Dragon," black stallion, three years old.
 W. C. Hopping, Sacramento :
 "Young Turk," bay stallion, two years old.
 J. J. Cook, Cacheville :
 "Flora Temple," mare, seven years old.
 Colt, five months old.
 E. D. L. Bryant, Benicia, Solano County :
 "Abdallah," bay stallion, five years old.
 David Osborn, Sacramento :
 "Mayor," bay gelding, five years old.
 G. W. Speaker, Sacramento :
 "Flora Temple," colt, two years old.
 L. Greer, Sacramento :
 "Eliza Grey," brood mare, age unknown.
 Wm. B. Bailey, Sacramento :
 "Neddy," stallion, four years old.
 A. L. Sherman, Colusa, Colusa County :
 "Jewel," mare, four years old.
 Charles St. Louis, Knight's Landing, Yolo County :
 "Tom Moore," horse, three years old.
 Wm. Kinney, Sacramento :
 "Bay Roman," bay stallion, three years old.

No. 6.—COLTS.

Wm. Scott, Sacramento County :
 "Belshazzar," colt, one year old.
 M. Boulware, Sutter County :
 "Lady Jane," mare colt, one year old.
 J. Gandy, Yolo :
 "Kate Clanton," filly, one year old.
 Calvin Gallup, Sacramento City :
 "Black Pilgrim," colt, one year old.
 "Hamilton," colt, six months old.
 Fred Werner, Sacramento :
 "Mary" and "Julia," pair yearling colts.

Fred. Werner, Sacramento :
 Pair "Rattler" fillys, six months old.
 E. T. Lowey, Stockton :
 "Davy Crockett," sorrel colt, one year old.
 Edward Roberts, Grafton, Yolo County :
 "Frank Wallace" and "Tom Beller," colts, one year old.
 G. W. Foster, Putah Creek, Solano County :
 "Hamlet," colt, five months old.
 W. Fern, Sacramento :
 "Messenger," brown stallion, one year old.

No. 7.—MATCHED CARRIAGE HORSES (OVER SIXTEEN HANDS HIGH).

G. N. Ferguson & Co., San Francisco :
 One pair matched carriage horses.
 Wm. Reynolds, Colusa County :
 "Young Alfred," "Tiger," one pair carriage horses.

No. 8.—MATCHED CARRIAGE HORSES, (UNDER SIXTEEN HANDS HIGH)

C. Merritt, Petaluma :
 "Kity," pacing mare, five years old.
 S. M. Mouser, Sacramento :
 "George" and "Jane," pair of horses, five and six years old.
 A. L. Sherman, Colusa, Colusa County :
 Pair of carriage horses, four and five years old.
 J. R. Crandall, Auburn, Placer County :
 Pair of pacing roadsters.
 Wm. Hendrickson, San Francisco :
 Pair of carriage horses.

No. 9.—MATCHED ROADSTERS, (WITH REFERENCE TO SPEED.)

S. B. Whipple, San Francisco :
 "Shot" and "Rainbow," pair of trotting roadsters.

No. 10.—SPEED TROTTERS.

S. B. Whipple, San Francisco :
 "Shot," sorrel gelding, ten years old.
 Fred. Werner, Sacramento :
 "Rattler," bay stallion, eight years old.
 "Trustee," chestnut stallion, five years old.
 Charles Corey, Marysville :
 "Pet," horse, six years old.
 W. A. Campbell, Yuba County :
 "Belle," iron-gray mare, five years old.
 Gilbert Fancher, San Francisco :
 "Pacific," sorrel gelding, seven years old.
 Jno. Crooks, San Francisco :
 "Daniel Webster," gelding, ten years old.
 Gilbert Fancher, San Francisco :
 "Tom. Maguire," gelding.

No. 11.—SPEED AND BOTTOM.

Fred. Werner, Sacramento :
 "Rose," bay mare, and Ratler colt, five months old; running mare, four-mile horse.
 David Mitchell, Sacramento :
 "Highland Maid," roan mare, three years old; running mare, one mile
 M. J. Church, Napa City, Napa County :
 "Fire Tail," stallion, three years old; four-mile running horse.
 Wm. Montgomery, Yolo :
 "California Maid," mare, two years old; one-mile horse.
 R. L. Robertson, Sacramento :
 Sorrel gelding, six years old.
 J. B. Harbin, Yolo :
 "White Stockings" mare six years old, Spanish stock; one mile.

No. 12.—THOROUGHbred.

John D. Stephens, Cache Creek, Yolo County :
 "Bob Bush," stallion, one year old.
 Wm. Montgomery, Yolo :
 "Susie Moore," mare, three years old.
 Forbes & Wetmore, Solano :
 "Cosmo," stallion, eight years old.
 Thomas J. Bedford, Benicia :
 "John Kerr," stallion, nine years old.
 E. D. L. Bryant, Benicia :
 "Abdallah," bay stallion, five years old.

CLASS III.—JACKS AND MULES.

Holloway & Pointer, Nicolaus, Sutter County :
 Yearling jack.
 Pair of two year old California bred mules.
 Imported jennet.
 California bred jennet.
 E. C. Singletary, Colusa, Colusa County :
 "Compromise," jack, five years old.
 "Black Hawk," jack, five years old.
 Geo. Selby, Sacramento City :
 Six mules and two mares.
 C. O. Peters, Vacaville, Solano County :
 "Jake," imported jack, seventeen months old.
 "Young Star of the West," imported jack, fourteen months old.
 Benjamin Fowler, Cacheville, Yolo County :
 "Sam," black mule, two years old.
 W. Hutchinson, Sacramento :
 Pair imported mules, five years old.
 Joseph Childs, Yolo County :
 "Poll" and "Jule," pair mules.

CLASS IV.—SHEEP.

No. 1.—SAXONS.

George Whitney, Sacramento County:

- Three buck lambs, one and two years old.
- Four buck lambs, from six to eight months old.
- Four ewes, from one to three years old.
- Three ewe lambs, from six to eight months old.

No. 2.—LEICESTERSHIRE.

Daniel Davidson, Montezuma Hills, Solano County:
One ram, four years old.

No. 3.—SPANISH MERINOS.

T. C. McConnell, Sacramento:

- Three Spanish bucks, five, six, and seven, years old.
- One Spanish ewe lamb.
- Three Spanish ewe lambs.

No. 4.—FRENCH MERINOS.

John D. Patterson, Westfield, Chataouque County, New York:

- Four French merino ewes.
- Five French merino ewes.
- Four French merino bucks.
- One French merino buck lamb.
- Three French merino bucks, over two years old.
- Four French merino bucks, over one year old.
- Four French merino bucks, over one year old.
- Four French merino bucks, over one year old.
- Three French merino bucks, over two years old.
- Two French merino bucks, over two years old.

No. 5.—SOUTHDOWNS.

Calvin Gallup, Sacramento:

- Two bucks, two years old.

Harris & Cheney, Sacramento:

- One Berkshire sow.
- One buck.
- One lamb.
- Six ewes.

J. D. Stephens, Cache Creek, Yolo County:

- Three lambs, six months old.

CLASS V.—SWINE.

S. B. Emerson, Mountain View, Santa Clara County:

- "New York," one boar, two years old.
- Two fattened hogs, ten months old.

M. S. Hurd, Sacramento:

- One sow, two years old.

W. G. Curtis, Jr. Sacramento:

- "Dick" and "Katy," boar and sow, one year old.

Sow and pigs.

Carey Peebles, Santa Clara:

- "Prince Albert," boar pig, nine months old.

Hill Beachy, Red Bluff, Tehama County:

- Three pigs and one boar.
- Boar and sow, Berkshire breed.

CLASS VI.—POULTRY.

Seth Briggs, Sacramento:

- One game cock and eight hens.
- Three black Spanish cocks and three hens.

One game cock.

One Brahma-pooter.

Eight Brahma pooters. (Twenty-five in all.)

F. Baben, Yolo:

One Shanghai hen.

L. Greer, Sacramento:

Four mallard ducks.

Four turkeys.

One swan.

Seven Guinea pigs.

W. Hutchinson, Sacramento:

One cock and two pullets.

J. R. Crandall, Auburn, Placer County:

Seven Brahma-pooter chickens.

Joseph Sutton, Sacramento:

Pigeons, fan-tails, Jacobins.

Carrier owl pigeon, Copenhagen. (Nineteen pair in all.)

Charles Zeitler, Sacramento City:

Brahma-pooter cock and two hens.

Two German speckled bantam hens.

One full-blooded white Shanghai hen.

One black Spanish hen.

One cock and five hens, cross between Brahma poota and black Spanish, hatched May 21st, 1859.

J. S. Curtis, Yolo County:

One Muscovy drake.

Seth Briggs, Sacramento:

One Sumatra pheasant, game cock and two hens.

One Shanghai cock and two hens.

One turkey cock and two hens.

CLASS VII.—DOGS.

L. Wells, Sacramento:

Two greyhounds.

CLASS VIII.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

J. A. Mason, Sacramento :
Three carriages.
H. Casebolt, San Francisco :
Five carriages.
T. Ogg Shaw, San Francisco :
One fanning mill.
One Scotch harrow.
One subsoil plow.
One gang plow.
One large breaking plow.
One left hand deep tiller plow.
One self-acting cheese press.
One large wine and cider press.
One clod crusher or field roller.
One California clipper or header. (Beek's invention.)
One California combined reaper and mower.
Henry Storell, Placerville :
One patent wagon jack.
Cronkite & Beebe, Sacramento :
One turf plow.
Two Sacramento clipper plows.
Two improved plows.
W. H. Heddenberg, Sacramento :
Thirty carriage hubs.
One lot carriage spokes.
Rippon & Hill, Sacramento :
One one-horse carriage.
One two-horse carriage.
J. P. Ewing, Nevada County :
One seed and grain sower, patent.
W. J. Tustin, Benicia :
One self-regulating wind mill.
A. Ellison, Marysville :
Three steel plows.
J. W. Osborn, Napa :
Nine pieces of agricultural implements.
Jos. K. Hyde, Benicia :
Two of Phillips' wind mills.
T. Ogg Shaw, San Francisco :
One Pitts' celebrated ten-horse separator, on trucks.
Genuine Buffalo J. A. Pitt's machine.
Emerson & Spaulding, Sacramento :
One false tooth circular saw.
Wm. Shattuck, Sacramento :
One slide seat carriage, (imported.)
One top buggy, (imported.)
A. Hull, Sacramento :
One patent wheat cleaner.
Jacob Dickerson, Sutterville :
One self-regulating wind mill, put up at cattle grounds, at
S. Y. Dodson, Sacramento :
One open Concord buggy.

ckton :
gon, for eight mules.

X.—FARMS, ORCHARDS, VINEYARDS, ETC.

No. 1.—FARMS.

San Joaquin :
er one thousand acres.
; Santa Clara :
der one thousand and over one hundred acres.
r :
der one thousand and over one hundred acres.
der one thousand and over one hundred acres.
mento :
over one hundred and sixty acres.
Placer :
under one hundred and sixty acres.
:
under one hundred and sixty acres.
sa :
er one thousand acres.

No. 2.—ORCHARDS.

ba : over fifty acres.
meda : under fifty acres.
: under fifty acres.
lo : under fifty acres.

No. 3.—VINEYARDS.

lo : Vineyard.

No. 4.—FLOUR MILLS.

San Joaquin.

No. 5.—FLOWER GARDEN.

aville.

No. 6.—FRUIT NURSERIES.

Santa Clara.
anta Clara.
Santa Clara.

No. 7.—ORNAMENTAL NURSERY.

, Santa Clara.

No. 8.—TIMBER NURSERY.

Sacramento.

No. 9.—HEDGE FENCE.

Wm. Scott, Sacramento.
Wm. B. Thornburgh, Santa Clara.
L. H. Bascom, Santa Clara.
J. C. Fall, Yuba.

No. 10.—FIELD CROPS.

J. Beam, Sacramento: A field of corn.
T. B. Parker, San Joaquin: Twenty acres corn.
J. C. Fall, Yuba: Thirty acres corn.
C. Green, Amador: Sixteen acres corn.
Potter & Scott, Amador: Ten acres wheat.
Justis & Turner, Sutter: Ten acres wheat.
D. Flint, Sacramento: Thirty pounds hops.
L. H. Bickford, North San Juan: One box hops.
H. Fosdick, Yolo: Broom corn.

CLASS X.—GRAIN, SEEDS, VEGETABLES, AND DAIRY.

No. 1.—GRAIN.

E. B. Crocker, Sacramento:
Egyptian corn.
John G. Allmond, Sacramento County:
One sack wheat.
One bushel white beans.
J. B. Knapp, San Francisco:
Specimen of barley.
E. P. Figg, Sacramento:
One sack Chili wheat.
One sack Sonora wheat.
One sack Australian wheat.
Wm. Fern, Sacramento:
One sack of barley.
Simpson & Thompson, Napa:
One sack of white Mediterranean wheat.
One sheaf white Mediterranean wheat.
A. P. Smith, Sacramento:
Two sacks of wheat.
Genl. Higley, Marysville:
Specimen of corn.
Wm. Kenny, Sacramento:
One specimen of oats.
D. F. Lufkin, Sacramento:
Wheat.
N. G. Curtis, Sacramento:
One sack of barley.
One sack of wheat.
Fred. Baben, Yolo:
One lot of wheat.
H. Cronkite, Sacramento:
Specimen of sweet corn.
Potter & Scott, Ione Valley:
Golden chaff wheat.

C. Green, Q Ranch:
Seventy-five ears of corn, white and yellow.
A. Runyon, Sacramento:
Two sacks wheat.
H. M. Hoyt, Sacramento:
Specimen of corn.
D. & R. W. Megowan, Yolo:
Two lots of corn.

No. 2.—VEGETABLES.

D. & R. W. Megowan, Yolo County:
Six mammoth pumpkins.
Six marrowfat squash.
Six pie mellons, green variety.
Six pie mellons, yellow variety.
One lot large red tomatoes.
One lot large pear tomatoes.
Six early turnip beets.
Six large blood beets.
Six large sugar beets.
Six head flat Dutch cabbage.
Six head drum-head cabbage.
One lot okra, two varieties.
One lot pinkeye potatoes.
One lot kidney blue potatoes.
One lot kidney white potatoes.
One lot kidney red potatoes.
Nine bunches peanuts.
Six cantelope nutmeg melons.
Six cantelope Jenny Lind melons.
Six cantelope watermelons.
D. F. Lufkin, Sacramento:
Potatoes, sweet.
J. S. Curtis, Yolo:
Nine pumpkins.
Eight sugar beets.
Six apple pie melons.
Peas and peanuts.
Sugar-cane.
Thomas Millgate, Sacramento:
One hill potatoes.
Five large early red tomatoes.
R. Olsen, Sacramento River:
One basket Carolina sweet potatoes.
One hill Carolina sweet potatoes.
D. & R. W. Megowan, Yolo County:
Two French cantelopes.
One lot of onions.
One lot of Lima beans.
One lot of white sugar.
E. B. Jones, Sacramento:
Specimen of gold leaf onions.
E. P. Figg:
One lot Hungarian seedler onions.

C. W. Kead, Washington, Yolo County :
 Twenty varieties of peas.
 C. B. Cooley, Sacramento :
 Two varieties peas.
 H. Mahler, Coloma :
 Three varieties peas.
 John G. Allmond, Sacramento :
 One bushel silver skin onions.
 One bushel yellow Dutch onions.
 T. Ogg Shaw, San Francisco :
 Twelve large turnips.
 Four large rutabaga turnips.
 G. G. Morgan, Sacramento :
 Two Hawford squashes.
 Thomas Goward, Sacramento :
 Three squashes, beets, etc.
 Wm. Fern, Sacramento :
 Cantelope melon.
 Sugar beet.
 Wm. McKane, Solano County :
 Four head of cabbage.
 Genl. Higly, Marysville :
 Specimen of cantelope.
 Geo. H. Jenkins, Sacramento :
 Two sacks potatoes.
 J. B. Saul :
 Four New York cream squashes.
 Six J. Miller squashes.
 Six Boston marrow squashes.
 Twelve summer scallop squashes.
 Six nutmeg muskmellon.
 Six large French cantelopes.
 Twelve mammoth tomatoes.
 Smith & Saul :
 Twelve early red tomatoes.
 Three head of caper, or pickle plant.
 One stalk tobacco plant.
 Four heads sun flower.
 Fred. Baben, Yolo :
 Two pumpkins.
 One sun flower.
 Col. Sanders, Sacramento :
 Sample of pumpkin.
 John G. Allmond :
 Nine mammoth squashes.
 Three Boston marrow squashes.
 Ten pumpkins.
 One dozen cucumbers.
 Three samples potatoes, "Beach Blow," "Dykman," and "Carter."
 Exhibit of watermelons.
 E. B. Crocker, Sacramento :
 Five varieties potatoes.
 L. W. Hooker, Hooker's Ranch :
 One basket of potatoes.
 One-half dozen cantelopes.

L. W. Hooker, Hooker's Ranch :
 Eight watermelons and cucumbers.
 A. Runyon, Sacramento :
 One sack of onions.
 One barrel of potatoes.
 One lot of melons.
 One bushel of potatoes.
 Wm. Scott, Rosedale Ranch :
 Specimens of vegetables.
 Wm. G. Fore, Vacaville :
 One large red top turnip.
 Jno. Dean, Sacramento :
 One basket sweet potatoes.

No. 3.—DAIRY.

Cheese.

Steele Brothers, Punta Reyes, Marin County :
 Three one-hundred pound cheese.
 One small thirty-five pound cheese.
 Two small cream cheese.
 One large new milk cheese.
 G. P. Laird & Bro., Marin County :
 Specimens of cheese.
 Hancock Brothers, Sacramento :
 Five small cheese.
 J. Q. Stevens, Placer :
 One cheese.
 Hutchinson & Greene, Yolo :
 One cheese two years old.

Butter.

C. Green :
 Thirty pounds of butter.
 J. Leavitt :
 One box of butter.
 John G. Allmond, Sacramento County :
 One jar of butter, fifteen pounds.
 Hutchinson & Greene, Yolo :
 Twenty-five pounds of butter.

No. 4.—FLOUR, MEAL, ETC.

Loomis & Miller, Sacramento :
 Two sacks corn meal.
 W. J. Tilley, Nevada :
 Two sacks flour.
 E. P. Figg, Sacramento :
 One sack Haxall flour.
 G. C. Young, Napa :
 One sack flour, Turkey wheat.
 One sack flour, Sonora wheat.
 Potter & Scott, Ione Valley :
 One sample flour.

CLASS XI.—MINES AND MINING.

No. 1.—MINING IMPLEMENTS.

- David Chambers, Sacramento :
 One amalgamator, model.
 One sifting machine.
 Lucius Eddleblute, Sacramento :
 Four amalgamating riffles.
 One sluice box.
 Wm. H. Howland, San Francisco :
 One model of quartz mill.
 One quartz mill.
 J. E. Emerson, San Francisco :
 One case miners' tools.
 David Bush, San Francisco :
 One patent river water filter.
 Jno. Herring, Sacramento :
 One lot miners' picks.
 Harrison Roberts, El Dorado County :
 One patent gold washer.
 J. M. Hill, Angels Camp :
 One model of gold gleaner.
 T. J. Sullivan, Forest Hill :
 Six picks.
 Smith & Worden, Auburn :
 One boring machine.
 Thomas Hill :
 One retort of amalgum, from American Hill, Sierra County, weight,
 forty-six ounces and forty-seven one-hundredths.
 Dr. J. Blake, Sacramento :
 One patent amalgamator.
 A. M. Stetson, Sacramento :
 One patent amalgamator.

No. 2.—MINING PRODUCTS.

- D. O. Mills & Co. Sacramento :
 Bar of gold two thousand two hundred and twenty-seven ounces and
 ninety one-hundredths, eight hundred and ninety-five fine, forty-
 one thousand two hundred and nineteen dollars and four cents.
 Bar of gold four hundred and fifty-four ounces and eighty-two one-
 hundredths, eight hundred and twenty-three fine, seven thousand
 seven hundred and thirty-seven dollars and eighty cents.
 O. C. Wheeler, Sacramento :
 Two samples marble finished slate.
 Dr. J. M. Hill & Co. Angels Camp, Calaveras County :
 Six specimens auriferous perites.
 Sample of fine gold taken from the gleaner in the form of amalgum,
 the mercury being removed by boiling it in nitric acid.
 W. H. Rector, Salem, Oregon :
 One piece iron ore, from Oregon, near Portland, forty to fifty ounces of
 iron.
 Col. Warren, San Francisco :
 Three samples California marble.

- Col. Warren, San Francisco :
 Two cases minerals, antiquities, etc.
 P. J. Devine, Sacramento :
 One piece of California marble.
 Phillip Caduc, Sacramento :
 Two specimens California coal.
 J. J. Cooper, Excelsior, Sierra County :
 Specimen of minerals.
 John Northrop, Butte City, Amador County :
 Two specimens fine gold dust, from Bullville claim, placer gold.
 W. C. Kellum, Sacramento :
 Sample of quartz and gold filling for teeth.
 Dr. Jos. M. Frey :
 Case of minerals.
 J. L. Polhemus, Sacramento ;
 One piece cinnabar.
 N. W. Clark, Nevada County :
 Four plates of slate.
 Three pipes of slate.
 L. Frink, Sacramento :
 One piece crystalized quartz, found at Michigan Bluff, one thousand
 eight hundred and fifty-four, Placer County.

CLASS XII.—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

- Thos. Hansbrow, Sacramento :
 One double acting force pump.
 One dog power pump.
 One Miss Cook range.
 Anthony, Sacramento :
 One cabbage machine.
 N. Wilcox, Sacramento :
 Burglar proof lock.
 One churn.
 Portable fence.
 John Strable, Sacramento :
 One billiard table.
 Goss & Lambard, Sacramento :
 One steam engine, ten inch bore, and twenty inch stroke.
 Jno. S. Harbison, Sacramento :
 Bees and bee hive.
 Honey.
 Atto Lutze, St. George Hotel, Sacramento City :
 Specimens of home-made bread.
 E. P. Figg, Sacramento :
 Four sacks table salt.
 One sack dairy salt.
 Geo. Schruerzei, Sacramento :
 One steam engine.
 H. Bernard, Sacramento :
 One fine trotting sulky, seventy-two pounds.
 One fine Concord buggy.
 One plain four-seat barouche.

H. Bernard, Sacramento :
 One slide seat rockaway.
 One express wagon, from Eureka Carriage Factory, Sacramento.
 Jno. Belo, Sacramento :
 One parlor beehive.
 Messrs. Barton Brothers, San Francisco :
 Salt, in variety.
 Jno. B. Cole & Co., Sacramento :
 Four kegs lager beer.
 J. H. Culver, Sacramento :
 Two boxes of lime.
 Jno. Denn, Sacramento :
 Model of lime kiln.
 T. Ogg Shaw, San Francisco :
 One coil three inch double belting.
 One coil sixteen inch double belting.
 One coil four inch single belting.
 One coil three inch single belting.
 One coil three and one-half inch single belting.
 One coil seven inch single belting.
 One coil nine inch single belting.
 One coil double riveted hose.
 Three coil single riveted hose.
 Two blunderbusses.
 J. G. Ills, San Francisco :
 One cooking range.
 M. J. Church, Napa :
 One horse-hoof, of wood, and shod.
 J. W. Tucker, San Francisco :
 One fire-proof safe.
 L. Wells, Sacramento :
 One horse shoe.
 Sylvester Stephens, Sacramento :
 One hay press.
 James Bowstead, Sacramento :
 One double acting lift and force pump.
 Charles Hunt, Petaluma :
 One barrell lime.
 Robert Carter, San Francisco :
 One box of prepared salmon.
 J. C. Austin, Sacramento :
 One barrel cider.
 J. C. Churchman, Sacramento :
 One patent model washing machine.
 W. L. Lawrence, Marysville :
 One set of carriage harness.
 One set of single harness.
 One set of Concord harness.
 One California saddle.
 Collins & Co. San Francisco :
 Two spring mattresses.
 Two hair mattresses.
 Two pulu mattresses.
 Two pillows and slips.

Coverts, Moore & Co. San Francisco :
 One model of Childs' patent elastic fire and water-proof roof.
 Jno. Bell, Sacramento :
 One parlor bee-hive.
 Fernando Cartros, San Francisco :
 Two saddles.
 J. E. P. Weeks, Sacramento :
 One specimen Chinese sugar-cane.
 Hammond & Co. Sacramento :
 One cross-cut saw and handles.
 H. G. & E. S. Fisk, San Francisco :
 Standing groove double seam tin roofing.
 J. W. Orr, Sacramento :
 Stone ware.
 A. Evers, Sacramento :
 Smoked salmon.
 E. & C. Gruhler, Sacramento :
 One keg lager beer.
 J. W. Hodgkins, Sacramento :
 One model patent fence.
 Joseph K. Hyde, Benicia :
 One model of wind mill.
 J. L. Blake, Marin County :
 Two California saddle trees.
 Clark & Bro. Sacramento :
 One bath tub.
 One water-closet bath.
 Two wash tables.
 W. O. Murtha, San Francisco :
 One large sample chimney tops.
 Three small sample chimney tops.
 P. E. Gossner, Sacramento :
 One billiard table.
 J. Q. Stevens, Placer County :
 One patent cheese press.
 One cheese, B. H. (fourteen gallons milk.)
 H. S. Crocker & Co. Sacramento :
 One printing press.
 John Davis, Sacramento :
 One wine and cider press.
 L. Bishop, San Francisco :
 One shingle machine.
 J. Hisey, Marysville :
 One model of a bridge.
 Geo. S. Dana, San Francisco :
 Four boxes glue, California manufacture.
 Stephenson & Cleaves, Sacramento :
 One patent bee-hive.
 One Churn.
 A. T. Nelson, Sacramento :
 Four saddles and one bridle.
 D. A. Wilson, Marysville :
 Specimens of table salt.
 J. P. Leonard :
 Yeast powder, home made.

- A. Runyon, Sacramento :
One jar of goosberries, in spirits.
- F. Rabel, Sacramento :
Leather.
- Parrish & Co. San Francisco :
Twelve nests cedar tubs.
Eight dozen cedar pails.
Two old cedar pails.
Two dozen mahogany pails.
One-half dozen brass band pails.
Three nests cedar cheese hoops.
Two half-bushel measures.
- Fuller and Heather, Sacramento :
Glue, varnish, and glass.
- J. V. Hoag, Yolo :
Three bee-hives.
Two bottles of honey.
- E. B. Jones, Sacramento :
Four bottles Virginia honey.
- C. W. Adams, Sacramento :
Three saddle trees.
- A. S. Hallidie & Co. San Francisco :
Specimens of wire rope.
- C. Wissell, Sacramento :
Hams and bacon, California.
- Jacob Schreiber, San Francisco :
One pulu mattress.
- Baker & Hamilton :
One churn.
Five churns.
One jack screw.
Two gross hooks.
One wheelbarrow.
One seed sower.
Two ox yokes.
One set three horse whippetrees.
One fanning mill.
One dozen barley forks.
- D. Brannan, San Antonio, Alameda County :
Fire brick.
Two stone jars.
One stone jug.
- Pacific Pottery, Sacramento :
Thirty-one pieces pottery.
- C. W. & G. W. Arms, San Francisco :
One lot brooms.
- Jno. C. Ayres, San Francisco :
Brass work, hydraulic pump, etc.
One patent school desk.
- Zeitler & Vandenberg, Sacramento :
Specimens of hardware.
Specimens of woodenware.
- A. Woolerton, Sacramento :
Hams and bacon, (twenty pieces).
Lard, smoked beef, and salmon.

- M. G. Vallejo, Sonoma :
Specimens of wire.
- Reed & Herrick, Sacramento :
Hams and bacon, (five of each).
- James B. Welty, Yolo :
Specimens of cured tobacco.
- Jacob Wagner, Stockton :
Five sides leather, (one hundred pounds).
- Jno. Butler, Sacramento :
Specimens of lager beer.
- B. Leisenfeldt, San Francisco :
One billiard table.
- A. B. Jacobs & Co. San Francisco :
One case Rosenbaum bitters.
- L. Warner, Sacramento :
One bee-hive.
- Jacob Strahle & Co.
One billiard table.
- A. J. Bigelow, Sacramento :
Three bee-hives, and thirteen bottles honey.
- Gehring & Wagner, Sacramento :
Three saddle trees.
- Saml. Daniels, Sacramento :
One patent portable fence.
- J. A. Austin, Cosumnes, Sacramento County :
Two bee-hives.
- J. Evans, Placerville :
Three patent fruit gatherers.
- F. T. Houghton, Oakland :
Two bee-hives.
- E. B. Crocker, Sacramento :
Soft soap.
- John Davis, Sacramento :
Specimen crude California vegetable soap.
Specimen liquid soap, California plant.
- J. R. Ray, Sacramento :
Lot of bird cages, California manufacture.
Lot of willow ware, California manufacture.
One willow cradle.
- Joseph Loryea, Sacramento :
Specimens of silver-plated ware.
- J. T. Haviland, Sacramento :
Twenty-five cases matches.
- J. H. Bullara, Sacramento :
One sofa pillow.
- Lamott & Collins, Sacramento :
Case silk hats and caps, furs, etc.
- H. C. Hayden, San Francisco :
Show case, made in San Francisco.
Sewing machine work, by Wheeler & Wilson's machine.
- D. Bush, San Francisco :
One case hair jewelry.
- W. K. Vanderslice, San Francisco :
Case of silver ware, large assortment, of California manufacture.

D. Mentel, San Francisco :
 Assortment of clothing, California manufacture.
 Saml. Cohn, Sacramento :
 Suit of buckskin clothing, coat, vest, pants, and cape.
 James E. Harety, Sacramento :
 Patent soda cork fastener.
 A. C. Judy, Sacramento :
 Three pair oak grained doors.
 Two single oak grained doors.
 J. L. Thompson, Sacramento :
 Cage of live birds, cross between canary and goldfinch.
 E. A. Miles, Sacramento :
 Sample of stencil plates.
 Sample of indelible ink.
 George W. Inslee, San Francisco :
 One case of cigars.
 H. Van Avery, Sacramento :
 Bird cage.
 R. H. Vance, San Francisco :
 Show-case made by James Scoaler.
 H. M. Heuston, Sacramento :
 White embroidered silk vest.
 Fine black frock coat.
 Lot of furnishing goods.
 One case of clothing.
 Mrs. E. A. Irwin, No. 296 Stockton Street, San Francisco :
 One bridal suit.
 One lady's carriage dress.
 Two morning wrappers.
 One opera cloak.
 One infant cloak.
 Two flannel shirts.
 Two night dresses.
 Three linen chemise.
 One breakfast wrapper, linen cambric.
 One suit for girl eleven years old.
 One merino dress-cape and pants.
 Two black velvet suits for boys.
 Seventeen aprons.
 Five suits for boys.
 Five dresses for boys.
 One walking cloak, poplin.
 One walking cloak, velvet.
 One corn-colored dress.
 Two poplin dresses, English style.
 Two de laines, English style.
 Two misses' morning wrappers.
 One maroon morning wrapper.
 One maroon morning wrapper, trimmed.
 Two blue velvet suits.
 One green velvet suit.
 Five embroidered sacks.
 Six infant's hats.
 One boy's merino hat.
 Two infant's caps.

Mrs. E. A. Irwin, 296 Stockton Street, San Francisco :
 Five infant's shawls.
 One infant's shroud.
 Four infant's double wrappers.
 Four infant's shirts.
 One infant's dress, double skirt.
 One infant's long dress.
 One infant's short dress.
 One baby basket.
 Five infant's dresses.
 Four infant's bibs.
 One infant's wrapper.
 One infant's long cloak.
 One infant's short dress, tucked.
 One infant's wrapper.
 One boy's white suit.
 One linen chemise.
 Two nubias.
 One opera cap.
 Mrs. J. B. Weller, Sacramento :
 One marble center table.
 S. Jackson, Downieville :
 One model ship, full rigged, called "Seaman's Bride."
 Mr. McCauley, San Quentin :
 Model ship, "Alice McCauley."
 Thomas Day, San Francisco :
 Gas fixtures.
 Pruning knives and saws.
 Mrs. O. C. Wheeler :
 Exhibit of netting.
 Shaefer & Sutliff, San Francisco :
 Two cases cigars.
 One case smoking tobacco.
 Erzgraber & Goetzen, San Francisco :
 Five dozen bottles pickles.
 Three kegs pickles.
 Carey Peebles, Santa Clara :
 Three smoked hams.
 J. & J. P. Orr, Placerville :
 One portable fence.
 L. H. Bascom, San José :
 One ham.
 One side bacon.
 Armstrong & Gillen, Sacramento :
 Two horse collars.
 Mrs. Hedenberg, Sacramento :
 Brandied, dried, and preserved, fruits.
 One lot pickles.
 Willey, Dean & Co. Butte County :
 One Madrona board.
 One sugar pine board.
 One California oak board.
 E. G. Winne, Napa :
 Fifteen brooms.

E. Birch, Marysville :
Half dozen saddletrees.

CLASS XIII.—ARTS AND HOME WORKS.

No. 1.—WORKS OF ART.

P. J. Devine & Brother, Sacramento :
One statuary sculptured monument.
Three statuary mantles.
Three medallions.
Bust of Gov. Weller.
One sleeping child.
Aitken & Co. Sacramento :
Two statuettes, California marble.
Two granite bases.
Three monuments, California marble.
One freestone bust.
H. T. Holmes, Sacramento :
Four samples marble dust, manufactured in Sacramento.
A. Peltenghi & Co. San Francisco :
Two specimens in marble—sleeping child and basket of flowers.
Fredericks & Krebs, Sacramento :
One case artist's materials and tools.
Mrs. Dennis Casey, Yuba County :
Large worsted worked picture, Washington.
E. Piper, Sacramento :
One granite post.
A. Liebert, Nevada :
One ambrotype.
Frank F. Taylor, Sacramento :
Wandering Jew, oil painting.
Niagara Falls, oil painting.
Italian sunset, oil painting.
William Shew, San Francisco :
Three oil paintings, framed.
Five ambrotypes, framed.
Thirteen photographs, framed.
G. H. Goddard, Sacramento :
Panoramic pencil view of San Francisco.
Lake Bigler, water color.
Carson Valley.
Mariposa.
Stream.
Fredrick Bertram, San Francisco :
Two oil paintings representing views in Yo-Semite Valley.
Norton Rush, San Francisco :
Three oil paintings on canvass, landscapes.
Thomas W. Leggett, Sacramento :
Oil painting, scene on Fraser River.
Oil painting, Land of Burns.
Oil painting, Kelvin Grove.
Oil painting, Glen Rosa.

Jacob Shew, Sacramento :
Eleven daguerreotypes.
Two daguerreotypes, framed.
One sign for attaching to frame.
D. Hardy, Sacramento :
Two monochromatic drawings.
One Oriental painting, on glass.
Four Oriental pearl paintings.
One oil painting, Hiawatha wooing.
Wm. Scott, Rosedale, Sacramento County.
Needle work picture, Lord's Supper.
Wm. Patten, Sacramento :
Four photographs of buildings in Sacramento, Franklin School-House,
Seventh Street M. E. Church, James Anthony's residence, Golden
Eagle Stable.
Charles F. Hamilton, San Francisco :
Ambrotypes and photographs, framed.
John Todd, Sacramento :
Seven pencil sketches.
Hubert Burgess, San Francisco :
Six pencil drawings.
J. P. Robinson, Sacramento :
Pen and ink drawing, locomotive.
Louis Warner, Sacramento :
Oil painting, scene on the Missouri River.
John Rutler, Sacramento :
Oil painting of Mr. Miller.
Charles A. Story, Sacramento :
Babien sugar estate, pencil drawing.
Kalendria, pencil drawing.
J. R. Hardenburgh, Sacramento :
One marble monument, for contribution to Mount Vernon Fund.
R. H. Vance, San Francisco :
Twenty-two ambrotypes.
Thirty-seven photographs.
B. T. Smith, Sacramento :
Six crayon drawings, by Mrs. B. J. Smith.
Specimens of book printing, *California Cultivist*.
Sainsevaine Brothers, San Francisco :
Four unfinished paintings, process of pressing grapes for wine.
S. C. Fogus, Sacramento :
Three oil paintings—Entombment, Christ disputing with Doctors, por-
trait of Mrs. Fogus.
George H. Baker, Sacramento :
Twenty pictures—oil, water, pencil, lithograph, copper plate engraving.
R. H. Vance, San Francisco :
Stereoscopic pictures on glass and paper.
A. P. Smith, Sacramento :
One colored crayon drawing.
Three Grecian paintings.
R. T. Van Norden, Sacramento :
Four water colored paintings.
Joseph Kiebs, Sacramento :
One oil painting.

Loomis & Keith :
 Engraving on wood.
 Mrs. F. H. Day, San Francisco :
 Specimens of book printing, *California Hesperian*.
 Milo Osborn, Sacramento :
 Three frames, steel plate engraving.
 Two frames, copper plate engraving.
 Miss Mary E. Chicard, Stockton :
 Picture in embroidery.
 C. T. Botts, Sacramento :
 Two oil paintings.
 One engraving.
 Nahl Brothers, San Francisco :
 Six oil paintings.
 Two water color paintings.
 Five India ink paintings.
 One specimen penmanship.
 Four specimens lithograph.
 Joseph Fredricks, Sacramento :
 One ornamental painting.
 Wm. J. Whitney, Sacramento :
 Oil painting.
 Mrs. A. J. Smith, Sacramento :
 One oil painting, Butler.
 G. A. Coursen, Sacramento :
 Oil painting, portrait of child.
 Juliana Bayer, Sacramento :
 Picture of infant baptism.
 Russian dictionary.
 R. B. Canneron, Suisun City :
 White satin cushion, painted in water colors, by Miss Ellen Owen.
 A. Redington, Sacramento :
 Exhibit of oil paintings.
 Hutchings & Rosenfield, San Francisco :
 Views of Yo-Semite Falls.
 R. H. McDonald, Sacramento :
 Telegraph operating machine.
 Representation of telegraph printing.
 D. D. Neal :
 Two lithographs.
 Mrs. Light, Sacramento :
 Three monochromatic drawings :
 One print.
 Mrs. W. P. Benton :
 Yo-Semite Falls.
 Dickiman, Sacramento :
 Photographs.
 Freddie S. Butler, Sacramento :
 Pencil sketch and letters.
 D. Vanweek :
 Drafting and engraving.
 Eastman & Loomis :
 Designing and engraving on wood.

No. 2.—HOME WORK.

Mrs. C. Stose, Walenpa :
 Crochet hat.
 Two crochet collars.
 B. Morgan, Sacramento :
 Two crochet tidies.
 W. G. Barrett, Sacramento :
 Five samples crochet work, by Mrs. W. G. B.
 Mrs. Little, Sacramento :
 One crochet tidy.
 Josephene E. Barker, Grass Valley, Nevada :
 Exhibit of crochet work.
 Juliana Bayer, Sacramento :
 Head dress, twist.
 Mrs. F. P. Medina, Calaveras County :
 One piece chenille work.
 Mrs. H. C. Kibbe, Sacramento :
 One skirt.
 Juliana Bayer :
 Window curtain, German thread and floss.
 Chair cover, thread.
 Chair cover, thread and embroidered.
 Scarf, with silk and zephyr.
 M. H. Purrrill, Folsom :
 Pair of chair tidies, netted cotton.
 Geo. C. Waters, Sacramento :
 One set net work curtains.
 Juliana Bayer, Sacramento :
 Patterns for towels, and shawls, Napkins, and stockings.
 W. L. Boyle, Sacramento :
 Case of artificial teeth.
 Cook, Mott & Co. Sacramento.
 Block tin, britannia, and silver ware.
 Copper wash bowl and pitcher.
 Juliana Bayer, Sacramento :
 Chair cover in twenty-eight different patterns.
 Toilet cover in sixty-four different patterns.
 Table cover worsted with Berlin wool.
 Child's sack with Berlin wool.
 One pair baby's shoes with Berlin wool.
 Lamp mat, silver thread.
 One pair ladies' shoes with thread.
 Money purse, silk, form of pitcher.
 Money purse, silk, form of cap.
 Miss J. H. McIntire, Sacramento :
 One talma knitting work.
 One cloud knitting work.
 Mrs. C. M. Given :
 One knit shell work quilt.
 Juliana Bayer, Sacramento :
 Lamp mat, worsted embroidery.
 Pin cushion, raised ornaments.
 Cover for letter box or book cushion.
 Cushion for watch, embroidered.

Juliana Bayer, Sacramento :
 Fancy work basket, embroidered.
 Needle book, embroidered, silk and floss.
 Memorandum or needle book, embroidered.
 Malvina Herwitz, Stockton :
 Two chemise.
 Needlework.
 A. W. Dunnigan, Antelope, Yolo County :
 One quilt.
 Mrs. F. L. George, Sacramento :
 One plum cake, made without eggs or butter.
 Mrs. E. A. Phelps, Yolo County :
 One leather wreath.
 Kattie Melvov :
 Embroidery and fancy work.
 Mrs. H. C. Kibbe, Sacramento :
 One embroidered dress.
 Mrs. John Lewis, San Francisco :
 Two netted worsted shawls.
 J. W. Hart, Stockton :
 One embroidered skirt.

No. 3.—FIRE-ARMS.

A. Koppikus, Sacramento :
 One double barrel rifle.
 One single barrel rifle.
 James M. Jones, Portland, Oregon :
 One stubb and twist California made pistol, by James Monroe.

No. 4.—DRIED AND PRESERVED FRUITS.

Simpson Thompson, Napa County :
 Thirteen varieties of cherries, in jars.
 Six varieties of apricots, in jars.
 Four varieties of currants, in jars.
 Five varieties gooseberries, in jars.
 Two varieties figs, in jars.
 Dr. W. B. Thompson, Marysville :
 Basket dried peaches.
 E. B. Crocker, Sacramento :
 Two glasses jellies.
 Five varieties raisins.
 J. Morse, Sonora :
 Dried peaches.
 Mr. Warren, San Francisco :
 Six jars preserved fruits.
 Baker & Cutting, San Francisco :
 Pickles, tomatoes, catsup, cider, and glass, California manufacture.
 Meuli & Schulthess :
 Samples of macaroni and vermicelli.
 Mrs. R. M. Folger, Sacramento :
 Half dozen quart bottles of wild grape jelly.
 G. G. Morgan, Sacramento :
 Specimen of plum, in spirits.
 German prune, in spirits.

G. G. Morgan, Sacramento :
 Nectarine, in spirits.
 Dried apple jelly.
 Mrs. Garrahan, Sacramento :
 One loaf home-made bread.
 Mrs. E. F. Purcell, San Francisco :
 One loaf home-made bread.
 Mrs. Dr. Morgan, Sacramento :
 Two jars of preserved peaches.
 C. L. Ingalsbe, Coloma :
 Fresh tomatoes.
 One specimen of rhubarb.
 One specimen fresh fruit.
 One specimen preserves and vinegar.
 Mrs. H. P. Osborn, Miss Hattie Osborn, Sacramento :
 Specimens of domestic bread and butter, hand crackers, etc.
 Mrs. J. W. Reeves, Sacramento :
 One loaf home-made bread.
 Mrs. M. Cronkite, Sacramento :
 One loaf home-made bread.
 One loaf Indian-made bread :
 Thomas Donnelly & Co. San Francisco :
 Specimens of yeast powder.
 E. B. Crocker, Sacramento :
 Dried peaches, dried, yellow, and cling.
 Dried plums.
 Whole pears, dried.
 Whole grapes, dried.
 Whole raisins, dried.
 Boston eluege nectarines, in cans.
 Crawford's late peaches, in cans.
 Strawberries, in cans.
 Quinces, in cans.
 Grapes, in tin cans.
 Tomatoes, in tin cans.
 Old mixon peach, in tin cans.
 Bartlett's pears, in tin cans.
 Sweet peaches, pickled.
 Sweet pears, pickled.
 Tomatoes, pickled.
 Catsup, pickled.
 Green cucumbers, pickled.
 Ripe cucumbers, pickled.
 Mangoes, pickled.
 Peach jam.
 Plum jam.
 Nectarine jam.
 Hubbs, Gilmore & Co. San Francisco :
 One box of yeast powder.
 Mrs. P. H. Russell, Sacramento :
 Preserved peaches.
 Brandy peaches.
 Miss Elizabeth Farrar, Sacramento :
 One pair of lamp mats.

D. W. Welty, Sacramento :
 Fancy ottoman, leather work.
 John Mallon, San Francisco :
 Frame of cut glass work, sample.
 Three signs, glass work, sample.
 Nine pieces glass work, sample.
 T. A. Levison, Sacramento :
 One specimen Caligraphy :
 Mrs. P. Decker, Marysville :
 Specimen of leather work.
 M. T. Crowell, Sacramento :
 One piece worsted.
 Mrs. J. C. Lawrence, Ione Valley, Amador County :
 Two cases worsted.
 Juliana Bayer, Sacramento :
 Ottoman cushion, raised work, on canvass.
 Screen, on canvass, with wool and silk.
 Silk plush "pattern," on silk and canvass.
 Cushion on canvass, wool and silk.
 Chair covers, worsted, with wool and silk.
 Book mark, silk canvass with floss.
 Pair of shoes, on canvass, silver beads.
 J. B. Bloom, Sacramento :
 One piece worsted work.
 George Newcomb, Sacramento :
 One flannel skirt.
 One cloth table cover, needle work.
 One pink satin cushion, in gold.
 Four linen crochet collars.
 Two crochet purses, gold and steel beads.
 D. W. Welty, Sacramento :
 Lot of dried peaches.
 E. Comstock, Yolo County :
 One bed quilt.
 One table spread.
 Mrs. L. P. Collins, Sacramento :
 Convolvulus mat.
 L. Saunders, Jr. :
 Jar of brandy peaches.
 Jar of brandy plums.
 Mrs. M. J. Bennett, Sacramento :
 One tissue lamp mat.
 One watch fob.
 J. W. Lehman, Sacramento :
 One hair wreath, framed.
 S. Glasscock, Cacheville :
 One quilt, patchwork.
 Juliana Bayer, Sacramento :
 Center table cover, with thread.
 Collar, with thread.
 Shoes, worsted, different colors.
 Pen-wiper, worsted.
 Tidy for sofa, worsted, silver thread.
 Mrs. H. M. Heuston, Sacramento :
 White crochet shawl.

Mrs. H. M. Heuston, Sacramento :
 Piece of patch work.
 Mrs. J. C. Hedenberg, Sacramento :
 One chair tidy.
 One pair of toilet mats.
 Mrs. Geo. Withington, Ione City :
 One diamond crochet tidy.
 One circular crochet tidy.
 Mrs. Constable, Sacramento.
 One what-not.
 Two cards of crochet work, collar and sleeves.
 Tidy.
 Mrs. Geo. Withington, Ione City :
 Four frames leather work, two colored.
 One sign, leather frame.
 H. Mahler, Coloma :
 One peach, clingstone, in alcohol.
 Charles C. Green, Ione ;
 One French rose quilt, patchwork.
 Mrs. G. O. Perry, Jackson, Amador County :
 One silk bed quilt.
 John G. Allmond, Sacramento County :
 One bottle tomato catsup.
 One bottle Morris-white peaches, in syrup.
 One bottle seedling peaches, in syrup.
 One bottle preserved nectarines, in syrup.
 One bottle Siberian Crab apples, in syrup.
 One bottle currants, in alcohol.
 One bottle gooseberries, in alcohol.
 One tumbler of preserved gooseberries.
 One tumbler preserved currants.
 One tumbler currant jelly.
 Mrs. Louis Warner, Sacramento :
 Lamp mat, worsted work.
 Pincushion, worsted work.
 Mrs. Laurett, Sacramento :
 Silk embroidered on merino.
 George C. Yount, Napa :
 Worsted shell mat.
 Mrs. George Withington, Ione City :
 One piece raised embroidery.
 One piece satin embroidery, slippers.
 Mrs. John J. Mills, Sacramento :
 One embroidered skirt, white muslin.
 One chair, in silk and velvet, mosaic work.
 P. M. Chandler, Marysville :
 Two ottoman tops, worsted work.
 One hour glass stand, worsted work.
 Two lamp mats, worsted work.
 Mrs. A. S. Knapp, Sacramento :
 Embroidered skirt.
 J. T. Jennings, Sacramento :
 One bottle Crawford peaches in syrup.
 One bottle Crawford peaches in vinegar.
 One bottle Crawford peaches in whisky.

Addison Martin, Sacramento :
 Pressed flowers, in picture form.
 J. R. Crandall, Auburn Placer County :
 Exhibit of one variety of dried peaches.
 E. H. Comstock, Stockton :
 One gentleman's shirt, plaited, called "Rough and Ready."
 D. Conrad, Sacramento :
 One silk bed quilt, needle work.
 One cotton bed quilt, patch work.
 Madam De Lan, San Francisco :
 One cushion.
 Dr. G. J. Phelan, Sacramento :
 Vase of artificial flowers and hyacinth, made in California.
 J. T. Jennings, Sacramento :
 One basket (worsted work) flowers.
 One lace scarf.
 R. C. Clark, Sacramento :
 One pair worked slippers, worsted.
 John C. Ayres, San Francisco :
 Two pieces worsted work.
 A. Redington, Sacramento :
 One piece embroidery.
 W. P. Fuller, Sacramento :
 One embroidered ladies' mantilla.
 Mrs. J. L. Beatty :
 One embroidered child's cape.
 W. W. Stovall, Sacramento :
 Two chenille embroidered child's caps.
 Two chenille embroidered infant's dresses.
 Silk embroidered baby blanket.
 Chenille embroidered gent's slippers.
 Charles Justis, Sutter County :
 Jar of jelly, made from Los Angeles grapes (green fruit).
 G. G. Briggs, Marysville :
 Can peaches, preserved without sugar or syrup.
 B. F. Hastings, Sacramento :
 Case of wax flowers, by Mrs. B. F. Hastings.
 Mrs. J. L. Beatty, Sacramento :
 Pine burr basket.
 W. W. Stovall, Sacramento :
 Hem-stitched baby shirt.
 J. B. Owen, Sacramento :
 Oak leaf bed-spread.
 Philadelphia pavement bed-spread.
 Mrs. Caroline Davenport, San Francisco :
 One sofa cushion.
 One cushion cover, patchwork.
 One cotton skirt, needlework.
 Mrs. Milton Barney, Sacramento :
 Linen tablecloth, damask.
 Linen napkin, damask.
 B. Morgan, Sacramento :
 One pair lamp mats.
 Addie Crites, Sacramento County :
 One doll, dressed by herself—six years old in November.

Mrs. E. T. Bordwell, Fairfield, Sonoma County :
 One bed-quilt, patchwork.
 J. R. Pointer, Sutter County :
 Bedquilt, by Mrs. Eastman McQuaid, Comptonville, Yuba County.
 Miss C. A. Smith, Sacramento :
 Papier mache work, two articles.
 Wax flowers.
 Wax camelia japonica.
 Miss L. M. Smith, Sacramento :
 Leather work, three varieties.
 C. Rave, Sacramento :
 Cushion of worsted and beads, by Mrs. Rave.
 Mrs. Mesick, Sacramento :
 One chair seat, raised embroidery.
 Dr. W. P. Thompson, Marysville :
 Transferred set of embroidery.
 One embroidered collar.
 Two pieces raised work.
 One lamp mat.
 Two bead mats.
 One bead basket.
 D. Norcross, San Francisco :
 Two cases fancy goods, embroidered by Mrs. Norcross.
 Cords and tassels.
 W. T. Grissim, Sacramento :
 Piano cover, embroidered.
 Mrs. A. J. Smith, Sacramento :
 One pair ottoman covers, raised work.
 D. Norcross, San Francisco :
 Pin cushion, embroidered.
 Infant's sack, embroidered.
 Charles Hunt, Petaluma :
 Book of natural flowers, by Mrs. M. H. Overton.
 E. B. Crocker, Sacramento :
 Lamp mat, by Miss Mary A. Crocker.
 Bread, sample, by Miss Mary A. Crocker.
 A. Kohler, San Francisco :
 Case jet ornaments.
 Case hair ornaments.
 J. R. Ray, Sacramento :
 Loaves of bread, by Mrs. J. R. Ray.
 J. G. Hatch, Sacramento :
 Six pieces needlework, by Mrs. Mary Morronly, Marysville.
 A. P. Merrill, Yolo County :
 One counterpane, knit by Miss Mary A. Merritt.
 Mrs. Dr. W. L. Andrews, Sacramento County :
 One calico patchwork quilt.
 Miss M. A. E. Heacock, Sacramento :
 Floral lamp mat, worsted work.
 L. A. Booth, Sacramento :
 One ladies' scarf, embroidered by Mrs. Wm. Smith, Nevada.
 P. J. Toll, Sacramento :
 Embroidery pattern, in worsted, by Mrs. P. J. Toll.
 Miss Agnes Toll, Sacramento :
 Embroidered cape.

- A. Reddington, Sacramento :
Specimen embroidery.
Miss L. M. Adams, Sacramento :
Hand needle work, embroidered.
Three Julien caps, of straw and bark.
Miss Regnes, Amador :
Exhibit of embroidery.

CLASS XIV.—FRUITS, FLOWERS, PLANTS, DESIGNS, ETC.

No. 1.—APPLES.

- G. G. Briggs, Marysville :
Six varieties apples.
H. Goodkind, Sacramento :
Two varieties.
J. W. Osborn, Napa :
Forty-eight varieties.
Simpson Thompson, Napa County :
Thirty-six varieties.
B. S. Fox & Co. San José :
Thirty-two varieties.
James M. Taylor, Sonoma County :
Exhibit of gloria mundi or monstrous pippin.
D. J. Staples, San Joaquin :
Exhibit of several varieties.
Thos. Frazar, Hazelwood Farm, Oregon :
Exhibit of several varieties.
C. E. White :
Four varieties.
Antonio Delmas, San José :
Three varieties.
L. A. Gould Santa Clara :
Four varieties.
S. C. Tyler, Sacramento County :
Exhibit of several varieties.
A. H. Myers, Alameda :
One specimen gloria mundi.
One specimen, unknown.
Mrs. Thomas Robertson, Coloma :
One variety.
One variety Rhode Island greening.
J. Morse, Sonora :
One variety.
D. Gibb, Suscol, Napa County :
Exhibit of several varieties.
D. T. Lufkin, Franklin Township, Sacramento County :
Fall pippin.
Rhode Island greening.
C. W. Rand, Washington, Yolo County :
Eight varieties.
P. West, Sacramento :
One kind of apples, variety not known.
David and Robert W. McGowan, Yolo County :
Three varieties.

ENTRIES.

- L. H. Bascom, San José :
Twenty-three varieties of apples.
One sample native wild cherry.
F. P. Medina, Calaveras County :
Two varieties.
George C. Yount, Napa :
Nine varieties.
James R. Nickerson, Placer County :
Two varieties.
H. Mahler, Coloma :
Three varieties.
Wm. Scott, Rosedale, Sacramento County :
Exhibit Roxbury russett apple.
J. Morrill, Sacramento :
Exhibit of Swaar apple.
Exhibit of Rambo apple.
Exhibit of two varieties seedling apple.
J. R. Crandall, Auburn, Placer County :
Exhibit sixteen varieties.
D. F. Adams, San José :
Exhibit of forty-five varieties.
C. L. Ingalsbe, Coloma :
Exhibit of twelve varieties.
K. Keicheval, Sacramento County :
Exhibit fourteen varieties.
A. Stanborn and S. Lewelling, Oregon :
Exhibit of several specimens.
Hull, Knapp & Co. Portland, Oregon.
Thirty varieties.
B. Burn, Amador County :
Two varieties.

No. 2.—PEARS.

- W. B. West, Stockton :
Exhibit of twelve varieties.
G. G. Briggs, Marysville :
Eight varieties.
H. R. Schoder, Sacramento :
One large pear.
J. W. Osborn, Napa :
Forty-five specimens.
Simpson Thompson, Napa :
Twenty-five varieties.
L. Saunders, Sacramento :
Exhibit of Sickle pears.
Exhibit of brown burr pear.
Exhibit of Vicar of Wakefield.
Exhibit of Duchess d'Angouleme.
Exhibit of Glout Morceau.
Exhibit of yellow bergamot.
Exhibit of Buerre Malin.
Exhibit of branch bloodgood.
David & Robt. W. McGowan :
Four varieties of pears.
W. B. Thornbergh, Santa Clara :
Seven varieties of pears.

- F. P. Medina, Calaveras County :
Two varieties.
Geo. C. Yount, Napa :
Four specimens.
James R. Nickerson, Placer County :
One specimen.
Wm. Scott, Rosedale, Sacramento County :
Exhibit of orange bergamot.
J. R. Crandall, Auburn, Placer County :
Exhibit of five varieties.
D. F. Adams, San José :
Exhibit twenty-three varieties pears.
E. B. Crocker, Sacramento :
Beurre Deal.
Beurre d'Aremberg.
Beurre Capiaumont.
Beurre Aujou.
Vica of Winkfield.
Passe Colmar.
Seckel.
White Doyenne.
Easter Beurre.
Glout. Morceau.
Chas. Crocker, Sacramento :
White Doyenne.
Glout. Morceau.
Winter Nelis.
Duchess de Angouleme.
Vicar of Winkfield.
Beurre de Aremberg.
P. West, Sacramento :
Duchess de Angouleme.
A. P. Smith, Sacramento :
Fifty-three varieties.
Thos. Frazer, Hazle Wood Farm, Oregon :
Exhibit of several varieties.
C. E. White, Sacramento County :
Two varieties.
Antonio Delmas, San José :
Thirty-seven varieties.
L. A. Gould, Santa Clara :
Fourteen varieties.
S. C. Tyler, Sacramento County :
Two varieties pears.
A. Stanborn & S. Lewelling, Oregon :
Exhibit of pears.

No. 3.—PEACHES.

- M. G. Vallejo, Sonoma County :
Exhibit thirteen varieties.
D. W. Welty, Sacramento :
Nolans yellow seedling.
Autumn yellow seedling.
G. G. Briggs, Marysville :
Four varieties.

- J. W. Osborne, Napa :
Two varieties.
Simpson Thompson, Napa :
Twenty-two varieties.
A. P. Smith, Sacramento :
Six varieties.
B. Burt, Amador County :
Exhibit of late Crawford.
E. B. Crocker :
White, yellow, and cling.
D. W. Welty, Sacramento :
Lot of late Heath white cling.
David & Robt. W. McGowan, Yolo County :
Six varieties.
Dr. J. S. Curtis, Yolo County :
Sample seedling, (cling stone).
Sample seedling, (free stone).
James R. Nickerson :
One variety.
B. Burt, Amador County :
Exhibit of peaches.
B. R. Edwards, Grass Valley, Nevada County :
Exhibit of peaches, thirteen on one limb.
C. L. Ingalsbe, Coloma :
Exhibit twelve varieties.

No. 4.—PLUMS.

- E. B. Crocker, Sacramento :
Reine Claude de Bevy.
F. P. Medina, Calaveras County :
One variety.
John G. Allmond, Sacramento County :
Nine yellow egg plums.
J. W. Osborn, Napa :
Four varieties.
Simpson Thompson, Napa County :
Eight varieties.
A. P. Smith, Sacramento :
Sixteen varieties.
B. S. Fox, San José :
Twelve varieties.
Thos. Frazer, Hazelwood Farm, Oregon :
Exhibit of several varieties.
L. A. Gould, Santa Clara :
Five varieties.

No. 5.—NECTARINES.

- Chas. Crocker, Sacramento :
Stanwick nectarines.
B. Burt, Amador County :
Exhibit of nectarines.
M. G. Vallejo, Sonoma County :
Exhibit two varieties.
G. G. Briggs, Marysville :
Two varieties nectarines.

Simpson Thompson, Napa :
One variety.

No. 6.—QUINCES.

E. B. Crocker, Sacramento :
Orange quince.
F. P. Medina, Calaveras County :
Three quinces, from cuttings two years old.
J. Morrill, Sacramento :
Exhibit of Portugal quince.
Exhibit of orange quince.
J. R. Crandall, Auburn, Placer County :
Exhibit of two varieties quinces.
B. H. Hoag, Washington, Yolo County :
Exhibit two varieties.
Samuel Rich, Sacramento :
Exhibit one variety.
G. G. Briggs, Marysville :
Exhibit orange quince.
H. R. Schoder :
Six quinces.
J. W. Osborn, Napa :
Two varieties.
Simpson Thompson, Suscol Nursery, Napa County :
Two varieties.
L. Saunders, Jr. Sacramento :
One specimen.

No. 6.—GRAPES.

Simpson Thompson, Napa :
Varieties.
A. P. Smith, Sacramento :
Thirty-three varieties.
Charles Covillaud :
One variety California.
George R. Moore, Sacramento :
One vine, thirty or forty pounds, Black Hamburg, unripe.
O. C. Wheeler, Sacramento :
One variety, three years old; no irrigation; black sandy soil; name unknown; grown at Oak Farm.
C. E. White, Sacramento County :
One specimen.
Antonio Delmars, San José :
Twenty-eight varieties.
L. A. Gould, Santa Clara :
Twenty-two varieties.
Three varieties native Atlanta.
G. W. Walling, Washington Territory :
Exhibit of one specimen.
Thomas Robertson, Coloma :
One bunch of Hautville grapes, from the gardens of the Fontainebleau; raised in Victory Garden, Coloma; weight seven pounds.
Col. Warren, San Francisco :
Grapes from H. Smith, Oroville.
B. Burt, Amador County :
Branch Isabella grapes.

E. B. Crocker, Sacramento :
Catawba.
Royal muscadine.
Flame-colored Tokay.
Thomas Millgate, Sacramento County :
One box.
David and Robert W. McGowan, Yolo County :
One variety.
A. K. Grim, Sacramento :
One bunch McIntire white grapes.
F. P. Medina, Calaveras County :
Two varieties.
B. F. McCormick, Placerville :
One box.
James R. Nickerson, Placer County :
Varieties.
Frank Keller, Sacramento :
Basket grapes.
John G. Allmond, Sacramento County :
One basket white muscat grapes.
Wm. Scott, Rosedale, Sacramento County :
Exhibit of catawba.
Exhibit of royal muscadine.
J. Morrill, Sacramento :
Exhibit of grapes, white muscat and black muscadine.
J. R. Crandall, Auburn, Placer County :
Exhibit of one variety.
W. B. West, Stockton :
Exhibit of seventeen varieties.
Samuel Rich, Sacramento :
Exhibit eight varieties.
Jacob Knauth, Sacramento :
Exhibit thirteen varieties.
J. W. Osborn, Napa :
Nineteen varieties.

No. 7.—MISCELLANEOUS.

B. S. Fox, San José :
Forty-four varieties gooseberries.
Ten varieties currants.
E. B. Crocker, Sacramento :
Raisins from six varieties of grapes.
Richards & McCracken, Oregon :
Exhibit of different varieties.
J. D. Walling, Oregon :
Forty-six varieties.
G. W. Walling, Oregon :
Sixty varieties.
G. W. Walling, Washington Territory :
High bush, blue whortleberry.
High bush, red whortleberry.
A. Stanborn and L. Lewelling :
Exhibits of fruits.
R. L. Pardee, Iowa Valley :
One Osage orange.

W. B. West, San Joaquin :
 Specimens of fruits, etc.
 John G. Allmond, Sacramento :
 One box tomato figs.
 One bundle fine timothy.
 One bundle red June clover.
 J. Morrill, Sacramento :
 Exhibit white German fig.
 M. G. Vallejo, Sonoma County :
 One specimen pomegranates.
 L. Saunders, Jr. Sacramento :
 Exhibit of pomegranates.
 A. P. Smith, Sacramento :
 Two boxes raisins.
 B. S. Fox, San José :
 Ten varieties apricots.

NO. 8.—FLOWERS AND PLANTS.

J. S. Harbison, Sacramento :
 Plant Jerusalem artichoke.
 One castor bean.
 Jacob Knauth :
 One hundred and eight pots of flowers.
 Four boquets.
 A. Runyan, Sacramento :
 Four trees.
 J. A. Silver, San Francisco :
 Two tea plants.
 Charles G. Hidden, Sacramento :
 One sunflower.
 E. B. Crocker, Sacramento :
 One vinegar plant.
 Empire Nursery, Sacramento :
 Clonothus shrub, grown and trained in form of a large arm-chair.
 Mrs. G. M. Smith, Sacramento :
 Wax fruit and flowers.
 G. W. Walling, Washington Territory :
 Fir tree.
 White cedar tree.
 Wild rose tree, "Gallal," the Indian name.
 Spruce tree.
 Hemlock tree.
 Washington tea plant.

CLASS XV.—NATIVE WINES.

A. Haraszthy, Buena Vista Ranch, Sonoma County :
 Twelve bottles white wine.
 Two bottles red wine.
 Three bottles Bordeaux wine.
 Three bottles red wine, vintage of 1857.
 Menesi wine.

A. Haraszthy, Buena Vista Ranch, Sonoma County :
 Three bottles Tokay wine.
 Two bottles brandy, vintage of 1857.
 Two bottles brandy, vintage of 1859.
 One bottle peach brandy, vintage of 1858.
 Antonio Delmas, San José :
 Two bottles white wine.
 Two bottles Isabella wine.
 Six bottles ladies wine.
 One bottle red wine, (all California wine.)
 Kohler, Froehling & Bauck, San Francisco :
 One case California wine.
 X. B. Jacobs & Co. :
 One case native wines and brandy.
 Sansevaine Brothers :
 Cases of wine and bitters.
 Smith & Co. Sacramento :
 One dozen ale, in glass.
 One dozen ale, in stone.
 One dozen porter, in glass.
 Two kegs Sacramento ale.
 One keg cream ale.
 C. Wadham, San Francisco :
 One-half dozen dry white California wine, of 1856.
 One-half dozen dry white California wine, of 1857.
 One-half dozen dry white California wine, of 1858.
 Simpson Thompson, Napa :
 Two samples currant wine.
 One bottle crystal palace wine.
 C. W. Rand, Washington, Yolo County :
 One bottle native wine, of 1857.
 Frank Keller, Sacramento :
 Two bottles white California wine.
 Two bottles red California wine.
 Mrs. John J. Mills, Sacramento :
 One bottle tomato wine, one year old.
 John G. Allmond, Sacramento County :
 One bottle red currant wine.
 One bottle blackberry wine.
 G. G. Briggs, Marysville :
 Exhibit of peach brandy.
 Sansevaine Brothers, San Francisco :
 Six bottles sparkling California wine.
 Six bottles Angelica California wine.
 Six bottles port California wine.
 Six bottles red California wine.
 Two bottles brandy.
 Four bottles white wine, vintage of 1857.
 Six bottles white wine, vintage of 1858.
 Jacob Knauth, Sacramento :
 Eleven bottles native wine.
 One bottle brandy from native wine.
 Dr. W. P. Thompson, Marysville :
 One bottle wine.

A. P. Smith, Sacramento :
 Seven kinds of wine. rancisco :
 B. D. Wilson, Los Angeles :
 One bottle white, vintage of 1855. sts.
 Two bottles white, vintage of 1856. 3.
 One bottle white, vintage of 1857. gon, four wheel.
 Two bottles angelica, vintage of 1857.
 Two bottles port, vintage of 1857. ow ware.
 Two bottles red, vintage of 1856. into :
 Two bottles cognac brandy, vintage of 1853. n.
 Two bottles cognac brandy, vintage of 1857. oil plant.
 Wm. Meek, Willamette, Oregon : mento :
 One specimen grape wine.
 One specimen currant wine.
 A. Stanborn and S. Lewelling, Oregon.
 Four bottles wine.

CLASS XVI.—MISCELLANEO^e fluid.

Jacob Schreiber, San Francisco : re per cent. alcohol.
 One bale pulu. il.
 Charles Howard, Sacramento. ot.
 One wrought pipe.
 Carry Peebles, Santa Clara : s.
 One specimen Hungarian grass. im.
 T. Ogg Shaw, San Francisco :
 One of Lillie's fire and burglar proof safe, with oil.
 and unpickable lock.
 J. B. Knapp, San Francisco :
 Specimen Hungarian grass. onge.
 C. Rarr, Sacramento :
 One safe.
 Tubbs & Co. San Francisco : ancisco.
 Seven coils Manila rope.
 J. L. Polhemus, Sacramento : nto :
 One jar stramonium.
 Two jars spikenard. o :
 One jar saffron. g six eggs.
 One jar orange peel. veras County :
 One vial, oil of wormwood. r.
 One vial, oil of peppermint. nto :
 One vial, oil of pennyroyal.
 Two pieces man root.
 Sixteen vials California paints. n.
 One box of glue and one lot sheet glue. dy.
 Wm. Shurmauer, San Francisco : mento :
 Two office chairs. hanghai hens.
 Three fine arm-chairs. isco :
 Two willow perambulators. a hemp and flax.
 One child's table. eeces.
 Two foot stools. ep.
 One cane sewing. Juan :
 One colored willow clothes hamper. ce, forty-two and a half pounds, in glass case.
 One willow traveling trunk.

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and General Advertiser.

ure; two quartz seals and buckles,
 cases gold and quartz heads, Cali-
 l assortment of silver ware.

ridge & Collins.

Flint, Bixby & Co. San Juan :
 Sample of guano from Johnson's Island.
 Peter Donahue, San Francisco :
 One Woodsworth patent steam pump.
 J. Griss, Marysville :
 One lot of ale.
 One lot of porter.
 A. Heische, Sacramento :
 Coffee and spices.
 Charles E. Hinckley, San Francisco :
 Case of surgical instruments, brushes, etc.
 Chemical specimens.
 One large bottle cologne water.
 One large bottle verbena water.
 Miss E. Parmele, Marysville :
 Transfer work on collars.
 Joseph Loryea, Sacramento :
 Stand of china and glass ware.
 A. K. Grim :
 Cluster of pine burrs, from El Dorado County.
 H. C. Hayden, Sacramento :
 Twenty Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines.
 P. Franklin, Sacramento :
 Fancy showcase with cigars.
 H. W. Larkin, Sacramento :
 Fancy chairs.
 Robert Robinson, Sacramento :
 Branch of black pepper tree in blossom.
 Pomegranate and branch of tree.
 Andrew Flohr, Sacramento :
 Two guns, new improvement.
 One rifle.
 H. J. Burns, San Francisco :
 Stencil plates for marking clothing.
 Indelible ink, red and black.
 Burglar's detective gun.
 Thos. J. Barns, Sacramento :
 Eight whip lashes.
 Three whip stocks.
 John B. Owen, Sacramento :
 Twenty-five Hall's patent kerosene.
 One jar Downer's kerosene patent oil.
 D. W. Welty, Sacramento :
 Hard shell almonds.
 Chas. Howlett, San Francisco :
 Eight Tinkle & Lyon sewing machines.
 T. C. McConnell, Sacramento County :
 Two samples wool.
 J. R. Evans, Sacramento :
 Case containing rifle, shot gun, implements, etc.
 Geo. H. Marsh, Willow Springs :
 Lady's glass work box.
 Glass monument, fancy.
 Glass pens.
 Glass birds of paradise.

Geo. H. Marsh, Willow Springs :
 Glass eyelet pins and other fancy ware.
 J. C. Cox, Sacramento :
 Petrified mushroom.
 Geo. Greiner, Sacramento :
 Atheron, musical instrument.
 Grover & Baker, San Francisco :
 Ten different styles sewing machines.
 One lady's embroidered robe, by P. E. Rogers.
 One lady's cashmere robe, by P. E. Rogers.
 One lady's silk robe, by P. E. Rogers.
 One opera cloak, by P. E. Rogers.
 One satin skirt, pink, by P. E. Rogers.
 One evening dress, by Mrs. Haley.
 One Linden skirt, tuck, by Mrs. Haley.
 One cut quilt, by Mrs. Haley.
 One bedspread two and one-half yards square.
 One misses' dress.
 One baby wrapper.
 One gent's broadcloth vest.
 One lady's skirt.
 One chemise.
 One pair child's drawers.
 One gent's shirt.
 One infant's skirt.
 One infant's robe.
 One child's dress.
 One smoking cap.
 Two silk cushions.
 One toilet cushion.
 One pair lady's silk slippers.
 One pair gent's velvet slips, machine work.
 Two fancy watch cases, machine work.
 Two monchoirs, wipes, machine work.
 One set collar and cuffs, machine work.
 Besson & Pous, San Francisco :
 One pair rose colored satin corsets.
 J. Norcross, San Francisco :
 Swords and military articles, imported.
 E. Swift, Sacramento :
 One old newspaper, *Evening Gazette and General Advertiser*.
 M. S. Hurd, Sacramento :
 Penmanship, by Mary Hurd.
 J. W. Tucker, San Francisco :
 One case of jewelry, containing—
 Six watch cases, California manufacture; two quartz seals and buckles,
 California manufacture; three cases gold and quartz heads, Cali-
 fornia manufacture; and general assortment of silver ware.
 E. B. Crocker, Sacramento :
 Tobacco, green and dried.
 Peanuts and chufas.
 L. P. Collins, Sacramento :
 One case boots and shoes, by Strowbridge & Collins.
 Juliana Bayer, Sacramento :
 One pair spoons, used in Russia.

Juliana Bayer, Sacramento :
 Counting table, used in Russia.
 Necklace of beads, used in Russia.
 Private stone seal, used in Russia.
 Shell from Russia.
 Four coins, used in Russia.
 Ornamental egg, used in Russia.
 Russian book, (alphabet, etc.)
 Book, (French, German, and Russian).
 National song, written in Russia.
 Poem, by Mrs. Bayer.
 Written alphabet, Russian, old style.
 E. J. Mitchell, Sacramento :
 Specimens of penmanship.
 Declaration of independence.
 Lord's prayer.
 Variety of specimens.
 Ornamental.
 One pen drawing.
 Three frames card writing.
 Invitations.
 Mirage.
 Ornamental.
 Wm. Howard :
 Sixteen cases stuffed birds.
 Mrs. Hein, Sacramento :
 One case millinery.
 T. R. Johnson, San Francisco :
 Show case, regalia.
 N. Namur, Sacramento :
 Cases of confectionery.
 Miss L. M. Adams, Sacramento :
 One bow and arrow.
 J. P. Floberg, Sacramento :
 Case of silver ware.
 Case of manufactured jewelry.
 Alexander Buswell :
 Specimens of book bindery.
 P. Mazzara :
 Specimens of cameo cutting.
 Williamette Company, Oregon :
 Assorted blankets, various kinds.
 Assorted cashmeres, various kinds.
 Hutchings & Rosenfield, San Francisco :
 California publications.
 Jacob Zehr, San Francisco :
 One piano, six and one-third octave.
 One piano, seven octave.
 One piano, seven and one-fourth octave.
 Chas. Crocker, Sacramento :
 Show case of dry goods.
 O'Connell, Ryan & Co. Sacramento :
 Show case of dry goods.
 Stanford Brothers, San Francisco :
 Oils, camphene, and burning fluids.

Stanford Brothers, San Francisco :
 Assortment of coal oil lamps.
 Heilman & Jones, Sacramento :
 One box castile soap.
 D. H. Quinn, Sacramento :
 Case of silk hats, seal and Peruvian.
 Pioneer Maccaroni and Vermicelli Factory, San Francisco :
 Sample of maccaroni and vermicelli.
 Wm. F. Truells, Marysville :
 Specimen of elastic waterproof varnish, for leather, cloth, and paper.
 Charles St. Louis :
 Hard-shell almonds.
 Wm. M. Stoddard, Sacramento :
 Six pistols—Smith & Weston's make.
 Mrs. R. H. Smith :
 Exhibit of fancy work.
 Mrs. M. G. Bennett :
 Exhibit of fancy work.
 Mr. Warren, San Francisco :
 Portrait of Gen. Sutter.
 Engravings of big trees.
 Ambrotype of first agricultural hall in Sacramento.
 Four colored engravings, fruits and flowers.
 Ten stock engravings, cattle, sheep, and swine.
 Photograph of Gen. Taylor.
 Three cases California moss.
 Frame of Yo-Semite flowers.
 Frame cones of pine.
 One case wax fruits, Big Tree bark, etc.
 Mrs. Lothamer, Sacramento County :
 Worsted work picture—Queen of Scots.
 J. Morrill, Sacramento :
 Two sperm whale teeth.
 Thos. Hanbridge, Sacramento :
 The central chandelier in the pavilion.
 R. E. Raimond, San Francisco :
 One French otter skin, price \$150.
 One male otter skin, price \$125.
 One M. Morton otter skin, price \$100.
 One M. Morton otter skin, price \$50.
 One M. Morton otter skin, price \$30.
 W. F. & J. Garrath, San Francisco :
 One case brass instruments.
 W. B. Hunt, Sacramento :
 Confidence engine and hose carriage.
 E. B. Crocker, Sacramento :
 Chinese sugar cane.
 Dr. D. L. D. Sheldon, San Francisco :
 A newly-invented truss for radical cure of hernia.

LIST OF PREMIUMS

BY THE

CALIFORNIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT ITS SIXTH ANNUAL FAIR,
HELD AT SACRAMENTO, SEPTEMBER THIRTEENTH TO THE
TWENTY-THIRD, IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND
EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE.

CATTLE.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Grade of Prem'm.	Prem'm.
Childs, J. B.....	Napa	Bull calf.....	special	Dip.
Childs, J. B.....	Napa	Cow, Durham, "Lady of Napa".....	1st	\$20
Emerson, S. B.....	Santa Clara.....	Bull, Dur'm "Guelph".....	1st	50
Emerson, S. B.....	Santa Clara.....	Calf, Durham "Prince of Pacific".....	1st	10
Emerson, S. B.....	Santa Clara.....	Sweepstakes	1st	40
Emerson, S. B.....	Santa Clara.....	Sweepstakes	2d	20
Harris & Deland.....	Yuba	Bull, Durham, "Fa- vorite".....	2d	25
Harris & Deland.....	Yuba	Bull calf, Durham.....	special	Dip.
Landis, B.....	Yuba	Bull, graded, 2 years old	2d	15
Leathers, J. A.....	Yolo	Bull calf, graded.....	1st	8
McCormick, Mrs.....	Sacramento	Bull, Durham.....	2d	15
Murray, M.....	Sacramento	Bull, graded.....	1st	30
Steele, J. M.....	Colusa	Bull, Durham "Snow- ball".....	1st	30
Stevens, J. E.....	Yuba	Cow, graded.....	1st	30
Vibbard, P. G.....	Santa Clara.....	Bull, graded, 4 years old	1st	40
Walsh, R. J.....	Colusa	Bull, Durham, "Shel- ton" 1 year old.....	1st	20

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

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Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Grade of Prem'm.	Prem'm.
Walsh, R. J.....	Colusa	Bull, Dur'm "Shasta" 1 year old.....	2d	\$10
Walsh, R. J.....	Colusa	Bull calf, Durham.....	2d	5
Walsh, R. J.....	Colusa	Cow, Durham, "Ade- laide".....	1st	30
Walsh, R. J.....	Colusa.....	Cow, Durham, "Ione".....	2d	15
Walsh, R. J.....	Colusa.....	Sweepstakes, Dur'm, "Adelaide".....	1st	30
Walsh, R. J.....	Colusa.....	Sweepstakes, Dur'm, "Ione".....	2d	15
Welch, J. C.....	Yolo	Bull, graded.....	2d	20

HORSES—OF ALL WORK.

Bedford, T. J....	Benicia	Stallion "Young Gil- bert"	1st	75
Burres, B. O	Stockton.....	Stallion, "Robin Rush".....	2d	50
Brady, J. F.....	Yolo	Mare and colt.....	1st	50
Church, M. J.....	Napa	Stallion, "Fire Tail," 3 years old.....	2d	25
Campbell, W. H.....	Marysville	Filly, "Liberty," 2 years old.....	2d	15
Cook, J. J.....	Cacheville	Mare and colt.....	special	Dip.
Dunnigan, A. W.....	Yolo	Mare and colt.....	special	Dip.
Gallup, C.....	Sacramento	Mare "Jane" and colt	2d	25
Gandy, J	Yolo	Stallion, "Tiger" Whip"	1st	50
Hershey, D. N	Yolo	Stallion, "Argyle," 3 years old	1st	50
Manlove, W. S.....	Sacramento	Mare and colt.....	2d	20
Nickerson, J. R.....	Placer	Colt	2d	15
Sherman, A. L.....	Yuba	Stallion, "Charley".....	2d	25
Tarleton, G. W.....	Colusa.....	Mare and colt.....	1st	40

HORSES—ROADSTERS.

Crandall, Dr. J. R...	Auburn	Pacing matches.....	1st	C. 50
Dryer, T. J.....	Oregon.....	Carriage horse.....	special	Dip.
Ferguson & Co.....	San Francisco...	Trotters, 16 hands.....	1st	L S M
Fancher, G.....	San Francisco...	Trotting horse.....	2d	S C 20
Fancher, G.....	San Francisco...	Pacer	1st	S C 40
Glasscock, S.....	Yolo	Mare "Polly".....	1st	50
Greer, L.....	Sacramento	Mare	2d	25
Gandy, J	Yolo	Mare, 1 year old.....	1st	20
Gridley, G. W.....	Yuba	Mare and colt.....	special	Dip.
Hutchinson & Greene	Yolo	Stallion, 2 years old.....	1st	40
Hoag, J. N.....	Yolo	Mare and colt	special	Dip.
Hendrickson, Wm...	San Francisco...	Trotters	1st	L S M

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Grade of Prem'm.	Prem'm.
Harbin, J. B	Yolo	Running, "White- stocking"	1st	S C 20
Montgomery, W.....	Sacramento	Running mare.	2d	S C 10
Mouser, Dr.....	Sacramento	Pair of Trotters.....	2d	M S M
McNally, H.....	Petaluma	Pacing horse.....	2d	S C 20
St. Louis, E.....	Yolo	Stallion, 3 years old..	1st	50
St. Louis, C.....	Yolo	Stallion, 3 years old..	2d	25
Stevens, J. E.....	Yuba	Mare, 3 years old.....	2d	20
Snyder, J.....	Colusa.....	Stallion colt, 1 year old	1st	30
Stevens, B. W... ..	.....	Mare, 2 years old.....	1st	30
Werner, F.....	Solano.....	Stallion, "Rattler" ..	1st	75
Werner, F.....	Solano.....	Mare, 1 year old.....	special	Dip.
Wilson, J. S.....	Sacramento ..	Mare and colt.....	special	Dip.
Wetmore & Forbes...	Solano.....	Stallion.....	2d	50
Whipple, S. B	San Francisco...	"Shot," trotter.....	1st	S C 40
Whipple, S. B	San Francisco...	Pair of trotters.....	1st	S C 50

HORSES—DRAFT.

Bedford, T. J.....	Benicia	"John Kerr," stallion	2d	50
Foster, G.....	Yolo	Mare, "Kitty"	2d	25
Laux, N.....	Colusa.....	Stallion	2d	25
Merritt, C.....	Petaluma	Stallion "Young Ken- tucky"	1st	75
Montgomery, W.....	Sacramento	Mare	1st	40
Morris, J. F.....	Yolo	Mare and colt.....	special	Dip.
Reynolds, Wm	Colusa.....	Stallion, "Tiger," 3 years old	1st	50
Reynolds, Wm	Colusa.....	Mare, 3 years old.....	1st	40
Walsh, R. J.....	Colusa.....	Mare, "Nellie," 4 years old	1st	50

HORSES—GRADED.

Allen, W. M.....	Sacramento	Mare and colt.....	special	Dip.
Boulware, M.....	Johnson's Ranch	Mare "Madam Gray"	1st	50
Boulware, M.....	Johnson's Ranch	Mare, "Lady Jane," 1 year old.....	2d	10
Kirk, T. D.....	Yolo	Stallion	1st	75
Kirk, G. P.....	San Joaquin.	Stallion, 2 years old..	2d	20
Pierce, N. T.....	Yolo	Mare and colt.....	1st	25
Reynolds, Wm	Colusa.....	Stallion, 4 years old..	2d	50

HORSES—THOROUGHBRED.

Bibler, W.....	Sonoma	Stallion, draft.....	1st	75
Bryant, E. D. L	Benicia	Stallion, "Abdallah" ..	2d	50
Fox, W. G.....	Solano.....	Mare, "Puss"	2d	25
Wetmore & Forbes...	Solano.....	Stallion, "Cosmo"	1st	75
Werner, F.....	Solano.....	Mare, "Rose"	1st	50

MULES, JACKS, ETC.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Grade of Prem'm.	Prem'm.
Childs, J. B.....	Napa.....	Pair California bred mules.....	1st	\$25
Fowler, B.....	Yolo.....	Mule.....	1st	20
Holloway & Poynter..	Sutter.....	California jack.....	1st	25
Holloway & Poynter..	Sutter.....	Imported jennet.....	1st	15
Holloway & Poynter..	Sutter.....	California jennet.....	1st	15
Holloway & Poynter..	Sutter.....	California mules.....	2d	15
Hutchinson, W.....	Sacramento	Imported mules.....	1st	25
Peters, C. D.....	Yolo.....	Imported jack.....	2d	15
Singleterry, E. C.....	.....	Imported jack.....	1st	25

SHEEP.

Brewer.....	Sutter.....	Buck, Leicester.....	2d	15
Brewer.....	Sutter.....	Buck, Cotswold.....	1st	20
Davidson, D.....	Solano.....	Buck, Leicester.....	1st	20
Gallup, C.....	Sacramento	Buck, Southdown.....	1st	20
Gallup, C.....	Sacramento	Buck, Southdown.....	2d	15
Haines & Cheeny.....	Sacramento	Buck, Southdown, 1 year old.....	1st	15
Haines & Cheeny.....	Sacramento	Ewes and lambs.....	st	15
Haines & Cheeny.....	Sacramento	Fat ewes.....	1st	10
Haines & Cheeny.....	Sacramento	Fat lambs.....	1st	5
Haines & Cheeny.....	Sacramento	Flock of Southdowns	special	Dip.
McConnell, Y. C.....	Sacramento	Flock of Shanish Me- rino.....	special	Dip.
McConnell, T. C.....	Sacramento	Buck, Spanish Merino	1st	20
McConnell, T. C.....	Sacramento	Buck, Spanish Merino	2d	15
McConnell, T. C.....	Sacramento	Buck, Spanish Meri- no, 1 year old.....	1st	15
McConnell, T. C.....	Sacramento	Buck, Spanish Meri- no, 1 year old.....	2d	10
McConnell, T. C.....	Sacramento	Ewe and lamb, Span- ish merino.....	1st	15
Patterson, J. D.....	San Francisco...	Buck, French Merino, 3 years old.....	1st	20
Patterson, J. D.....	San Francisco...	Buck, French Merino, 2 years old.....	2d	15
Patterson, J. D.....	San Francisco...	Buck, French Merino, 1 year old.....	1st	15
Patterson, J. D.....	San Francisco...	Buck, French Merino, 1 year old.....	2d	10
Patterson, J. D.....	San Francisco...	"Collection," French Merino	special	Dip.
Stevens, J. D.....	Yolo.....	Lambs, Southdown...	1st	10
Whitney, G.....	Placer.....	Saxon buck, 2 years old	1st	S C 20
Whitney, G.....	Placer.....	Saxon buck 2 years old	2d	S C 15

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Grade of Prem'm.	Prem'm.
Whitney, G.....	Placer.....	Saxon buck, 1 year old.....	1st.....	\$15
Whitney, G.....	Placer.....	Saxon lambs.....	1st.....	10
SWINE.				
Curtis, Dr. J. S.....	Yolo.....	Boar.....	1st.....	10
Curtis, Dr. J. S.....	Yolo.....	Sow.....	1st.....	15
Curtis, N. G. Jr.....	Yolo.....	Sow and pigs.....	1st.....	5
Emerson, S. B.....	Santa Clara.....	Boar, Suffolk.....	1st.....	25
Haines & Cheeny.....	Sacramento.....	Sow, Berkshire, 1 year old.....	1st.....	10
Hurd, M. S.....	Sacramento.....	Breeding sow.....	special	10
Peebles, Cary.....	Santa Clara.....	Boar, Suffolk.....	2d.....	15
POULTRY.				
Briggs, S.....	Sacramento.....	Six lots.....	1st.....	10
Curtis, Dr. J. S.....	Yolo.....	Pair Muscovy ducks.....	special	3
Greer, L.....	Sacramento.....	Three lots.....	special	8
Greer, L.....	Sacramento.....	Guinea pigs.....	special	Dip.
Sutton, J.....	Sacramento.....	Pigeons.....	special	5
Zeitler, C.....	Sacramento.....	Fowls.....	special	5
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.				
Adams, C. W.....	Sacramento.....	Saddle trees.....	special	Dip.
Armes, C. W. & G. W.....	San Francisco.....	Brooms.....	2d.....	Pl 5
Armstrong & Gillan.....	Sacramento.....	Horse collars.....	special	Dip.
Bernard, H. M.....	Sacramento.....	One horse wagon.....	1st.....	25
Bernard, H. M.....	Sacramento.....	Express wagon.....	2d.....	20
Bernard, H. M.....	Sacramento.....	Two horse carriage.....	2d.....	25
Bernard, H. M.....	Sacramento.....	One horse carriage.....	1st.....	30
Bernard, H. M.....	Sacramento.....	Sulky.....	special	Dip.
Barnes, T. J.....	Sacramento.....	Whips.....	special	Dip.
Baker & Hamilton.....	Sacramento.....	Harrow.....	2d.....	5
Baker & Hamilton.....	Sacramento.....	Fan mill.....	2d.....	5
Baker & Hamilton.....	Sacramento.....	Churn.....	2d.....	5
Baker & Hamilton.....	Sacramento.....	Barley forks.....	special	Dip.
Cronkite & Beebe.....	Sacramento.....	Plows.....	special	Dip.
Casebolt & Co.....	San Francisco.....	Two horse carriage.....	1st.....	50
Casebolt & Co.....	San Francisco.....	One horse carriage.....	2d.....	15
Casebolt & Co.....	San Francisco.....	Chaise.....	special	Dip.
Carlos, F.....	San Francisco.....	Gent's saddle.....	1st.....	15
Carlos, F.....	San Francisco.....	Gent's saddle.....	2d.....	10
Davis, John.....	Marysville.....	Wine, and cider, and cheese press.....	special	Dip.
Davis, John.....	Marysville.....	Portable fence.....	special	Dip.
Donahue, P.....	San Francisco.....	Engine and pump.....	special	Dip.
Dickerson, J.....	Sacramento.....	Windmill.....	1st.....	Dip.
Ellison, A.....	Marysville.....	Plows.....	2d.....	5

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Grade of Prem'm.	Prem'm.
Ellison, A.....	Marysville.....	Gang plows.....	1st.....	\$25
Ellison, A.....	Marysville.....	Agricultural imp'ts.....	2d.....	25
Hodgkin, G. W.....	Benicia.....	Portable fence.....	special	Dip.
Hyde & Bro.....	Benicia.....	Wind mills.....	2d.....	5
Harbison, J. S.....	Sacramento.....	Bee-hives.....	1st.....	10
Harbison, J. S.....	Sacramento.....	Bee-hives, (invention).....	special	Dip.
Miller, W. P.....	Stockton.....	Freight wagon.....	1st.....	40
Mason, J. A.....	Sacramento.....	Wagon, two horse.....	1st.....	30
Mason, J. A.....	Sacramento.....	Wagon, two horse.....	2d.....	15
Peck, E.....	Santa Clara.....	Invention of header.....	special	Dip.
Rippon & Hill.....	Sacramento.....	One horse wagon.....	2d.....	15
Shaw, T. O.....	San Francisco.....	Reaper.....	1st.....	50
Shaw, T. O.....	San Francisco.....	Reaper.....	1st.....	50
Shaw, T. O.....	San Francisco.....	Plows.....	1st.....	10
Shaw, T. O.....	San Francisco.....	Gang plow.....	2d.....	15
Shaw, T. O.....	San Francisco.....	Harrow.....	1st.....	10
Shaw, T. O.....	San Francisco.....	Clod crusher.....	special	Dip.
Shaw, T. O.....	San Francisco.....	Cheese press.....	2d.....	5
Shaw, T. O.....	San Francisco.....	Fan mill.....	1st.....	10
Shaw, T. O.....	San Francisco.....	Wine and cider press.....	special	S S M
Shaw, T. O.....	San Francisco.....	Header or clipper.....	special	Pl 50
Shaw, T. O.....	San Francisco.....	Exhibit of agricultural implements.....	1st.....	Pl 50
Stevenson & Cleaves.....	Sacramento.....	Churns.....	1st.....	10
Stevens, S.....	Sacramento.....	Hay press.....	1st.....	10
Stevens, J. Q.....	Placer.....	Cheese press.....	1st.....	10
GRAINS, SEEDS, ETC.				
Fern, W.....	Sacramento.....	Barley.....	1st.....	8
Greene, C.....	Amador.....	Corn.....	1st.....	8
Greene, C.....	Amador.....	White seed corn.....	1st.....	3
Greene, C.....	Amador.....	Yellow seed corn.....	1st.....	3
Ranyon, A.....	Sacramento.....	Wheat, 1 bushel.....	1st.....	8
Ranyon, A.....	Sacramento.....	White seed corn.....	2d.....	2
DAIRY.				
Allmond, Mrs. J. G.....	Sacramento.....	Butter, 5 pounds.....	2d.....	5
Hutchinson & Greene.....	Yolo.....	Butter, 25 pounds.....	2d.....	15
Hutchinson & Greene.....	Yolo.....	Cheese, 2 years old.....	1st.....	20
Kinny, Mrs.....	Q Ranch.....	Butter, 5 pounds.....	1st.....	10
Leavitt, J.....	San Mateo.....	Butter, 25 pounds.....	1st.....	25
Ladd & Bro.....	Tomales.....	Cheese.....	1st.....	20
Stevens, J. Q.....	Placer.....	Cheese.....	2d.....	10
MINING IMPLEMENTS.				
Eddleblute, L.....	Sacramento.....	Rifle box.....	1st.....	10
Ewing, J. P.....	Nevada.....	Sluice.....	1st.....	10

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Grade of Prem'm.	Prem'm.
Emerson, J. E.....	San Francisco	Mining pick.....	1st.....	L S M
Emerson, J. E.....	San Francisco	Eyeless pick, (invention).....	special	Dip.
Hill, J. M.....	Calaveras	Quartz amalgamator.....	1st.....	30
Howland, W. H.....	San Francisco	Quartz crusher.....	1st.....	40
Herring, J.....	Sacramento	Mining pick.....	2d.....	M S M
Roberts, H.....	El Dorado	Gold washer.....	special	Dip.

MINERALS.

Caduc, P.....	Sacramento	Coal.....	1st.....	10
Frey, Dr. J. M.....	Sacramento	Copper ore.....	1st.....	10
Frey, Dr. J. M.....	Sacramento	Silver ore.....	1st.....	20
Frey, Dr. J. M.....	Sacramento	Cinnabar.....	1st.....	10
Hill, Dr. J. M.....	Calaveras	Fine gold.....	1st.....	25
Rector, W. H.....	Oregon	Iron ore.....	1st.....	10

WORKS OF ART.

Buttman, F.....	San Francisco	Oil painting.....	1st.....	Pl 20
Baker, G. H.....	Sacramento	Drawing.....	2d.....	5
Baker, G. H.....	Sacramento	Lithograph.....	2d.....	10
Baker, G. H.....	Sacramento	Copper plate engraving.....	2d.....	15
Boyle, W. L.....	San Francisco	Dentistry.....	special	Dip.
Bush, D.....	San Francisco	Hair work.....	1st.....	Pl 10
Crocker, H. S.....	Sacramento	Card printing.....	1st.....	Pl 10
Dickman, W.....	Sacramento	Ambrotypes.....	special	Dip.
Day, Mrs. F. H.....	San Francisco	Book printing.....	1st.....	Pl 10
Devine, P. J.....	Sacramento	Marble monument.....	2d.....	20
Devine, P. J.....	Sacramento	Marble mantle.....	1st.....	Pl 40
Devine, P. J.....	Sacramento	Plaster work.....	1st.....	Pl 20
Decker, Mrs. P.....	Marysville	Leather work.....	2d.....	5
Frederick & Krebs.....	Sacramento	Maple graining.....	special	Dip.
Goddard, G. H.....	Sacramento	Water colored painting.....	1st.....	Pl 10
Hamilton & Lovering.....	San Francisco	Photographs.....	2d.....	5
Hamilton & Lovering.....	San Francisco	Ambrotypes.....	2d.....	5
Hastings, Mrs. B. F.....	Sacramento	Wax flowers.....	1st.....	Pl 10
Hurd, Miss S. M.....	Sacramento	Penmanship.....	2d.....	5
Judah, A. C.....	Sacramento	Oak graining.....	special	Dip.
Light, Mrs. W. W.....	Sacramento	Drawing.....	1st.....	Pl 10
Levison, T. A.....	Sacramento	Drawing, colored pen.....	special	Dip.
Mitchell, E. J.....	Sacramento	Penmanship.....	1st.....	Pl 10
Medina, Mrs. F. P.....	San Andres	Shell work.....	1st.....	Pl 10
Martin, A.....	Sacramento	Pressed flowers.....	special	Book
Nahl Bros.....	San Francisco	Pen drawing.....	special	10
Nahl Bros.....	San Francisco	Oil painting.....	2d.....	10
Nahl Bros.....	San Francisco	Water color painting.....	2d.....	5
Nahl Bros.....	San Francisco	Lithograph.....	1st.....	Pl 20
Nahl Bros.....	San Francisco	Indian ink drawing.....	special	Pl 20

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Grade of Prem'm.	Prem'm.
Osborn, M. C.....	Sacramento	copper engraving.....	1st.....	Pl \$30
Paltenghi, A. & C.....	San Francisco	Statuary.....	special	Pl 40
Paltenghi, A. & C.....	San Francisco	Statuary.....	special	Pl 15
Phelan, Mrs. D.....	Sacramento	Artificial flowers.....	special	L S M
Shew, J.....	Sacramento	Daguerreotypes.....	1st.....	Pl 10
Standard Office.....	Sacramento	Chromatic printing.....	special	Dip.
Smith, Mrs. G. M.....	San Francisco	Wax fruit.....	1st.....	Pl 10
Smith, Mrs. G. M.....	San Francisco	Wax flowers.....	2d.....	Pl 5
Smith, Miss C. A.....	Sacramento	Wax fruit.....	2d.....	5
Smith, Miss C. A.....	Sacramento	Papier mache.....	1st.....	Pl 10
Smith, Miss L. M.....	Sacramento	Leather work.....	1st.....	Pl 10
Vance, R. H.....	San Francisco	Stereoscopic pictures.....	special	Dip.
Vance, R. H.....	San Francisco	Photographs.....	1st.....	Pl 10
Vance, R. H.....	San Francisco	Ambrotypes.....	1st.....	Pl 10
Van Vleck, D.....	San Francisco	Wood engraving.....	1st.....	Pl 20
Woods & Michael.....	Sacramento	Landscape photographs.....	special	S G M
Wadsworth, W.....	San Francisco	Book printing.....	2d.....	5
Withington, Mrs. G. Ione.....	Ione	Leather work.....	special	M S M
Withington, Mrs. G. Ione.....	Ione	Embroidery.....	special	S S M

MARBLE, GRANITE, SCULPTURE, ETC.

Aitken & Co.....	Sacramento	Granite, worked.....	2d.....	10
Aitken & Co.....	Sacramento	Marble work.....	1st.....	Pl 40

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Ayres, J. C.....	San Francisco	Safe lock.....	special	S M
Ayres, J. C.....	San Francisco	Brass work.....	special	Dip.
Baker & Cutting.....	San Francisco	Glass bottles, first made in California.....	special	Dip.
Buswell, A.....	San Francisco	Bookbinding.....	1st.....	Pl 10
Bascom, Dr. L. H.....	San José	Hams.....	1st.....	Pl 10
Bascom, Dr. L. H.....	San José	Bacon.....	1st.....	Pl 10
Barton & Brothers.....	Sacramento	Salt.....	1st.....	Pl 10
Brannan D.....	Alameda	Pottery.....	2d.....	Pl 5
Barnet, Banks & Co.....	San Francisco	Tailor work.....	special	Dip.
Besson & Pons.....	San Francisco	Corsets.....	special	Dip.
Bayer, Mrs. J.....	Sacramento	Bead work.....	1st.....	Pl 8
Bayer, Mrs. J.....	Sacramento	Crochet.....	1st.....	Pl 10
Bayer, Mrs. J.....	Sacramento	Raised embroidery.....	1st.....	Pl 10
Bayer, Mrs. J.....	Sacramento	Knitting.....	2d.....	5
Baker & Cutting.....	San Francisco	Pickles.....	2d.....	3
Baker & Cutting.....	San Francisco	Catsup.....	1st.....	Pl 5
Brannan, D.....	Alameda	Fire bricks.....	1st.....	15
Clark & Co.....	Sacramento	Exhibit of plumbing.....	special	Dip.
Crocker, Mrs. E. B.....	Sacramento	Soft soap.....	special	S S M
Crocker, Mrs. E. B.....	Sacramento	Pickles, home made.....	2d.....	3
Crocker, Mrs. E. B.....	Sacramento	Catsup.....	2d.....	3
Carter, R.....	San Francisco	Can salmon.....	special	Dip.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Grade of Prem'm.	Prem'm.
Clark, J. G.	San Francisco	Furniture	1st	Pl \$30
Crocker, Miss M. N.	Sacramento	Bread	2d	M S M
Caduc, P.	Sacramento	Ice	special	Dip.
Chicard, Mary E.	Stockton	Plain embroidery	2d	5
Cook, Mott & Co.	Sacramento	Copper ware	special	Dip.
Collins & Co.	San Francisco	Spring mattresses	special	Dip.
Dana, G. S.	San Francisco	Glue	2d	5
Davenport, Mrs. C.	San Francisco	Cotton embroidery	special	S S M
DeLan, Madam.	San Francisco	Chenille	special	S S M
Emerson & Spaulding	Sacramento	Circular saws, patent teeth	special	Dip.
Evers, A.	Sacramento	Smoked salmon	1st	Pl 10
Evans, J. R.	Sacramento	Rifle and shot gun	special	Dip.
Erzgraber & Goetzen	San Francisco	Pickles	1st	Pl 5
Fuller & Heather.	Sacramento	Glue	1st	10
Floberg, J. P.	Sacramento	Jewelry	1st	Dip.
Flohr, A.	Sacramento	Rifle	2d	Pl 10
Fernandes, Miss D.	San José	Silk embroidery	special	M S M
Fulton, J. J.	San Francisco	Belting and hose	special	Dip.
Garratt, W. & J. T.	San Francisco	Brass work	special	Dip.
Goss & Lambard	Sacramento	Steam engine	1st	Pl 50
Gothold, Mrs.	Sacramento	Hair work	2d	5
Grover & Baker.	San Francisco	Sewing machine work	2d	Cup 15
Grover & Baker.	San Francisco	Embroidery and fancy quilting	special	Dip.
Greiner, G.	Sacramento	Zithern	special	Dip.
Hallide, A. S. & Co.	San Francisco	Wire rope	special	Dip.
Heilbron & Jones.	Sacramento	Soap	special	Dip.
Hansbrow, T.	Sacramento	Cooking range	special	Dip.
Hueston, Hastings & Co.	Sacramento	Tailor work	1st	Pl 10
Hein, Mrs.	Sacramento	Millinery	1st	Pl 10
Hossack, Mrs. C. D.	Sacramento	Knitting	1st	Pl 10
Hedenberg, Mrs.	Sacramento	Dried fruits	2d	3
Hedenberg, Mrs.	Sacramento	Preserved fruits	1st	Pl 10
Hedenberg, Mrs.	Sacramento	Pickles	1st	Pl 5
Haviland, J. T.	Sacramento	Matches	special	Dip.
Hanbridge, Thos.	Sacramento	Gas chandelier	special	Dip.
Hoag, J. V.	Yolo	Honey	2d	5
Holmes, H. T.	Sacramento	Marble dust	special	Dip.
Hassett & Bro.	Sonoma	Cornmeal	1st	M S M
Heische, A.	Sacramento	Coffee and spices	special	Dip.
Inslee, G. W.	San Francisco	Cigars	2d	4
Irwin, Mrs. G. H.	San Francisco	Infant's clothing	1st	Pl 10
Irwin, Mrs. G. H.	San Francisco	Boy's clothing	1st	Pl 10
Irwin, Mrs. G. H.	San Francisco	Children's hats and caps	1st	Pl 10
Irwin, Mrs. G. H.	San Francisco	Mantua making	1st	Pl 10
Irwin, Mrs. G. H.	San Francisco	Cotton embroidery	1st	Pl 10
Irwin, Mrs. G. H.	San Francisco	Silk	1st	Pl 10
Ils, J. G.	San Francisco	Cooking range	special	Dip.

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Grade of Prem'm.	Prem'm.
Jones, E. B.	Sacramento	Honey	special	S C 10
Jones, J. M.	Oregon	Pistol	special	S S M
Jenning, Mrs. J. T.	Sacramento	Chenille	special	S S M
Johnson, T. R.	San Francisco	Regalia	1st	S C 14
Johnson, T. R.	San Francisco	Silk embroidery	1st	Pl 10
Koppikus, A.	Sacramento	Rifle	1st	Pl 15
Kohler, A.	San Francisco	Jet ornaments	special	Dip.
Keith & Co.	San Francisco	Chemicals	special	Dip.
Lawrence, W. L.	Marysville	Team harness	1st	20
Lawrence, W. L.	Marysville	Carriage harness	1st	30
Larkin, Mrs. H. W.	Sacramento	Embroidered chair	special	S S M
Liesenfield, B.	San Francisco	Billiard tables	1st	Pl 20
Lamott & Collins.	Sacramento	Hats and caps	1st	Pl 10
Lamott & Collins.	Sacramento	Extra light hat	special	Dip.
Lamott, Mrs. A.	Sacramento	Silk embroidery	special	M S M
McConnell, T. C.	Sacramento	Wool	1st	5
Meuli & Schulthess.	San Francisco	Maccaroni and vermicelli	1st	10
Mazzarra, P.	San Francisco	Cameo cutting	special	Dip.
Maroney, Miss M.	Marysville	Gent's shirt	1st	Pl 10
McIvoy, Miss K.	Marysville	Worsted embroidery	special	S S M
McIntyre, Miss J. H.	Sacramento	Knitting	special	S S M
Medina, Mrs. F. P.	San Andres	Chenille	special	S S M
Mallon, J.	San Francisco	Glass cutting	special	L S M
Mills, E. A.	Sacramento	Stencil cutting	special	S S M
Mara, Wm.	Sacramento	Plaster work	special	Dip.
Nelson, A. T.	Sacramento	Lady's saddle	1st	20
Norcross, D.	San Francisco	Regalia	2d	S C 12
Namur, N.	Sacramento	Confectionery	2d	10
Osborn, Mrs. H. P.	Sacramento	Bread	3d	S S M
Bragg & Co.	Sacramento	Coal oil	special	Dip.
Parrish & Co.	San Francisco	Tubs and pails	special	Dip.
Norcross, D.	San Francisco	Cords, tassels, and fringes	special	Dip.
Piper & Co.	Sacramento	Worked granite	1st	Pl 25
Perry, Mrs. G. O.	Jackson	Quilt	1st	Pl 10
Peebels, Cary	Santa Clara	Hams	2d	5
Pacific Pottery.	Sacramento	Pottery	1st	Pl 10
Quin, D. H.	Sacramento	Hats and caps	2d	Pl 5
Rave, C.	Sacramento	Safe lock	special	Dip.
Ray, J. R.	Sacramento	Willow work	2d	Dip.
Ray, J. R.	Sacramento	Bird cages	1st	Pl 10
Raimond, R. E.	San Francisco	Dressed otter skins	special	Dip.
Rabel, F.	Sacramento	Exhibit of leather	1st	Dip.
Schreiber, J.	San Francisco	Pulu	special	Dip.
Sitka Co.	San Francisco	Ice	special	Dip.
Schaffer & Sutliff.	San Francisco	Cigars	1st	8
Schmeizer, G.	Sacramento	Steam engine	2d	Pl 10
Stowell, H.	Placerville	Wagon jack	special	S S M
Strahle, J.	Sacramento	Billiard tables	2d	Pl 10
Stovall, Mrs. W. W.	Sacramento	Chenille	special	M S M

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Grade of Prem'm.	Prem'm.
Stanford Bros	San Francisco	Oils and camphene.....	special	Dip.
Sheldon, Dr. D. L. D.	San Francisco	Truss	special	S G M
Thurnauer & Zinn.....	San Francisco	Willow ware.....	1st	L S M
Tucker, J. W.	San Francisco	Jewelry	2d	Dip.
Tubbs & Co.	San Francisco	Manilla rope.....	special	10
Tilley, W. J.	Nevada.....	Flour.....	1st	L S M
Vanderslice, H. K.	San Francisco	Silver ware.....	1st	Pl 20
Vioget, Miss M. J.	San José.....	Embroidery	1st	Pl 10
Van Every, H.	Sacramento	Bird cages.....	2d	Pl 5
Van Dusen, Mrs.	Q Ranch.....	Quilt	2d	5
Woolerton, A.	Sacramento	Lard.....	1st	10
Woolerton, A.	Sacramento	Bacon	2d	5
Wagner, J.	Stockton.....	Leather	special	Dip.
Willey, Dean & Co.	Butte.....	California planks, in variety	special	Dip.
Wilcox, N.	Sacramento	Burglar-proof lock.....	special	S S M
Wells, L.	Sacramento	Horse shoes.....	special	Dip.
Wigmore, J.	San Francisco	Furniture	2d	Pl 15
Willamette Mills.....	Salem, O.....	Blankets and cloths.....	special	Dip.
Winne, E. G.	Napa.....	Brooms	1st	Pl 10
Woodward, F.	Yolo.....	Bee-hive (invention).....	special	Dip.
Woodward, F.	Yolo.....	Bee-hive	2d	5
Waters, Mrs. G. G.	Sacramento	Chenille.....	special	M S M
Wheeler & Wilson.....	San Francisco	Sewing-machine work	1st	S C 25
Yount, G. C.	Napa.....	Flour.....	2d	S S M
Zeck, J.	San Francisco	Piano, 7 1-4 octave.....	1st	Pl 40
Zeck, J.	San Francisco	Piano 6 1-2 octave.....	2d	Pl 20

VEGETABLES, FRUITS, PRESERVES, JELLIES.

Allmond, Mrs. J. G.	Sacramento	Preserved fruit.....	2d	5
Allmond, Mrs. J. G.	Sacramento	Vegetables	2d	10
Allmond, Mrs. J. G.	Sacramento	Vegetables, exhibit.....	2d	10
Adams, D. T.	San José.....	Apples	2d	5
Adams, D. T.	San José.....	Pears.....	2d	5
Briggs, G. G.	Marysville.....	Can fruits.....	2d	10
Briggs, G. G.	Marysville.....	Peaches	2d	3
Briggs, G. G.	Marysville	Nectarines	1st	4
Briggs, G. G.	Marysville	Nectarines	2d	2
Bascom, Dr. L. H.	San José.....	Apples	special	Pl 10
Crocker, E. B.	Sacramento	Tobacco.....	special	Dip.
Crocker, E. B.	Sacramento	Pears, 4th class.....	1st	Pl 5
Crocker, E. B.	Sacramento	Plums, 3d class.....	1st	2
Crocker, E. B.	Sacramento	Quinces, 1st class.....	2d	2
Crocker, E. B.	Sacramento	Grapes, 2d class.....	1st	2
Crocker, Mrs. E. B.	Sacramento	Dried fruits.....	1st	10
Crocker, Mrs. E. B.	Sacramento	Can fruits, exhibit.....	1st	Pl 15
Crocker, Mrs. E. B.	Sacramento	Raisins.....	2d	5
Crandall, Mrs. J. R.	Auburn.....	Dried fruit, specimens.....	1st	Pl 5
Crandall, Dr. J. R.	Auburn.....	Apples, 3d class	2d	3

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Grade of Prem'm.	Prem'm.
Covilland, C.	Marysville.....	Grapes	special	Dip.
Curtis, Dr. J. S.	Sacramento	Beets	2d	3
Crocker, E. B.	Sacramento	Rhubarb	2d	3
Crocker, E. B.	Sacramento	Peanuts	1st	10
Curtis, Dr. J. S.	Sacramento	Peanuts	2d	5
Delmas, A.	San José.....	Pears, 2d class.....	1st	Pl 10
Delmas, A.	San José.....	Foreign grapes, 1st class	1st	Pl 10
Delmas, A.	San José.....	Red wine, 1 year old.....	1st	Pl 15
Denn, J.	Sacramento	Sweet potatoes.....	2d	5
Edwards, T.	Sacramento	Carrots	1st	5
Folger, Mrs. R. M.	Sacramento	Wild grape jelly.....	special	S S M
Fox, B. S. & Co.	San José.....	Apples, 2d class.....	1st	Pl 10
Fox, B. S. & Co.	San José.....	Apples, 3d class.....	1st	5
Fox, B. S. & Co.	San José.....	Plums, 1st class.....	1st	Pl 5
Fox, B. S. & Co.	San José.....	Plums, 2d class.....	1st	3
Fox, B. S. & Co.	San José.....	Plums	special	L S M
Flint, D.	Sacramento	Hops	1st	10
Fern, Wm.	Sacramento	Muskmelon, 2d class.....	2d	1
Fore, W. G.	Solano.....	Turnips	1st	5
Gillan, J. S.	Sacramento	Muskmelon	1st	2
Hooker, L. W.	Sacramento	Watermelons, 1st class	1st	Pl 5
Hooker, L. W.	Sacramento	Muskmelon, 1st class.....	2d	2
Hooker, L. W.	Sacramento	Potatoes	2d	5
Ingalsbe, C. L.	Coloma	Fresh fruits.....	special	S S M
Ingalsbe, C. L.	Coloma	Peaches, 1st class.....	1st	Pl 5
Ingalsbe, C. L.	Coloma	Peaches, 2d class.....	1st	4
Ingalsbe, C. L.	Coloma	Peaches, 3d class.....	1st	2
Ingalsbe, C. L.	Coloma	Rhubarb	1st	5
Justice, Mrs. C.	Placer.....	Jellies	1st	Pl 8
Jones, E. B.	Sacramento	Onions	1st	5
Knauth J.	Sacramento	Grapes, 1st class.....	2d	3
Keller, F.	Sacramento	Grapes, seedlings.....	special	Dip.
Knauth, J.	Sacramento	Pot plants.....	1st	Pl 25
Kinthead, Mrs. J. H.	Marysville.....	Herbarium.....	special	M S M
Lewelling, S.	Oregon	Apples, 1st class.....	2d	Pl 10
Morgan, Mrs. D.	Sacramento	Jellies	2d	4
Meek, Wm.	Oregon	Apples, 1st class.....	1st	Pl 15
Medina, Mrs. F. P.	San Andres.....	Plums, 3d class.....	2d	1
Megowan, D. & R. W.	Yolo.....	Muskmelons	1st	Pl 15
Morgan, Dr.	Sacramento	Squashes	special	S S M
Megowan D. & R. W.	Sacramento	Squashes	2d	3
Megowan, D. & R. W.	Sacramento	Cabbages.....	1st	5
McKune, Wm. ....	.....	Cabbages.....	2d	3
Nickerson, J. R.	Placer.....	Pears, 4th class.....	2d	3
Osborn, J. W.	Napa.....	Apples, 2d class.....	2d	Pl 10
Osborn, J. W.	Napa.....	Pears, 1st class.....	2d	S C 10
Olsen, R.	Placer	Sweet potatoes.....	1st	10
Reed, C. W.	Yolo.....	Pears, 3d class.....	2d	5

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Grade of Prem'm.	Prem'm.
Rieb, S.....	Sacramento	Grapes, foreign, 2d class	2d	2
Runyon, A.....	Sacramento	Potatoes	1st	10
Runyon, A.....	Sacramento	Onions	2d	3
Runyon, A.....	Sacramento	Watermelons.....	1st	2
Shaw, T. O.....	San Francisco	Turnips.....	2d	3
Smith, A. P.....	Sacramento	Raisins, specimens..	1st	Pl 10
Smith, A. P.....	Sacramento	Pears, 1st class.....	1st	S C 15
Smith, A. P.....	Sacramento	Peaches, 2d class.....	2d	2
Smith, A. P.....	Sacramento	Plums, 1st class.....	2d	3
Smith, A. P.....	Sacramento	Plums, 2d class.....	2d	2
Smith, A. P.....	Sacramento	Foreign grapes, 1st class	2d	6
Smith, A. P.....	Sacramento	Foreign grapes, 2d class	1st	3
Schroeder, H. R.....	Sacramento	Quinces, 1st class.....	1st	3
Silver, J. S.....	San Francisco	Tea plants.....	special	Dip.
Saul & Smith.....	Sacramento	Vegetables, exhibit..	1st	15
Scott, Wm.....	Sacramento	Beets.....	1st	5
Scott, Wm.....	Sacramento	Carrots	2d	3
Scott, Wm.....	Sacramento	Tomatoes.....	1st	5
Scott, Wm.....	Sacramento	Egg plant.....	1st	5
Thornburgh, Wm. B.....	Santa Clara	Apples, 1st class.....	1st	S C 15
Thompson, S.....	Napa.....	Apples, 1st class.....	2d	10
Thompson, S.....	Napa.....	Pears, 3d class.....	1st	Pl 8
Thompson, S.....	Napa.....	Grapes, 1st class.....	1st	Pl 5
Walling, J. D.....	Oregon	Apples, 2d class.....	1st	Pl 10
Walling, G. W.....	Oregon	Apples, 2d class.....	2d	Pl 5
Walling, G. W.....	Oregon	Plants, 2d class.....	special	S S M

NATIVE WINES, ETC.

Austin, J. C.....	Sacramento	Cider.....	1st	Dip.
Baker & Cutting.....	San Francisco	Champagne cider.....	special	Dip.
Haraszthy, A.....	Sonoma.....	Exhibit of wines.....	1st	S C 30
Haraszthy, A.....	Sonoma.....	White wine, 1 year old	1st	S C 15
Haraszthy, A.....	Sonoma	Red wine, 1 year old	2d	S C 10
Haraszthy, A.....	Sonoma.....	Red wine, Menise.....	special	Dip.
Haraszthy, A.....	Sonoma.....	White wine, Tokay.....	special	Dip.
Haraszthy, A.....	Sonoma.....	Brandy, 1 year old.....	special	Dip.
Cole, J. B.....	Sacramento	Lager beer.....	1st	Dip.
Knauth, J.....	Sacramento	White wine, 1 year old	2d	S C 10
Keller, F.....	Sacramento	White wine.....	2d	Dip.
Kohler & Co.....	San Francisco	White wine, 2 years old	special	S C 15
Meek, W.....	Oregon	White Isabella, 1 year old	2d	Dipl'a
Sainsevaine Bros.....	Los Angeles.....	White wine, 2 years old	2d	10

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Grade of Prem'm.	Prem'm.
Sainsevaine Bros.....	Los Angeles.....	White wine, sparkling.....	1st	\$15
Smith, A. P.....	Sacramento	White wine.....	special	Dip.
Staunton, A.....	Oregon	Red currant wine.....	special	Dip.
Smith & Co.....	Sacramento	Jug ale.....	special	Dip.
Smith & Co.....	Sacramento	Brown stout.....	special	Dip.
Thompson, S.....	Napa	Currant wine.....	special	Dip.
Thompson, Wm. P.....	Marysville	Red wine	special	Dip.
Vallejo, M. G.....	Sonoma.....	Wine red, 1st class.....	2d	S C 15
Vallejo, M. G.....	Sonoma.....	Wine white, 3 years old	1st	S C 15
Vallejo, M. G.....	Sonoma.....	Wine white, 2 years old	1st	S C 15
Vallejo, M. G.....	Sonoma.....	Wine red, 2 years old	1st	S C 15
Wilson, B. D.....	Los Angeles.....	Wine white, 3 years old	2d	S C 10
Wilson, B. D.....	Los Angeles.....	Wine red, 2 years old	2d	S C 10

EQUESTRIANISM.

Fredericks, Miss P.....	Yolo	Lady	1st	L S M
Fredericks, Miss E.....	Yolo	Lady	2d	M S M
Hutchinson, F.....	Sacramento	Gentleman	1st	L S M

ESSAYS.

Thompson, Wm.....	Fresno	Irrigation	1st	30
Thomas, D. J.....	Sacramento	Statistics.....	1st	30
Wadsworth, W.....	San Francisco	Irrigation	2d	15

GRAIN AND STOCK FARMS, ETC.

Comstock, E. H.....	San Joaquin.....	Grain farms, 1st class over 1000 acres, b'st impr'v'd and fnsh'd	1st	200
Thornburgh, W. B.....	Santa Clara.....	Grain farms, 2d class, over 100 and under 1,000, best.....	1st	100
Green, C.....	Amador.....	Second best	2d	50
Walsh, R. J.....	Colusa.....	Stock farms, 1st class, 1000 acres or over, best im. and furs'h	1st	200
Scott, Wm.....	Sacramento	Gener'l farm, 2d class, over 160 acres.....	1st	50
Nickerson, J. R.....	Placer	3d class, under 160 acres	1st	40
Burt, B.....	Amador	3d class, under 160 acres	2d	20
Bidwell, J.....	Butte	Flour mill.....	1st	150
Briggs, G. G.....	Yuba.....	Orchard, 50 acres or over.....	1st	100

Exhibitor.	Residence.	Article.	Grade of Prem'm. Prem'm.	
Cohen, A. A.....	Alameda.....	Orchard, 20 acres or over.....	1st.....	\$50
Fall, J. C.....	Marysville	Flower garden, best..	1st.....	25
Brockaway, W. S....	Mokelumne Hill.	Fruit garden.....	special	Dip.
Fox, B. S. & Co.....	Santa Clara	Fruit nursery, best....	1st.....	100
Adams, D. T.	Santa Clara	Fruit nursery, 2d b....	2d.....	50
O'Donnell, W.....	Santa Clara	Ornamental nursery, best.....	1st.....	40
Harbison, J. S.....	Sacramento	Timber nursery, best	1st.....	40
Baseom, Dr. L. H....	Santa Clara	Hedge fence, best....	1st.....	25
Scott, Wm.....	Sacramento	Hedge fence, 2d best..	2d.....	15
Potter & Scott.....	Amador.....	Wheat, 10 acres, 2d b	2d.....	15
Fall, J. C.....	Yuba	Corn, 10 acres, best...	1st.....	25
Green, C.....	Amador	Corn, 10 acres, 2d b..	2d.....	15

REPORT OF FAIR.

<i>Sacramento Union</i>	Report of fair, best....	1st..pr	gobl'ts
<i>Sacramento Standard</i>	Report of fair, 2d best	2d.....	goblet

AFFIDAVITS OF COMPETITORS.

STATEMENTS IN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS PROPOUNDED TO
THOSE WHO COMPETE FOR PREMIUMS IN THE DEPART-
MENT OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.

REPORT OF STEELE BROTHERS.

PUNTA REYES, Marin County, Cal.

Beginning November first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight,
and ending September first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine,
with an estimate for September and October.

Description, etc.	Number.	Amount.
Acres of land	6,000	
Value of improvements.....		\$6,000
Cows calved before June 16th, 1859.....	234	
Calves raised.....	119	
Calves lost from disease, accident, and wild animals.....	15	
Cows lost from disease.....	3	
Cows calved since June 16th, 1859.....	27	
Calves lost since June 16th, 1859.....	0	
Cows milked during season	163	
Cows raising calves.....	71	
Men necessary to do dairy work (average).....	9	
Price per month		27

PROCEEDS OF DAIRY.

Date, etc.	Pounds.	Amount.
November, butter.....	536	\$402 00
November 29th to December 28th, butter.....	428 ³ / ₄	310 41
November 29th to December 28th, cheese.....	896 ³ / ₄	358 70
December 28th to January 23d, cheese.....	2,266 ³ / ₄	886 96
January 23d to February 27th, cheese.....	5,256 ³ / ₄	1,733 73
February 27th to March 22d, cheese.....	4,258	980 48
March 22d to April 15th, cheese.....	5,893	1,233 40
April 15th to May 21st, cheese.....	13,513	2,762 75
May 21st to September 1st, cheese.....	23,003	5,775 75
Hogs sold.....		307 50
Hogs on hand.....		384 00
Hogs on hand and feed, aside from dairy slop, November 1st, 1858		150 00
Estimated amount of cheese made from September 1st, 1859, to October 31st, 1859.....		1,200 00

STEELE BROTHERS.

REPORT AND ANSWER TO QUESTIONS ACCOMPANYING STEELE BROTHERS CHEESE.

PUNTA REYES, Marin Co. Cal.

One big cheese, six hundred and eighty pounds, six hundred and sixty gallons milk, (allowing two hundred and thirty-one cubic inches to a gallon), milk from one hundred and sixty-three cows, for two days, made May eighteenth and nineteenth. Night's milk, set in tin vats and pans; skimmed in the morning; morning's milk mixed with it; cream of night's milk heat to one hundred degrees; stirred until limped, then mixed with milk—the milk being first warmed to eighty-eight degrees, then used rennet enough to bring the curd in forty minutes—curd cut with single knife as fine as conveniently could; stirred with arms round and round vat carefully, until curd somewhat toughened, then gradually lifted from bottom vat with hands, and carefully broken, not very fine; then gradually cooked to one hundred and three degrees, by pouring water into a wooden vat, within which the tin vat sits, curd being stirred all the while, and until all smooth lumps appeared broken; curd dipped into cooler and let stand until nearly cold, then cut up into inch square blocks and settled, then chopped fine, and salt thoroughly mixed; when cold, put to press. Cheese, while in press, turned and pierced with wire every other day for one week, then clothed, turned every other day and pressed one week more, then taken from press and managed same as other cheese.

Three one hundred pound cheese, made June first, or thereabouts. Took morning's milk, warmed to ninety degrees, took of the cream from night's milk enough to have made about seven pounds butter, warmed to one hundred degrees, stirred until limped, took of rennet enough to turn the milk in forty minutes, put it into the cream, stirred for half a moment,

put both into milk, stirred for about five minutes, covered vat up with thick woolen blanket; when curd would not stick to fingers, cut with single knife, let stand till whey began to separate, then very carefully cut curd with wire cutter in square form, half inch meshes, until quite fine, then cooked and pressed same as above, except not so long.

Thirty-five pound cheese, made as above, June third, except set at eighty-six degrees, and cooked to nine degrees.

Two small cheese, made July sixth, warmed to ninety-eight degrees, put in rennet enough to bring curd in fifteen minutes, when come solid cut with knife; cooked one to one hundred and fifteen degrees, the other not cooked at all; after whey seemed to have separated from curd, curd dipped into strainer, and allowed to drain, then salted and dipped with a spoon into hoop, pressed several days, until cheese had some consistency, and whey appeared to be out, then managed same as other cheese.

Yours respectfully,
E. W. STEELE.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

First.—Yes, milk is found to curd more perfectly, and sooner, and with less rennet, within a certain range of temperature.

Second.—In my opinion, at ninety-four degrees, the milk curds sooner, and with less rennet, than at a less heat; but at the same time the curd matures faster, and, consequently, with an inexperienced hand, would not be quite so likely to be cleaned of the whey, as if set at a lower temperature. I should therefore set my milk with an eye to the manner in which I intended to work the curd, the climate, and the age of the milk, as, also, the flavor which I wished to give the cheese.

Third.—My attention has not been particularly directed to this point. But it is a principle, that in order to retain successfully the butter globules in the curd, they must be used in solution. As the milk is more buttery when the cows give little, I should think the butter globules would be more successfully retained by a night temperature, during the latter part of the season. This also accords with my experience the past year, as I think back.

Fourth.—We use California rennet. The rennet are filled with salt when taken from the calves, then packed in air-tight tin cans, with plenty of salt, till wanted; then we open and clean the rennet, with the use of as little water as possible. Then we put them in a keg a day or two before needed, add cold water, and make it as salt as possible; then ascertain strength of rennet by experiment. Commence to break the curd as soon as it is tough enough not to whiten the whey, when it will break to the touch rather than dissolve, and mix up like pudding.

Fifth.—By cutting with single and wire cutter, as per report, and careful breaking with the hands of individual smooth lumps that may have escaped the cutter, the object being to get the whey out, get the curd fine with the least possible friction, so that it will cook evenly and all together in the same time.

Sixth.—My rule is the appearance of the curd itself; must not be so long about it as to allow curd to get sour; must not be so expert as to run off in the whey the richest and heaviest part of cheese. Whey should always look clear, and not white like milk; butter globules should not, to any great extent, be floating on the top of whey, nor yet infinitesimal particles of curd, to any considerable extent, be suspended, like minute insects in water, all through the whey. Nor yet should the curd be al-

lowed to so far get the start of one as to be in little lumps, every one to itself, with whey fast within, each one of which, if broken at all, must be broken by itself. But if that should happen pierce, turn, and press, your cheese until the whey is all abstracted. In my opinion, as a general rule, curd should not be broken up in less than one hour's time.

Seventh.—I begin to scald as soon as the curd stops adhering together, or partially so, in order to be able to cool it evenly. Raise the heat gradually, to give time for the necessary chemical changes to take place; as, for instance, cream and hot water coming together, the cream is melted, instead of being gradually converted to cheese, and the grease floats on top of the whey. But, gentlemen of the committee, it is impossible to give a specific rule. I occupy from one-half hour to one hour and one-half in scalding, according to the condition of the curd; but this, remember, is in Punta Reyes' temperature.

Eighth.—We have a tin vat within a wooden one, pour water of a proper temperature between them, keep increasing the temperature until you cannot see any more smooth lumps of curd, or but few, and the curd squeaks by pressure upon it. Depends much upon the age of the cheese when designed for use, temperature of locality, etc.; one hundred and three degrees in the winter months, during the great flood of milk, and one hundred and ten degrees during the summer and fall months, when the cream is much richer, and the whey not so easily separated.

Ninth.—Answer in eighth number.

Tenth.—Answer in eighth number.

Eleventh.—Dip off the greater portion of the whey by means of a grass-cloth strainer, placed over the top of the vat; dip the remainder of the curd and whey into a wooden cooler, with inch square slats in the bottom, and space the same size, with grass-cloth strainer spread over them; let curd partially cool for salt.

Twelfth.—I prefer Liverpool salt, when I can get it, if not, purest kind of ground rock salt; Messrs. Gushee & Curtis, San Francisco, have the agency for a very good kind of salt; one pound of salt to forty of cheese. Balance of question answered in report.

Thirteenth.—Never put the curd to press until thoroughly cooled, it is less likely to sour, to stick to the cloth, to press the butter and goodness of curd out.

Fourteenth.—We use the self-acting lever press, and the screw press; press until the whey is out, if for two weeks; depends upon curd; common size and properly made cheese can usually be pressed enough in twenty-four hours after the cheese has been to press till the clear whey like water starts; no danger of pressing too hard.

Fifteenth.—Answer in thirteenth number.

Sixteenth.—One ounce anotta to one hundred pounds of cheese for inside, if you wish to color it not very much, say a shade lighter than May butter; if darker, more; color the cloth for covering the cheese with anotta; add white ley to water, to make it soft, soap to set color, and anotta enough to give color desired.

Seventeenth.—Cover the cheese with cloth, or mix cayenne pepper and resin with whey butter, or a little cayenne pepper alone with whey butter; the resin gives a coat and smooth surface; linseed oil also gives a coat and smooth surface; all applied hot as can.

Eighteenth.—Answer in seventeenth number.

Nineteenth.—Generation of gas—caused by whey being left in cheese, and imperfect cooking or pressing.

Twentieth.—Yes, gentlemen.

REPORT OF THE METHOD OF MAKING CHEESE IN LAIRD'S DAIRY, MARIN CO.

ANSWER TO QUESTIONS.

SACRAMENTO, September 13, 1859.

First.—We raise the milk to a certain degree of heat, sufficient to mix the cream thoroughly that has risen on the night's milk.

Second.—We add the rennet at eighty-eight or ninety degrees; add rennet to curdle the milk.

Third.—We vary the heat according to the temperature of the atmosphere; if the weather is warm the milk will retain the required heat, if cold, it will lose too much heat before the rennet has time to act.

Fourth.—We use calves' runnets, packed in salt, in cans; we commence breaking the curd when sufficiently hard as not to adhere to the fingers; if it is broken before, too much of the richness will pass off with the whey.

Fifth.—We have a tin cutter for cutting the curd; it is ten inches square, divided into half inch squares; pass this through the vat one or more times, to prepare the curd for scalding.

Sixth.—The only rule we observe in regard to the time occupied in breaking the curd, is to proceed with sufficient moderation as not to bruise the curd.

Seventh.—We commence to scald and to work the curd when it has entirely settled after cutting; the time occupied in raising the required heat not definite, depends on the amount of milk.

Eighth.—We apply heat by steam from a copper boiler, conducted under the vat by a lead pipe, one and a half inch in diameter, perforated the length of the vat, there being a steam box the size of the vat for holding the steam; we scald from one hundred and four to one hundred and ten degrees.

Ninth.—We vary the degree of heat used in scalding according to the temperature of the weather.

Tenth.—We determine the required heat for scalding sufficiently by the height of the mercury.

Eleventh.—We separate the whey from the curd by means of a perforated tin strainer, at one end of the vat, with a one and a half inch hole in the vat for conducting the whey off. In order to drain the whey entirely for salting, elevate one end of the vat, working the curd continually; when sufficiently cool and dry, so as not to mat together, add the salt, and thoroughly mix.

Twelfth.—We use the Los Angeles dairy salt, three and a half pounds to the hundred.

Thirteenth.—Put the curd to press when entirely cold, as the cheese will be less compact in appearance and retain its richness.

Fourteenth.—We press with a windlass and lever combined, and press twenty-four hours.

Fifteenth.—Too much in the curd is the cause of the cloth adhering.

Sixteenth.—The only coloring we use is in the bandage.

Seventeenth.—We bandage and cap the cheese, entirely covering the surface, thereby rendering it impervious to the flies.

Eighteenth.—We use whey oil, made from the cream of the whey; apply it hot to the bandage when dry, and rub well.

Nineteenth.—The reasons for the swelling of cheese are various, some of which are, viz: too much rennet, too little salt, and not sufficient scalding. The only remedy we know after the cheese is made, is sufficient age.

Twentieth.—Invariably use the thermometer.

G. P. LAIRDS & BRO.

REPORT OF J. LEAVITT, ACCOMPANYING BOX CONTAINING THIRTY-TWO POUNDS OF BUTTER.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS PROPOUNDED.

RAVENSWOOD, San Mateo County, }
September 13, 1859.

O. C. WHEELER, Esq.

Secretary State Agricultural Society:

First.—We are now milking twenty-four cows. The butter exhibited was made the ninth of September.

Second.—A portion of the cream, say one-half, is taken from the milk while it is yet sweet, the remainder is allowed to stand, in summer, until the milk coagulates; in the winter it is allowed to stand two or three days, care being taken to remove it before it becomes bitter, which it will do if it stands too long. We skim the milk while it is sweet, for the purpose of feeding it to the calves. Should churn every day.

Third.—The butter is freed from the milk by being worked with a wooden ladle, in a wooden bowl; it is never worked with the hand.

Fourth.—No water is ever used in freeing the butter, for the reason, that we are of the opinion that it injures the color and flavor of the butter.

Fifth.—We use five-sixths of an ounce of salt to the pound of butter, and use the cleanest and finest ground Liverpool we can find.

Sixth.—We use no saltpeter or other substance, except salt, because we know of no advantage in doing so.

Seventh.—We have, in a single instance, used Los Angeles salt, and found it too coarse, and not so clear as we wished.

Eighth.—Our butter is supplied weekly to our customers, for retailing expressly, and in the form of that exhibited, consequently, we never pack it.

Respectfully,

J. LEAVITT.

HUTCHINSON & GREENE'S STATEMENT.

To the COMMITTEE ON BUTTER,

Cal. State Agricultural Society:

In reply to the questions propounded regarding the manufacture of butter, we would respectfully submit the following answers, viz:

First.—This butter was made in a dairy of seventy-five cows, fed on dry stubble pasturage; was made about the tenth of September, inst. and is an average of a thousand pounds just brought to market; when brought in was not intended for exhibition.

Second.—The cream is taken off before the milk coagulates, which generally stands from thirty-six to forty-eight hours in summer, and a few hours longer in winter, but not long enough to allow the cream to become bitter in either case.

Third.—We separate the butter from the milk in a barrel, or revolving churn, which operation is performed daily; we are particular in giving the cows plenty of salt, this has the effect of making the butter separate from the milk with much less work than it otherwise would.

Fourth.—We do not use water in the separation of the milk from the butter, for, we think, it destroys the sweet, nutty flavor of the butter, and injures the color.

Fifth.—We generally salt to the taste, for we find it difficult to be governed by any particular rule, as much of the salt passes off with the milk while freeing the butter. The quantity of milk appears to vary, according to the temperature of the cream when churned; in high temperatures the butter retains more milk after being churned, consequently, more brine passes off in freeing it; fine Liverpool salt is used.

Sixth.—We do not use saltpeter.

Seventh.—We have experienced no difficulty in the use of either Liverpool or Los Angeles salt (which are the only kinds we have used), except that the latter is not ground fine enough.

Eighth.—We generally form the butter into rolls, and it is sold as fast as made.

HUTCHINSON & GREENE,
Yolo County.

To the COMMITTEE ON CHEESE,

Cal. State Agricultural Society:

GENTLEMEN:—Regarding the manufacture of cheese, we would answer as follows; first, however, remarking that the sample submitted for your judgment, is two years and three months old:

First.—We strain the morning's milk directly into the cheese tub, but that of the evening previous, after skimming off the cream, is heated to a temperature of ninety-six degrees, and turned into the tub with the new milk.

Second.—The milk coagulates sooner and better at about the natural heat as it comes from the cows, which is from ninety-two to ninety-six degrees after being placed in the tub. This is the time at which the rennet is added.

Third.—In answer to this query we would say, that in California we have had no experience in the making of cheese during the winter season, and consequently, we do not consider ourselves sufficiently versed to give a definite reply.

Fourth.—We use calf's rennet, and prefer to have it from a calf about three or four weeks old; this we find to have greater strength than that from an older one. In preparing the rennet for use we soak one in two quarts of wine for forty-eight hours, and then turn it off into a glass or stone jar, stop it up, and use according to the strength. A good rennet will make from three hundred to four hundred pounds of cheese, whereas a poor one will not make over fifty pounds.

Fifth.—After the milk has begun to coagulate, and the curd is quite solid, we cut it into square pieces with a wooden knife that will reach the bottom of the tub; we let it stand until the curd begins to settle below the whey, which should be as clear as possible. The curd should be ready in from three-fourths of an hour to an hour after the putting in of the rennet. In working down the curd, great care should be taken to keep the whey transparent, so that none of the richness of the curd will pass off with the whey; this operation is done, by us, by gently pressing down the curd with the hands, instead of breaking, as many do, so that all the curd will be in a solid mass after the whey is dipped off. It is then cut fine with a knife, on a cutting board, in pieces about half an inch square.

Sixth.—The rule is to take enough time so that the whey will keep transparent as possible. One person can, with care, work the whey out and cut up the curd for a cheese weighing forty pounds, in about one and a half hours, and it should not occupy less time to make a rich cheese.

Seventh.—We observe no rule as to the age of the curd, when the heating up to scald is begun, except to have this part of the operation performed as soon as the cutting up is done.

Eighth.—We turn hot whey on the curd so as to raise its heat to ninety-six degrees, and it is so kept until it has a squeaking sound when taken between the teeth.

Ninth.—Answered in question three.

Tenth.—Answered in question eight.

Eleventh.—The separation of the whey and curd is performed by straining through a large thin cotton cloth strainer.

Twelfth.—We use Liverpool salt, one pound of which is used to thirty pounds of curd, thoroughly mixed. It is used while the curd is warm.

Thirteenth.—About fifteen minutes after applying the salt we put the curd to press when the curd is cold.

Fourteenth.—We press with about three hundred pounds of power, and the cheese is allowed to remain in the press for forty-eight hours.

Fifteenth.—The cause of the cloth adhering to the cheese is because it is not changed often enough. The cloth should be changed at least twice the first day after the cheese is placed in the press.

Sixteenth.—Color is given with anotta.

Seventeenth.—By heating the first oil hot, and mixing in California pepper, when applied, a rind is found impervious to flies.

Eighteenth.—Table butter is used for oiling the cheese, and it is applied either with the naked hand or with a cloth.

Nineteenth.—Our opinion is, that the cause of the swelling of cheese is the extreme heat of summer; and the only remedy we can give, is to keep the press in a cool, shady location.

Twentieth.—We use a thermometer.

HUTCHINSON & GREENE.

REPORT OF HANCOCK BROTHERS, ON CHEESE.

MOUND RANCHO, September 13th, 1859.

O. C. WHEELER,

Corresponding Sec'y State Ag. Society:

SIR:—Before answering the questions proposed by the society to cheese-makers, I will say that there are two distinct methods of making cheese—the one more peculiar to New York, the other to New England. The questions proposed are especially applicable to the New York method. The New England method being the one adopted by us, some of the questions will necessarily be passed as not applicable in making this statement.

First.—We do not warm the milk at any season, because the rennet is added before the milk has time to cool from the cow.

Second.—We add the rennet when it is as near its natural heat, when taken from the cow, as possible.

Third.—We vary the heat at setting at different seasons only, as the weather may cool the milk more or less at different times.

Fourth.—We use the calf's rennet, cleaned by rubbing with a dry cloth, then melted and dried while stretched upon frames. In saturating we use three pints of water to the rennet, with as much salt as it will hold in solution. We break the curd when the whey shows a disposition to segregate, because experience has taught us that it is the proper time.

Fifth.—We break and make the curd firm in the tubs with the hands. Reasons as above.

Sixth.—We observe no rule as to the time occupied in breaking the curd.

Seventh.—Not at all applicable to our method.

Eighth.—We apply heat by heating water and then putting the curd in cloths into the water. The heat should be one hundred and ten degrees after the curd is put into the water. We let it remain half an hour.

Ninth.—We deem no variation in scalding necessary in this climate.

Tenth.—An experienced cheese-maker will readily determine by the appearance and by handling, when the curd is scalded sufficiently.

Eleventh.—We separate the whey and curd by dipping into cloth strainers placed in racks or hoppers.

Twelfth.—We use ten ounces of pure ground rock salt to twenty-five pounds of cheese. We stir it together with the curd just after scalding.

Thirteenth.—We wait until the curd begins to feel cold to the hand before putting it to press, because if put to press too warm, the cheese will melt and become strong.

Fourteenth.—We use S. White's self-acting press, and let the cheese remain in press twenty-four hours.

Fifteenth.—Hot, dry weather is the cause of the cloths adhering to the cheese, and dipping the cloths in cold water the remedy.

Sixteenth.—We color on the outside with a solution of anotta, mixed with the dressing.

Seventeenth.—To make them impervious to flies, we cover them with cloth.

Eighteenth.—We dress our cheese with the butter made from the whey, rubbed on with the hands.

Nineteenth.—Cheese swells because it is not rubbed enough, or because it is put to press too warm. The remedies are of course plain.

Twentieth.—We never use the thermometer to test the degree of heat. HANCOCK BROTHERS.

REPORT OF JOHN Q. STEVENS ON RULES FOR MAKING CHEESE.

Question 1.—Do you warm your milk, and at all seasons of the year? I do, unless I make cheese night and morning; then the milk is warm enough, if the milking has been speedily done.

Question 2.—At what degree of heat do you add rennet?

Experience has proven if you set it below eighty degrees your whey will be white, and a great deal of the oily particles that lie hidden will pass off with the whey; and, if you raise it much above blood heat, it will have the same effect.

Question 3.—Do you vary the heat at setting at different seasons of the year?

I do not, and the answer, I think, is fully explained in question first.

Question 4.—What kind of rennet do you use?

I use rennet from calves four or five days old, and they never should be taken from the calf till the excrement shows the animal in perfect health. It should be emptied of its contents, salted and dried, without any scraping or washing, and kept dry for one year; then it will be fit for use. They should not be allowed to gather dampness; if they do, the strength evaporates and they become useless. To prepare them for

use, in twelve gallons of warm water put twelve rennets; rub them once in twenty-four hours; then ring them to get all the strength out of them that you can; salt and dry them as before; a little smoking will do them no harm; they will gather strength for second use, but will not be as strong as before. Make the liquor as salty as can be made; if there are any sediments strain it and it is fit for use. If you wish to put in two oranges and some extracts you can do so; it will give it a good flavor and do no harm, and some think it will help curdle the milk. Enough of this should be prepared to last the entire season. If kept in a cool place, in a stone jar, it will keep a long time; but stir up the whole mass before using it.

Question 5.—By what rule do you judge the proper time to break the curd after adding the rennet?

I never disturb the curd till the whey begins to make its appearance around the edge of the tub or vat, for the curd or casine is then in a tender state, and if disturbed you will lose a great deal in quantity as well as quality; but when the whey begins to make its appearance, I cut the curd with a knife made for the purpose. The object of this is to separate the whey from the curd.

Question 6.—Do you observe a rule as to the time occupied in breaking the curd?

I do not, for I do not think it is essential to disturb the curd till it begins to scald.

Question 7.—Do you observe a rule as to the age of the curd when you begin to heat up to scald, and the time occupied in raising the heat?

I do not. When I begin to scald I do it moderately, stirring the curd frequently with my hands so it will scald even.

Question 8.—How do you apply heat in scalding, what degree is used, and how long kept applied to the curd to cook it enough?

If I use a single vat or tub, I have a large linen cloth with which I cover the vat or tub to keep the milk from cooling while it is curdling. This I press down on the whole mass; then I dip off a portion of the whey and put it into a kettle, which is inserted into a larger one containing hot water. Whey or milk should not be put into a vessel exposed to the fire; if you do, it is liable to get scorched, which is apt to spoil the whole cheese; but if I use a double vat it saves a great deal of trouble when dipping off the whey. There being water in the lower vat, it is easily heated from the furnace attached to it. This double vat is so constructed that the water will have connection with the whole bottom of the upper vat. The lower vat is made of either tin or wood, with a zinc bottom, and placed in the lower vat. The latter vessel is very shallow, and has a sheet-iron bottom, with another similar piece of metal fastened on in a half circle. This forms a furnace; a door is constructed in one end—which, during the process of operation, is closed—and a piece of stove-pipe attached to the other. This is all suspended from the lower vat. Legs are attached, which must be long enough to prevent the fire or heat from communicating to the floor. A little dry wood will produce the necessary heat in a short space of time; but, if the fermentation should become too great, a little water poured between the vats will produce a satisfactory degree of heat. When the milk is placed in at night there should be some cold water put in the lower vat to expel the animal heat, and keep the milk from souring before morning. The morning's milk is added to the night's milk. In very warm weather I raise the heat to one hundred and twenty degrees, but in moderate weather one hundred and ten degrees is sufficient. By retaining this degree of heat, the curd is sufficiently cooked. The way I have determined this important point,

(and in which thousands have failed in cheese-making), is in this manner: If the curd squeaks, while in the act of biting, it is cooked enough. This is a simple way; but I have still another method, which is, to take a handful of curd and compress it; and, if it uncloses like a new silk handkerchief, it is then complete. If the weather is very warm, it can stand ten or fifteen minutes longer, at the discretion of the operator. In scalding high a great deal of the oily particles will pass off with the whey.

Questions 9 and 10.—Answered in question seven.

Question 11.—How do you separate the curd and whey when cooked enough?

Raise one end of the vat or tub, and draw off the whey through the whey-gate, and let it run into a vat made for the purpose; cover it up with a good cover, so that no dirt may be allowed to get into it, and let it stand twenty-four hours; then let the curd drain well, and get thoroughly cold before it is disturbed; if removed before, a white whey (which is considered the richness of the cheese) will emanate from it. If it gets cold there will be but little of the white whey to work off.

Question 12.—What kind of salt do you use, how apply it, and at what particular state of the curd?

I use rock or solar salt. To one hundred pounds of curd I add one pound and a quarter of salt. When the curd is cold I break and squeeze it simultaneously with my hands, which makes it quite fine. There is no danger of getting it too fine. While this process is going on, the end of the vat must still be raised, so as to let the curd drain while you are making it fine.

Question 13.—How soon after applying salt do you put the curd to press, warm or cold?

When you have the curd fine, put the salt in, and work the curd as before, with the hands, and mix it well, so it will be salted even.

Question 14.—How soon after do you put it to press, and whether warm or cold?

Always cold. I will give my reasons in question sixteen.

Question 15.—What power do you press with?

With a compound lever power press, the power of which I have not yet ascertained—but it is of great strength. I generally let the cheese stand twenty-four hours; sometimes longer, if necessary, for a cheese cannot be pressed too much. Pressing does not make a cheese hard, but scalding and skinning does.

Question 16.—What is the cause of the pressing-cloth adhering to the cheese, and what is the remedy?

If you put a cheese to press warm, the curd seems to press into the pores of the cloth and forms a rind, and at the same time the whey cannot escape from the cheese. This is one cause of the cheese puffing up; but if you put your cheese to press cold, and press it lightly for five or six hours, the whey will always escape from the cheese, and the pressing-cloth will not adhere to it. But there are other causes, which I will explain hereafter.

Question 17.—How do you give coloring to cheese inside and outside, and why?

Take a piece of anotta and tie it up in a piece of cloth; take some common house ashes and make some weak lye; use a good quantity, and put your anotta into it, let it remain a few moments, and then squeeze it, which will expel the anotta; make it as deep a color as you like, and then put it into a bottle and cork it up; put this in the milk before adding the rennet, and stir the milk thoroughly. A good orange color

should be aimed at; if you wish to color the cheese on the outside, prepare the anotta as before, and by rubbing it on with the hands you will obtain the requisite color. I prefer a deep red. If you color your cheese on the outside, you must do it before greasing them; if you do not, the anotta will not adhere to the cheese.

Question 18.—How do you produce a rind impervious to flies?

This question I will answer in my next.

Question 19.—What kind of oil dressing do you use on your cheese, and how applied?

After I take the cheese out of the press I let it stand for four or five hours, so that it may dry; after which I color with anotta, when it is allowed to stand an hour longer; then I take some hot whey butter and apply it with a brush; I then rub each cheese a few moments with the palm of the hand. This forms a hard rind impervious to flies. Cheese should be turned every day and rubbed with the hands before applying the hot butter; this makes them smooth as glass. A cheese cannot be turned and greased too often. It will do no harm to grease a cheese once a week with hot linseed oil. If this is done it must be rubbed with the palm of the hand until the oil disappears. It will not be tasted in the cheese; and when this operation is performed, the cheese-fly will not interfere.

Question 20.—What is the cause of cheese swelling, and what is your remedy?

There are several causes; it shows that there is something wrong about the pressing; if the whey has not been thoroughly pressed out of the cheese, it will foment, and become sour; and, if not attended to immediately, the cheese will spoil. If the cheese should swell, prick them with a wire, and let the wind out of them, and wash them with hot water, and let them stand in the sun till they get dry, then grease them as before. This is the only remedy I have found to have any effect. Still there is another cause of cheese swelling; too much air in the cheese-house, and the sun shining on the cheese dries the cheese too fast, and makes them crack, and the heat makes them sweat, and causes the oil or richness of the cheese to run out of them; this causes cheese to swell up frequently. If a cheese-house is kept cool, fermentation is not excited in them, and they will remain as they come from the press; if all the cheese implements that come in contact with the milk about the cheese are thoroughly scalded in hot whey or water, and well aired in the sun, and kept in good order, and let the curd get cold and thoroughly drained, before pressing, and press it tightly for five or six hours, and give the whey a good chance to drain from the cheese, such a thing as cheese swelling up never will occur. Where the cheese is made should be a separate department, with a good solid floor, so there will be no jarring of the milk by walking on the springy floor while it is curdling, for it will prevent a perfect cohesion of the oily particles which lie hidden in the casein or curd. We leave the whey in the whey vat, and when it has been there twenty-four hours, skim it as you would other milk, and when you get enough to churn, churn it as you would other cream; wash the butter with cold water, and put it in a kettle and boil it till there is no steam arises from it, then strain it in a stone jar, and use it in the cheese hot, with a brush; this kind of dressing for a cheese is used in all the principal dairies in the United States. The thermometer should always be used to test the degrees of milk, for there is no reliance to be placed in the hands. I have traveled over some portions of the State of California, and visited the principal dairies of the State, and I am perfectly satisfied that good cheese

can be made in this country. I believe if there was more general attention paid to this branch of industry, it would add many thousand dollars a year to the wealth of the State, and enable us to compete with the best dairies in the older States. Therefore let us try, and see if we cannot improve in the art of cheese and butter making. This artificial coloring is idle prejudice, and a good deal of trouble to the dairymen, expensive to the manufacture of cheese, and it does not add any richness to the cheese, and the sooner it is dispensed with the better; then those who skim their milk will be detected in their cunning and niggardly operation. It is often remarked, by those who are not acquainted with cheese making, that if the cheese looks yellow it is a rich cheese, and at the same time every particle of cream has been taken out of it, and a strong solution of rennet and anotta in its place.

JOHN Q. STEVENS.

STATEMENT OF SAMUEL PAGE, M. D.

JACKSON, Amador County, }
January 16, 1860. }

O. C. WHEELER, Esq.

Secretary State Agricultural Society:

DEAR SIR:—I received a circular from you, sometime last year, asking for any information that I might see fit to give, pertaining to agricultural and horticultural pursuits. Being much engaged in business, I neglected to respond. Yesterday I received a short note saying that you would like an account of my gardens as improved, amount of trees, vines, etc. I can but answer imperfectly, in the short time I have to write.

These orchards are situated about one mile southeast from Jackson, consisting of about eight acres of land, inclosed, set out with vines and trees of all varieties. I have improved the place much since I purchased it, in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight. I will give you the number and kind of trees and vines, and following, I will give the varieties.

[This statement, with some few others, is given very full, in order to show the true resources of certain mountain elevations.—*Sec. St. Ag. Soc.*]

GRAPE VINES.

Two thousand five hundred grape vines, one to five years old; thirty-two foreign varieties, including the natives of Atlantic States, "Isabella," "Catawba," and "Clinton." I have two hundred five year old vines, which bore abundantly this year; the rest of my vines are from one to four years old. The five year old vines consist of about four unknown varieties, labels being lost, one I recognize as the "Frontignan Muscat," rich and spicy, one thousand foreign vines, from one to three years old, most of which are one year. Varieties, as given in this list, viz:—

Black Hamburg.
Black St. Peters.
Black Prince.
Black Morrocco.
Black July.
Charbonneau.
Frontignan Grizzly.

White Corintho.
White Cornichon.
Verdel.
Gros Noir de Gueslin.
Gros Noir de Espange.
White Frontignan.
Frontignan Muscat.

Purple Frontignan.	Royal Muscadine.
Black Syren.	Malvasia.
Chasselas Noir.	White Sweetwater.
Chasselas Hatif.	Palestine.
Chasselas Fontainbleau.	White Syrian.
White Muscat Alexandria.	White Hamburg.
Precoce De la Madeleine Noir.	American, Clinton, Isabella, and
Gros Conlare.	Catawba.
White Malaga.	

PEACHES, APPLES, PEAR, AND FIG, TREES, CHERRIES, NECTARINES, ETC.

Varieties.	Number.
Peach trees, most of which are six years old, twenty varieties....	500
Nectarine, two years old, four varieties.....	50
Plum, two years old, some three years, fifteen varieties.....	200
Pear, two to three years old (standard), twenty-eight varieties...	75
Cherries, two to five years old, six varieties.....	10
Apple trees, most all five years old, thirty varieties, (besides many unknown—labels lots	200
Almond, two years old, soft shelled, one variety.....	20
Fig trees, two years old, purple.....	3
Quince, one to two years old, two varieties, orange and Angers..	200
Currant bushes.....	25
Raspberry.....	50
Blackberry	50
Goosberry.....	25

Any amount of strawberries, eight varieties, monthlies and annuals.
A good supply of rose bushes, eight or ten varieties.
A nursery of one thousand trees, one year old from graft, comprising
apples, apricot, almond, peach, plum, nectarine, cherry, pear, quince, etc.

VARIETIES OF PEACH.

Early Crawford.	White Imperial.
Early Tillotson.	Walter's Late and Early.
Early Austin.	Old Mixon Free.
Early York.	Tripp Free.
George the Fourth.	French Indian.
Royal George.	Heath Cling.
Late Crawford.	Blood, or Indian Cling.
Druid Hill.	Old Mixon Cling.
Coolige's Favorite.	

NECTARINE.

Downton.	Boston Stanwick and Eluge.
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PLUM.

Royal Hatine.	Washington.
Green Gage.	Reine.

Imperial Gage.	Claude De Bevay.
Jefferson.	Purple Mag Bonum.
Lawrence Favorite.	Bingham.
Huling's Superb.	Princes' Red Gage.
Coes' G. Drops.	Prince's Favorite.
Blue Damson.	

CHERRY.

Waterloo.	May Duke.
Red.	Napoleon.
Oxheart.	Black Eagle.

My lot of cherries are short, on account of planting on wet clay soil.

PEAR.

Madeline.	Onondaga.
Bloodgood.	Canandagua.
Dearborn Seedling.	Rossiter.
Bartlett.	President.
Tyson.	Delices de Joidoign.
Andrew.	Vicar of Winkfield.
White Dogene.	Gol Beurre Bilboa.
Seckel.	Beurre Rosa.
Mons. Leon La Clerce.	Flemish beauty.
Buerre de Aremburg.	Ananas de Ete.
Buerre Diel.	Duches de Angouleme.
Giont Morceau.	Delle Lacette.
Louise.	Buerre Gifford.
Bonne de Jersey.	

APPLE.

Early Harvest.	Boston Russet.
Red Astracan.	Roxbury Russet.
Juneting.	Rhode Island Greening.
Early Red Margarete.	Yellow Bell Flower.
Early Strawberry.	Talapahocken.
Peach, or May-Apple.	Primate.
Porter.	Tennessee.
Fall Pippin.	Newark King.
Ross' Nonpariel.	Gloria Mandi.
Maiden's Blush.	Holland Pippin.
Rambo.	Non Such.
Newtown Pippin.	Golden Russet.
Dutch Mignonne.	Winter Pearmain.
Esopas.	Winter Strawberry.
Spitzenbergen.	

In reference to the fruit produced, I have had samples of varieties equal,
if not better, than produced in the Atlantic States of same varieties.
Grapes.—Good judges pronounced them superior to others grown in
bottom land of same varieties, being much sweeter. They are grown on
high land, red clay soil, heading a gulch. I made a few bottles of wine,
white and red, for experiment; it is said to be good, by those who are
judges. An Italian made one thousand pounds of my grapes into wine

for the trade; he told me that he had sold it, near all while new, at two dollars and two dollars and fifty cents per gallon. I sold him refuse grapes, at seven cents, they averaged me about twelve and a half cents per pound this year. Some vines came in quite early, while grapes sold for twenty-five cents per pound. I think the income of my place this year, was about one thousand five hundred dollars, last year, about two thousand dollars.

Last year, in March, I planted about one thousand grape vine slips; nearly all lived. This piece of land slopes to the south; it was once the sight of an Indian camp. The soil is a dark loam, only one corner of which is cold, wet, clay soil (black color), on which the vines made a feeble growth—the black loam, fine sand and clay intermixed; soil one to three feet deep, to a strata of soft slate, common to the mining region. There is about one acre in the piece; vines planted about five feet apart; soil has been cultivated about four years. I planted my vines after the Italian style; I dig a hole two feet long, one wide, and eighteen inches deep, vines two feet in length; I fill up the hole with light loam, to one foot of the top, on the surface of which I place the grape vine, upon which the foot is placed, and with one hand the end is sprung to form a right angle, so one end will come above the surface of the earth, presenting to view two buds, while the vine is held in place by the hand and foot; the soil is spaded in around it to the distance of one to two feet, and packed closely by the foot and leveled. The slips which I planted had been buried about six weeks, they were filled with water, and could be sprung in different shapes without being broken. I think the slips that has lain in the earth some time will send out root much quicker than the ones not so treated; the former has ample circulating medium to carry food for the growth of roots when stimulated by the genial rays of the sun; the latter being without the generous supply of water, frequently fails to send out root to obtain nourishment for its growth, especially in very dry soils, although irrigation is resorted to. I found that my vines needed but little water artificially; the ground was not spaded until the vines had been planted (and only once), the weeds were kept down by hoeing (some four or five times). Many that have seen the vines say they have not met with their equal in growth for one year old from slip. I planted one and three year old vines about the same time; I think the slips exceed the growth of either the one or three year old vine, take them together, excepting on the cold piece of soil, as named above.

I find the growth of the grape vine is more luxurient planted in the sediment that comes from the ditches that are used for carrying water for mining purposes.

There are many orchards now about me, within one to two miles, having from twenty-five to one hundred fruit trees, one to two years old; many trees are being put out this year.

I find that slips from the Frontignan Muscat, root with difficulty in my soil, although much care was bestowed upon them.

The place goes now by the name of "Dr. Page's Gardens."

Yours in haste,

SAMUEL PAGE, M. D.

STATEMENT OF G. G. BRIGGS, OF YUBA COUNTY, GIVING THE STATISTICS OF HIS ORCHARD, TO WHICH WAS AWARDED THE FIRST PREMIUM IN THE YEARS ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHT, AND ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE.

YUBA COUNTY, Sept. 9, 1859.

List of Fruit Trees planted by G. G. Briggs.

Winters of	VARIETY.	Number.
ON YUBA RIVER.		
1851-2	Peach	50
1851-2	Pear	113
1853-4	Peach	400
1853-4	Apple	100
1853-4	Plum	50
1853-4	Cherry	50
1854-5	Peach	5,000
1855-6	Peach	10,000
1855-6	Apricot	3,000
1855-6	Cherry	3,000
1855-6	Plum	2,500
1855-6	Pear	3,000
1855-6	Apple	8,000
1855-6	Quince	500
1855-6	Nectarine.....	2,000
1855-6	Grape-vines	2,000
ON FEATHER RIVER.		
1856-7	Peach	15,000
1856-7	Fig	100
1856-7	Pear	2,000
1856-7	Apple	2,000
1856-7	Cherry	400
1856-7	Plum.....	400
1856-7	Quince	200
ON SACRAMENTO RIVER.		
1857-8	Peach	10,000
1857-8	Apple	9,000
1857-8	Pear	3,000
1857-8	Cherry	1,000
1857-8	Plum.....	1,000
ON PAXTON & COLE'S RANCH, YUBA RIVER.		
1858-9	Peach	9,000
1858-9	Pear	1,000
1858-9	Apple	8,000
1858-9	Cherry	300
1858-9	Plum	300
1858-9	Quince	400
Total		102,000

STATEMENT OF R. J. WALSH, COMPETITOR FOR PREMIUM ON FIRST CLASS STOCK FARM, CONTAINING OVER ONE THOUSAND ACRES.

BELLEVUE PLACE, Monroeville,
Colusa County, Dec. 15, 1859. }

O. C. WHEELER,
Corresponding Sec'y Cal. State Ag. Society :

DEAR SIR:—My farm contains eleven thousand acres, about four thousand of which are inclosed with good plank fence, and divided into six fields, making about sixteen miles of fence. I am now engaged in putting up about nine miles more, which completes the inclosure of three thousand acres additional. I have a small orchard of some two hundred fruit trees, and one hundred vines. My grasses are principally pin grass, bunch grass, oats, and clover. I sowed about thirty acres of alfalfa two years ago, but it has not succeeded very well. However, I intend to give it another trial. I find it very difficult to get it to grow thick enough. I sowed ten pounds to the acre, but now think it not sufficient, fifteen or twenty would be nearer the mark. I have no doubt of its succeeding well, and yielding abundantly in low lands. My stock is American, and consists of some one thousand two hundred head, including fourteen thorough-bred Durhams, and two hundred half Durhams. I have over one hundred head of horses, and two stallions. My improvements consist of dwelling-house, smoke-house, laundry-house, chicken-house, laborers' cottage, carriage-house, harness-room, feed-room, stables, calf-house, pigeon-house, and carpenter's shop.

Yours truly,

R. J. WALSH.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES GREEN.

Q RANCE, October 31, 1869.

O. C. WHEELER,
Corresponding Sec'y. Cal. State Ag. Society :

The following is the statement made by George Brinkerhoof and William Collins, the persons who measured a piece of corn land on my farm, which I enter for the premium :

They measured in one body a piece eighty rods long by thirty-two rods wide, making sixteen acres, from which was husked one thousand six hundred and seven baskets of ears. By shelling they find a basket to yield forty-eight pounds of shelled corn.

CHAS. GREEN.

We, the undersigned, hereby state that the above statement is correct according to the best of our knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM COLLINS,
GEORGE KRINKERHOFF.

STATEMENT OF THE PRODUCTS OF C. JUSTIS' FARM.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1859.

O. C. WHEELER, Esq.
Corresponding Sec'y State Ag. Society :

This farm was entered as a second class farm, in conjunction with John

Turner, but I now claim a premium, if entitled to it by award of the committee, individually.

Description.	Number.
Acres under fence.....	400
Acres under cultivation.....	330
Bushels of grain.....	8,414
Bushels of wheat.....	5,088
Bushels of barley.....	3,326

I use four span of horses, except during harvest, then more—all American. Cut ten tons of hay off said land. Hogs on said farm, about one thousand, graded as follows : Four hundred pork hogs, one hundred and fifty sows, six seed hogs, one hundred and fifty sucking pigs up to three months, between two and three hundred from three to ten months. Horses, Spanish, fifteen head. Cattle of all grades, from calves up, supposed about two hundred branded, sixty-seven calves this year. Use one "Manney Reaper," and cut about two hundred and fifteen acres with it. The remainder of the grain I had headed, but am very much opposed to the introduction of the same. I thrashed the grain with my own machine. The greatest number of bushels thrashed in one day was seven hundred and thirty-six, the lowest in one day, one hundred and thirteen. I made about an average of three hundred and thirty to three hundred and fifty per day. My grain fell short of what I expected one thousand six hundred bushels, a part of which was caused by the grasshoppers. The principal part of the wheat was Sonora. I do not consider it a profitable grain to raise, and shall not sow the same again.

Value of this year's crop on the farm at the prices now obtainable here :

Kind of Produce.	Amount.
Wheat, 5,088 bushels, 57 lbs. 299,016 lbs. at 24c.....	\$6,525 32
Barley, 3,326 bushels, 48 lbs. 159,648 lbs. at 14c.....	2,793 84
Hay, 10 tons, at \$20.....	200 00
Total.....	\$9,519 16

My wheat I have disposed of, four thousand bushels, and have delivered about one thousand four hundred. For Sonora I got two and seven-eighths cents per pound; for Australian, three cents; but haul about thirty-two miles, to Nevada, at a cost of about seventy cents per hundred pounds, netting me the price above computed at.

I value the stubble, or what I shall realize from it in the fattening of my hogs, at about three thousand dollars, which, I think will cover the farming expenses.

The committee visited me on the third of September, and left on the morning of the fourth, and according to their request I transmit this statement to you.

Yours very respectfully,

C. JUSTIS

The following description of a new variety of apple, originated by J. Morrill, Esq. of this city, is placed on record on account of the superior merits of the fruit:

Name—Morrill Seedling.

Size—Large.

Form—Irregular oblate, tapering slightly to the eye, one side largest.

Color—Greenish yellow ground, beautifully and evenly striped, and mottled with red.

Stalk—Very short, three-eighths of an inch long, in a close, and not deep, cavity.

Calyx—Open, set in a broad, irregular, and slightly ribbed basin.

Flesh—Greenish white, brittle, lively, and juicy.

Flavor—Pleasant sub-acid, with rich, vinous flavor.

Core—Large, open in the center.

Seeds—Very scarce, plump, and roundish.

Ripens—Twentieth of July to first of August, and promises to be very valuable.

STATEMENT OF POTTER & SCOTT FOR PREMIUM ON BEST TEN ACRES OF WHEAT.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
County of Amador. }

A. F. Potter, being duly sworn, deposes and says: He is one of the owners of the ranch known as Potter & Scott's Ranch, in Ione Valley, county and State aforesaid; that he, assisted by one Everett Ames, measured a tract of land embraced within said ranch, a plot of which is herewith presented. That the same contains eleven and five-eighths acres, and no more, and is the same land referred to in the affidavit of Frederick Voight, herunto attached, and that there was grown, harvested, and threshed, from said eleven and five-eighths acres, forty-seven thousand one hundred and seventy-eight pounds of wheat, a sample of which is herewith exhibited.

A. F. POTTER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this ninth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

J. C. WICKER,
Justice of the Peace.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
County of Amador. }

On the ninth day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, personally appeared before the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace within, and for said county, Frederick Voight, who being duly sworn, deposeth and saith: That during the first and second weeks in July of the current year, he assisted in harvesting and threshing forty-seven thousand one hundred and seventy-eight pounds of wheat from eleven and five-eighths acres of land, being sixty-seven and one-half bushels per acre, a portion of the ranch of Messrs. Potter & Scott, in Ione Valley, county and State aforesaid.

FREDERICK VOIGHT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this ninth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

J. C. WICKER,
Justice of the Peace.

STATEMENT OF S. W. BROCKWAY.

MOKELUMNE HILL, CALAVERAS COUNTY, }
September 20, 1859. }

O. C. WHEELER, Esq.

Sec'y Cal. State Agricultural Society:

SIR:—As requested, I send you a description of my fruit garden at this place.

A portion of my trees were planted in the spring of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and the balance, in the spring of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight. They consist of apples, pears, peaches, plums, nectarines, apricots, cherries, quinces, figs, etc. Some of the first year's planting, were shoots grown from one to two feet high from the buds, the others were dormant buds.

In selecting trees, I choose those that have suffered least in mutilation of the roots. In transplanting trees of my own raising, I was careful to dig the roots out at full length, and carefully preserved the tap-roots to all the trees. I prepared the ground for setting them, by digging a hole two or three feet deep, and wide enough to plant the roots in a natural position, and raked the earth till mellow. In planting them, I was careful to work the top earth closely between the roots, and leave the earth untrod in the pit around the tree.

To prevent borers from eating them, I put about one-half of a shovel-full of ashes around each tree, upon the surface. None of my trees have suffered from them where ashes have been thrown around them.

I have trained all my trees with low heads, allowing them to throw off branches at from one to two feet above the ground, and then shortening in the shoots so as to make the head full and round.

In irrigating them I have used small streams of water near the roots, so that the absorption should make the earth sufficiently moist to keep a steady growth of the tree, in no instance flooding the earth so as to make it soft or muddy. I have irrigated but little when compared with others of my acquaintance.

The growth and fruiting of my trees have been all I could expect or desire. The trees, this season, were so loaded with fruit that I was compelled to tie them up to prevent them from breaking down. Apples, apricots, pears, peaches, plums, and cherries, have all alike been literally loaded down with fruit.

I herewith give the size, growth, and fruiting, of some of the different varieties of my trees, the others being very nearly equal to those named. I have an apple, (Peck's Pleasant,) two years old, transplanted in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, five inches in circumference, has one hundred and twenty apples upon it.

Another, a pippin, three years old, transplanted in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, nine and one-half inches in circumference, has three hundred and seventy apples on it.

A standard Virgolien pear, three years old, transplanted in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, seven and three-fourth inches in circumference, has ninety three pears on it.

A standard Bartlett pear, two years old, transplanted in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, seven and one-half inches in circumference, has twelve pears on it.

Dwarf pears, three years old, transplanted in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, from six to seven and one-half inches in circumference, and perfectly loaded with fruit.

A nectarine tree, two years old, twelve inches in circumference, has a top of extraordinary size, and must have borne from three hundred and fifty to four hundred pounds of fruit.

Another nectarine, dormant bud, transplanted in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, twelve inches in circumference, and finely proportioned top.

A cherry tree, (black ox-heart,) two years old, transplanted in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, nine inches in circumference, bore this season.

A Jefferson plum, three years old, transplanted in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, twelve inches in circumference—another, two years old, transplanted in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, ten and one-half inches in circumference—the tops of both being finely proportioned.

My figs have grown finely, and ripen two crops a year.

My grapes have grown very largely, and bear well. I have Los Angeles grape-vines, which have grown from cuttings planted by me in the spring of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, trained over an arbor, which measures seven and one-half to eight inches in circumference at the surface of the ground, and bore very full last year—as they also do this season.

There is a Catawba grape-vine, the growth of a cutting which I planted in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, which has upon it eighty-one clusters of grapes, of good size and fine growth.

I could give you many more specimens of trees and vines of similar and nearly equal growth and fruiting, but this communication is already quite too lengthy. If you desire any further particulars as to manner of cultivation, I shall be happy to give them.

In giving the circumference of trees, I have stated the size of the trunk at the surface of the earth.

Respectfully yours,

S. W. BROCKWAY.

STATEMENT OF B. S. FOX.

SAN JOSE, July 29, 1860.

O. C. WHEELER, Esq.

Secretary State Agricultural Society:

To your inquiries as to the number of trees grown at the San José Valley Nursery, I reply, from a close calculation, we find we have over one million, embracing the largest collections of varieties to be found in the State, while few in the Eastern States excel us.

Our object in procuring so many varieties, is to test their qualities in California soil and climate. Knowing from experience, that many of the choicest eastern varieties are here found sadly deficient in their superior merits—some varieties dropping off before ripe, others water-coring and cracking. The bitter or dry rot seems to us to require a little attention.

From your passing observations, it is evident to your committee that

we purpose making our establishment the model horticultural, pomological, and experimental garden of the Pacific coast.

From our long business transactions in Europe, and with the first nurserymen in the Eastern States, we have many advantages that few possess. We have imported over one hundred varieties of southern apples, from Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia, to test the adaptability, keeping qualities, and their hardness for transportation. We have worked them on paradise stock to enable us to judge of their merits in a short time, as we expect them to bear in a year or so.

Of the condition of our trees and shrubbery, we leave yourselves to speak and judge as you found it.

The following is a list of the number of varieties of fruits grown by us: Apples, two hundred and sixty-three sorts; pears, three hundred and twenty-four; peaches, eighty-nine; cherries, seventy-one; plums, fifty-six; nectarines, fourteen; apricots, eighteen; currants, twenty-one; gooseberries, eighty-six; raspberries, twelve; foreign grape vines, one hundred and twenty-two; blackberries, four; figs, twenty-one; with medlars, guavas, pomegranates, etc.

We remain, gentlemen,

Your obedient servants.

BERNARD S. FOX & CO.

STATEMENT OF J. R. NICKERSON.

SEPTEMBER 9th, 1859.

O. C. WHEELER, Esq.

Corresponding Secretary State Agricultural Society:

Fruit trees in my garden and vineyard, situated on Dotey's Ravine, Placer County.

GRAPES.

California, three thousand vines two years old, bearing, having an average of seventy-five to one hundred pounds per vine, a sample of which was on exhibition at the fair. Two thousand set this year.

Foreign Varieties.—Twenty-five two years old vines, bearing. Black Hamburg, White Sweet Water, Early Malvasin, Isabella, Musene, Catawba, a sample of which was on exhibition.

Two thousand set this year, embracing forty-three varieties, viz: Black Hamburg, White Sweet Water, Early Malvasin, Isabella, Musene, Catawba, Charles Hawling, Golden Chasselas, White Muscat of Alexandria, Early White Muscadine, White Chasselas, Royal Muscadine, Syrian, Flame colored Tokay, Black Findal, Black Portugal, Black Prince, White Nice, Cannon Hall Muscat, Muscat of Alexandria, White and Purple Fontinbleau, White and Purple Fontingnan, Blue Fontingnan, Chasselas De Fontinbleau, and many other varieties not recollected.

Thirty thousand well rooted vines for setting this winter.

PEACHES.

Fifty trees four years old seedling, all of different varieties. Two hundred three years old, of many varieties. Four hundred two years old, embracing about forty of the most choice varieties; from the earliest medium to the latest, all bearing a good crop. Fifty one year old, well set, and growing nicely.

PLUMS.

Seventy-five, two years old, bearing. Fifty, one year old, of about twenty-five varieties, embracing the Jefferson, Washington, Imperial and Green Gage, Lawrence's Favourite, Smith's Orleans, Coe's Golden Drop, Red Damask, and many others.

QUINCE.

One hundred set, one year, Orange and Apple varieties.

CHERRIES.

Seventy-five, two years old. Twenty-five set, one year, embracing twenty-five of the choicest varieties.

FIGS.

Fifteen, two years old. Thirty-five, one year old. Twenty set this season, of two varieties, very full of fruit.

POMEGRANATE.

Thirty set this season.

PEARS.

Ten, three years old [standards], Bloodgoods, White and Gray Doyenne, President, Burgamotte, Vergalien, Bartlett. Fifty, two years old, bearing heavily. Twenty-five, one year old. Dwarfs, fifty, two years old, bearing. One hundred and twenty-five, one year old. Two hundred set this year, of a very large growth. All of the above embraces about fifty of the most choice varieties.

APPLES.

Eighteen three years old, three hundred two years old, consisting of the Baldwin, R. I. Greening, Swaar E. Spitzenburg, Yellow Belifleur, G. and Y. Newtown Pippins, Peck's Pleasant, Summer Queen, Early Harvest, Tallman and Jersey Sweeting, Sweet Bough Fall, Pound and American Pippin, Carolina Golden, and Roxbury Russett, all bearing this season. Samples on exhibition. Four hundred one year old. Two hundred set this season. All of the above embraces about one hundred and twenty-five of the most choice varieties. Also, English walnut and mulberry trees.

RASPBERRIES.

Five hundred raspberry, of six varieties, consisting of the Franconia, Fallstaff, Red and Yellow Antwerp, and Four Seasons, all of which produce well. Likewise, a large collection of strawberry plants.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Two hundred gooseberry bushes, bearing abundantly.

APRICOTS.

Fifteen, two years old, two varieties, the New York and Early Golden, all bearing.

NECTARINES.

Thirty, two years old, variety, Boston, bearing. Also, almonds, both soft and hard shell, bearing.

All of the above trees stand upon thirty acres of land, well inclosed, and thoroughly irrigated from Dotey's Ravine, the facilities of which are good. This same land throughout the garden is all used for the cultivation of vegetables for the market. All of which is most respectfully submitted for your consideration.

I am, gentlemen, with much respect, yours, etc.

JAS. R. NICKERSON.

STATEMENT OF WM. O'DONNELL.

MOUNTAIN VIEW NURSERY, San José, }
September 1, 1859. }

Varieties.	Number.
Acres in orchard.....	8
Acres in flower garden, filled with the choicest selection of evergreens, ornamental trees, plants, flowering shrubs, gathered together from all parts of the world.....	2
Apples, two years old.....	10,000
Apples, one year old.....	10,000
Pears, one and two years old.....	10,000
Peach, two years old.....	10,000
Apricots, two years old.....	4,000
Plums, two years old.....	5,000
Cherries, two years old.....	4,000
Quince, Anger's.....	6,000
Gooseberries, of many varieties.....	3,000
Currants, many varieties.....	3,000
Raspberries and strawberries.....	5,000
Grape vines, Los Angeles.....	10,000
Grave vines, foreign.....	5,000

It would be impossible for me to put all the plants that I have now to this list. I only have the most choice, and all that is hardy and will stand in all of our valleys.

Yours, with due respect,

WILLIAM O'DONNELL.

STATEMENT OF H. H. WINCHELL.

COMMERCIAL NURSERY, San José, }
August 7, 1859. }

O. C. WHEELER,
Cor. Sec'y State Agricultural Society :

DEAR SIR :—I send you this day my list of nursery trees, as follows :

Varieties.	Number.
Apples, two years old, good growth.....	80,000
Apples, one year old, good growth	40,000
Pears, on standard stalks, two years old.....	15,000
Peach, from bud, one year old.....	14,000
Plum, from bud, one and two years old.....	10,000
Nectarine, from bud, one and two years old.....	5,000
Apricot, from bud, one and two years old.....	3,000

Also, gooseberries, raspberries, currants, strawberries, and all kinds of nursery trees, kept by any nurserymen. I have seven hundred standard trees in nursery, bearing; these are mostly set on each side of my avenues, of which there are four.

Also, an orchard of apples and pears, together with my dwarf pear orchard and Paradise apples.

Also, twenty-three acres of vineyard, which is just coming into bearing. The grounds used for nursery, vineyard, and orchard, cover about fifty acres, which is good soil, as you remember. I shall extend my grounds another spring to eighteen acres more of vineyard, and fourteen acres of pear orchard.

I regret that you made the visit to this valley in July, as the last of August would have shown our fruit and trees to much better advantage. I hope you will be able to come down with Horace Greeley, for I think we could show him more than he can find in any other portion of this State.

Yours truly,

H. H. WINCHELL.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF AWARDS.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 1.

CATTLE.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society :

Your committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Cattle, would respectfully report, that they have made the following awards :

For the best three year old, and upward, thoroughbred bull, "Guelph," owned by S. B. Emerson—first premium, fifty dollars.

For the second best three year old, and upward, thoroughbred bull "Favorite," owned by Harris & Deland—second premium, twenty-five dollars.

For the best two year old bull, "Snowball," owned by John M. Steele—first premium, thirty dollars.

For the second best bull, two year old, "Doniphan," owned by Mrs. McCormack—second premium, fifteen dollars.

For the best one year old bull, "Shelton," owned by R. J. Walsh—first premium, ten dollars.

For the second best one year old bull, "Shasta," owned by R. J. Walsh—second premium, five dollars.

For the best thoroughbred calf, "Prince of the Pacific," owned by S. B. Emerson—first premium, five dollars.

For the second best thoroughbred calf, "G. W. Tarlton," owned by R. J. Walsh—second premium, three dollars.

For bull calf, owned by J. B. Childs—special premium, diploma.

For bull calf, owned by Harris & Deland, "Perfection,"—recommend special premium, diploma.

Grade 1 Stock.—For the best four year old bull, "Eph Horn," owned by P. G. Vibbard—first premium, forty dollars.

For the second best two year old bull, "Bill," owned by I. C. Welch—second premium, twenty dollars.

For the best two year old bull, "Buck," owned by Michael Murry—first premium, thirty dollars.

For the second best two year old bull, "Prince Albert," owned by Benjamin Landis—second premium, fifteen dollars.

For the best bull calf, "Jack of the Woods," owned by John A. Leathers—first premium, eight dollars.

Cows.—For the best three year old thoroughbred cow, "Adelaide," owned by R. J. Walsh—first premium, thirty dollars.

For the second best three year old thoroughbred cow, "Ione," owned by R. J. Walsh—second premium, fifteen dollars.

For the best two year old thoroughbred cow, "Lady of Napa," owned by J. B. Childs—first premium, twenty dollars.

Graded Cows.—For the best three year old and upward, "Mary Ann," owned by J. E. Stephens—first premium, thirty dollars.

P. A. McRAE,
Chairman.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 1.

CATTLE.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Sweepstakes, would respectfully report:

That we have awarded the first premium for bulls to "Guelph," owned by S. B. Emerson of Santa Clara County—forty dollars.

For the second best premium, to the bull calf "Prince of the Pacific," owned by S. B. Emerson—twenty dollars.

We also find the best cow to be "Adelaide," owned by R. J. Walsh of Colusa, entitled to—first premium, thirty dollars.

For the second best cow, "Ione," owned by R. J. Walsh of Colusa—second premium, fifteen dollars.

Very respectfully yours,

J. H. HOPKINS,
R. C. GEER,
JOHN D. STEPHENS,
NATHAN COOMBS.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 2.

HORSES—THOROUGHbred.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee appointed to award premiums in the department of Thoroughbred Horses, would respectfully report:

That there were six entries, as follows: Messrs. Wetmore & Forbes of Solano, enters stallion "Cosmo," ten years old; E. D. L. Bryant of Solano, bay stallion "Abdallah," five years old; Mike Gray of Sacramento, sorrel stallion "Sam Houston," three years old; Fred. Werner of Yolo, bay mare "Rose," six years old; Wm. G. Fore of Solano, sorrel mare "Puss," seven years old; Wm. M. Montgomery of Yolo, sorrel mare "Susan Moore," three years old.

Your committee award the first premium, seventy-five dollars, to "Cosmo." The second premium, fifty dollars, to "Abdallah."

Your committee would further report, that they have not been furnished evidence to establish the fact that either of the mares entered are thoroughbred, and that, under the rule given them, they do not feel au-

thorized to award premiums; but in view of their symmetry and general appearance as to high blood, would respectfully recommend to the Board of Managers that they award special premiums, say as follows:

Fred. Werner's bay mare "Rose," for four years old and upwards—first premium, fifty dollars.

To Wm. G. Fore's sorrel mare "Puss," for four years old and upwards—second premium, twenty-five dollars.

To Wm. M. Montgomery's sorrel mare "Susan Moore," three years old—first premium as such, forty dollars.

Respectfully,

J. POWELL,
Chairman.
R. H. WATERMAN.
NATHAN COOMBS.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 3.

HORSES—MATCHED CARRIAGE, ETC.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee, appointed to award the premiums in the department of Matched Carriage Horses, (sixteen hands or over,) Matched Carriage Horses, (under sixteen hands,) Roadsters, (with reference to speed,) Pacers and Trotters, (with reference to speed and bottom,) Jacks, Jennets, and Mules, would respectfully report:

Matched Trotters—(sixteen hands or over).—There was but one entry according to the rule, viz: Geo. N. Ferguson, of San Francisco, to which, being considered every way worthy, we award the first premium—large silver medal.

Matched Trotters—(under sixteen hands).—There were but two entries, viz: Wm. Hendrickson and Dr. Mouser.

We award to Wm. Hendrickson the first premium—large silver medal.

To Dr. Mouser the second premium—medium silver medal.

Matched Roadsters and Pacers.—We award to Dr. J. R. Crandall, of Placer, the first premium—large silver medal.

Matched Trotters—(with reference to speed).—To S. B. Whipple, of San Francisco, we award the first premium—a silver cup.

Single Pacers.—To Gilbert Fancher, of San Francisco, for sorrel horse "Pacific," first premium—a silver cup.

To H. McNally, of Petaluma, for "Billy Blossom," second premium—silver cup.

Single Trotter.—To S. B. Whipple, of San Francisco, for the horse "Shot," the first premium—silver cup.

To Gilbert Fancher, of San Francisco, for the horse "Tom Maguire," second premium—silver cup.

Running Horses—(one mile).—To J. B. Harbin, of Cacheville, for "White Stocking," the first premium—silver cup.

To W. Montgomery, of Sacramento, for "California Maid," second premium—silver cup.

Imported Jacks.—We award to E. C. Singletary, of Colusa, for "Compromise," the first premium—twenty-five dollars.

To C. O. Peters, of Yolo, for "Star of the West," the second premium—fifteen dollars.

California Bred Jacks.—We award to Holloway & Poynter, for jacks, the first premium—twenty-five dollars.

Imported Jennet.—To Holloway & Poynter, of Sutter, first premium—fifteen dollars.

California Bred Jennet.—To Holloway & Poynter, of Sutter, first premium—fifteen dollars.

Imported Mules.—(pair).—To W. Hutchinson, of Sacramento, first premium—twenty-five dollars.

California Bred Mules.—(pair).—To J. B. Childs, of Napa, first premium—twenty-five dollars.

To Holloway & Poynter, of Sutter, second premium—fifteen dollars.

Single Mules.—To B. Fowler, of Cacherville, for mule "Sam," first premium—twenty dollars.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. B. THORNBURG,
J. F. THOMAS
J. POWELL,
Committee.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 4.

HORSES OF ALL WORK, DRAFT, GRADED, ROADSTERS, AND COLTS.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Horses of all Work, Draft Horses, Graded Stock, Roadsters, and Colts, without reference to blood, respectfully report the following awards:

Horses of all Work.—Stallions four years old and upwards—To Thos. J. Bedford, of Benicia, for "Young Gilbert"—first premium, seventy-five dollars.

To B. O. Burres, of Stockton, for "Robin Rush"—second premium, fifty dollars.

Stallions, three years old—To D. N. Hershey, of Yolo, for "Aquila"—first premium, fifty dollars.

To A. L. Sherman, of Yuba, for "Charley"—second premium, twenty-five dollars.

Brood Mares, four years old, with colt—To John F. Brady, of Sacramento, for "Belle"—first premium, fifty dollars.

To C. Gallup, of Sacramento, for "Jane"—second premium, twenty-five dollars.

Brood Mares, three years old, and colt—To G. W. Tarleton, of Colusa, for "Huntress"—first premium, forty dollars.

To W. S. Manlove, of Sacramento, for "Beauty"—second premium, twenty dollars.

Draft Horses.—Stallions four years old and upwards—To C. Merritt, of Sonoma, for "Young Kentucky"—first premium, seventy-five dollars.

To T. J. Bedford, of Solano, for "John Kerr"—second premium, fifty dollars.

Stallions, three years old—To Wm. Reynolds, of Colusa, for "Tiger"—first premium, fifty dollars.

To N. Laux, of Colusa, for "Boston"—second premium, twenty-five dollars.

Mares, four years and upwards—To R. J. Walsh, of Colusa, for "Nelly"—first premium, fifty dollars.

To George Foster, of Yolo, for "Kitty"—second premium, twenty-five dollars.

Graded Stock.—For the best four year old stallion "Yolo," owned by T. D. Kirk, of Yolo—first premium, seventy-five dollars.

For the second best four year old stallion "Alfred Messenger," owned by Wm. Reynolds, of Colusa—second premium, fifty dollars.

For the best three year old stallion "Tiger Whip," owned by J. Gandy, of Yolo—first premium, fifty dollars.

For the second best three year old stallion "Fire Tail," owned by M. J. Church, of Napa—second premium, twenty-five dollars.

Mare and Colt—To M. Boulware, of Sutter—first premium, fifty dollars.

To N. T. Pierce, of Solano—second premium, twenty-five dollars.

Roadsters.—Best stallion, four years old and upward, "Rattler," owned by Fred. Werner, of Solano—first premium, seventy-five dollars.

Second best stallion, four years old and upward, "Economy," Forbes & Wetmore, of Solano—second premium, fifty dollars.

Best stallion, three years old, "Tom Barce," Ed. S. Louis, of Yolo—first premium, fifty dollars.

Second best stallion, three years old, "Tom Moore," Charles S. Louis, of Yolo—second premium, twenty-five dollars.

For the best four year old mare and upward, "Polly," Spencer Glasscock, of Yolo—first premium, fifty dollars.

For the second best four year old mare and upward, "Eliza Grey," L. Greer, of Sacramento—second premium, twenty-five dollars.

For the best mare, three years old, "Ida May," Wm. Reynolds, of Colusa—first premium, fifty dollars.

For the second best mare, three years old, "Black Betty," J. E. Stevens, of Yuba—second premium, twenty dollars.

Colts (without reference to blood).—For the best two year old stallion, "St. George," Hutchinson & Greene, of Yolo—first premium, forty dollars.

For the second best two year old stallion, "Clem Williams," G. P. Kirk, of San Joaquin—second premium, twenty dollars.

For the best stallion, one year old, "Sir Franklin," John Snyder, of Colusa—first premium, thirty dollars.

For the best stallion, one year old, "George Washington," J. R. Nickerson, of Placer—second premium, fifteen dollars.

For the best mare, two years old, "Pilgrim," B. W. Stephens, of Yolo—first premium, thirty dollars.

For the second best mare, two years old, "Liberty," W. A. Campbell, of Yuba—second premium, fifteen dollars.

For the best mare, one year old, "Kate Clanton," J. Gandy, of Yolo—first premium, twenty dollars.

For the second best mare, one year old, "Lady Jane," M. Boulware, of Sutter—second premium, ten dollars.

For the best mare, one year old, "Mary and Julia," Fred. Werner, of Solano—special premium, diploma.

Mares and Colts.—Your committee find great difficulty in determining between the contestants in this department. The exhibit reflects great credit upon the exhibitors, and although we, by our appointment, are compelled to award first and second premiums, we feel constrained, and cheerfully recommend, as a special premium, a diploma of the society, as follows:

Mares.—"Juno" and colt, owned by J. V. Hoag, of Yolo—special premium, diploma.

"Lizzie" and "Bet," John S. Wilson, of Sacramento—special premium, diploma.

"Emmet," J. F. Morris, of Yolo—special premium, diploma.

"Fashion," N. T. Pierce, of Yolo—special premium, diploma.

"Fanny," A. W. Dunnigan, of Yolo—special premium, diploma.

"Flora Temple," of Yolo—special premium, diploma.

"Polly," W. M. Allen, of Sacramento—special premium, diploma.

Stallions.—"Onus," G. W. Gridley, of Yuba—special premium, diploma.

J. R. CRANDALL,

L. H. BASCOM,

D. M. McDONALD.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 5.

SHEEP.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Sheep, would respectfully report:

For the best Saxon buck, two years old, owned by George Whitney, of Placer—first premium, twenty dollars.

For the second best two year old Saxon buck, owned by George Whitney, of Placer—second premium, fifteen dollars.

For the best yearling, owned by George Whitney, of Placer—first premium, fifteen dollars.

For the best three Saxon lambs, owned by George Whitney, of Placer—first premium, ten dollars.

Spanish Merino.—For the best Spanish Merino buck, two years old, owned by T. C. McConnell, of Sacramento—first premium, twenty dollars.

For the second best two year old Spanish Merino buck, owned by T. C. McConnell, of Sacramento—second premium, fifteen dollars.

For the best yearling buck, Spanish Merino, owned by T. C. McConnell, of Sacramento—first premium, fifteen dollars.

For the second best yearling buck, Spanish Merino, owned by T. C. McConnell—second premium, ten dollars.

For the best ewe and lamb, Spanish Merino, owned by T. C. McConnell, of Sacramento—first premium, fifteen dollars.

For the best sample of wool, furnished by T. C. McConnell, Sacramento—first premium, five dollars.

French Merino.—For the best French Merino buck, two years old, "Crystal Palace," owned by J. D. Patterson—first premium, twenty dollars.

For the second best French Merino buck, two years old, "Leviathan," owned by J. D. Patterson—second premium, fifteen dollars.

For the best one year old French Merino buck, owned by J. D. Patterson—first premium, fifteen dollars.

For the second best one year old French Merino buck, owned by J. D. Patterson—second premium, ten dollars.

Southdowns.—For the best two year old Southdown buck, "Frank," owned by Calvin Gallup—first premium, twenty dollars.

For the second best two year old Southdown buck, "Bill," owned by Calvin Gallup—second premium, fifteen dollars.

For the best one year old Southdown buck, owned by Haynes & Cheeney—first premium, fifteen dollars.

For the best ewe and lamb, owned by Haynes & Cheeney—first premium, fifteen dollars.

For the best three Southdown lambs, owned by John D. Stephens—first premium, ten dollars.

Leicesters.—One Leicester buck, owned by Daniel Davidson—special premium.

One Leicester buck, owned by Mr. Brewer—special premium.

Cotswolds.—One Cotswold buck, owned by Mr. Brewer—special premium.

Fat Sheep.—For the best ewes, owned by Haynes & Cheeney—first premium.

For the best pair of lambs, owned by Haynes & Cheeney—first premium, ten dollars.

Special Premiums.—Your committee would respectfully recommend that John D. Patterson, of Westfield, Chataque County, New York, be awarded a diploma for the large and fine collection of French Merino sheep exhibited by him; also, to T. C. McConnell, for the best flock of Spanish Merinos, and Haynes & Cheeney, for the flock of Southdowns—the same award to each.

There were some other sheep on exhibition which were not brought in time, and therefore were not passed upon.

Respectfully yours,

J. B. CHILES,
P. A. HARRIS,
NATHAN COOMBS.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 6.

SWINE, POULTRY, ETC.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Swine, Poultry, etc. would respectfully report, that we have carefully examined the swine on exhibition, and do award the following premiums:

S. B. Emerson, San José, Suffolk boar, "New York," (imported)—twenty-five dollars.

Carey Peebles, Santa Clara, boar, "Prince Albert," (three-fourths Suffolk, California raised)—fifteen dollars.

Haynes & Cheeney, one Berkshire sow, one year old, (California raised)—ten dollars.

W. S. Hurd, two fat hogs—ten dollars.

J. S. Curtis, one boar, "Dick,"—ten dollars.

J. S. Curtis, one sow, "Katy,"—fifteen dollars.

J. S. Curtis, sow and pigs—second premium, five dollars.

Mr. ———, diploma for guinea pigs.

Poultry.—In this department we do not find much competition:

Seth Briggs has on exhibition six lots, of good breed and quality; we therefore recommend a special premium of fifteen dollars, which includes all varieties.

L. Green, Sacramento, has three lots of equally as good breed, we therefore recommend him a special premium of eight dollars.

Chas. Gerter, Sacramento, has two fine lots not inferior to the above, we recommend a special premium of five dollars.

Joseph Sutton, one fine lot of different varieties of pigeons, to whom we recommend a special premium of five dollars.

J. S. Curtis, one pair of Muscovy ducks, to whom we recommend a special premium of three dollars.

We also recommend a special premium of three dollars for six fine peacocks, not enumerated in schedule.

A. J. EASTON,
J. B. MARSH.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 8.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee, appointed to award the premiums in the department of Agricultural Implements, would respectfully report as follows:

We have carefully examined the various implements and machinery contained in this department, and we find that the first article on the list, (clipper or header), is the only one of the kind represented at this exhibition.

The California clipper or header, exhibited and made by Thomas Ogg Shaw, of the Excelsior Works, San Francisco, is decidedly a California invention, first originated by a farmer of this State, (M. E. Peck, of Santa Clara County), and it is perfectly adapted to the wants of the agricultural community of this country. The advantages this machine possesses over others, are:

First—The wheels being of iron are very durable, and are not liable either to shrink or swell, as wooden wheels are subject to.

Second—The principle of raising or lowering is so simple that a child might either raise or lower it, while in active operation, with perfect ease.

Third—It cuts as low as is necessary for any reaping purpose, and can, in one minute, be raised to a height of three and a half feet.

Fourth—The machinery for steering it is so constructed that the person guiding it has perfect control over its movements while in operation.

Fifth—It has no side draught.

Sixth—It is more substantial than any imported machine, and consequently is less liable to get out of order.

Seventh—It has, by being a California production, this, greatest of all advantages over others, it can be repaired in the State at the shortest notice.

The length of the sickle of this machine is eleven feet; and it can be easily worked with four animals. The capacity of this clipper is equal to twenty-five acres per day; and when we take into consideration its beauty and simplicity of construction, the amount it will cut and save, and its pre-eminence in so many respects over those now in use, we cannot refrain from expressing our cordial approbation of the invention, and without hesitation, recommend the first premium to be awarded to the exhibitor, together with a special premium to the inventor, on account of its being one of the greatest of inventions.

The next article in our schedule is that of the reaper. The only piece

of machinery exhibited at this fair, that comes under this head, and that was invented and manufactured in California, is "Shaw's newly invented California combined Reaper and Mower." This machine has many advantages over all other combined reapers and mowers in use. It cuts a swathe six feet wide; the driving wheel is four feet high, and the grain wheel three, which adds at least thirty per cent. advantage over any other similar invention, for the reason that a large wheel requires less power to propel it than does a small one. The sickle can be raised from one to sixteen inches, and this can be accomplished instantly, while the machine is in motion. It has a spiral reel that delivers the grain to the sickle more evenly and easier than the usual mode. It possesses an adjustable apron that can be raised or lowered to suit the cut of the machine. In raking off, the raker stands immediately in the rear of the work, and passes the grain directly to his right, leaving it in a much better condition than it is left in the ordinary way. The raker is relieved from all sudden jars by the use of an elliptic spring that vibrates in connection with the adjustable apron, while the machine is running. It is suspended from the axle from which the draught is taken.

This mower is arranged with a castor wheel under the hounds that graduates the sickle, and causes steadiness of motion. All the weight to be borne by the horses is that of the tongue alone, and so simple is the construction of this machine that it can be changed from a mower to a reaper within five minutes time.

The driver's seat is placed upon a pair of elliptic springs, and in such a position that the driver can have perfect control over his team.

A great improvement made by the inventor in this mower and reaper, is the placing of the sickle between friction rollers, preventing unsteadiness, as well as rendering both the sickle and crank less liable to break, which gives it great superiority over all other similar contrivances.

Immediately under, and in front of the sickle crank, is placed a piece of sheet-iron that protects the crank from all dust, dirt, and grass.

This machine has no side draught, which is objectionable in many others.

In the judgment of the committee, this is the best reaper and mower that has ever come under our observation, and we cheerfully recommend it to the farmers of our State, and we award it the first premium as a reaper, and also the first premium as a mower.

We would also recommend the award of a special premium for the invention.

Of plows, your committee finds three exhibits, the most superior of which are those presented by Thomas Ogg Shaw of San Francisco, and A. Ellison of Marysville. Mr. Shaw's plows are, without doubt, the most substantial, and of higher finish. Your committee, therefore, award the first premium to Mr. Shaw, for, in their judgment, his plows are the best for all practical purposes, and their price is such as places them within the reach of all. The second premium is awarded to A. Ellison, for his exhibit of plows. Your committee are of the opinion that Ellison's plows are nearly as advantageous for practical workings as those to which the first premium is awarded, but they lack the finish, substantiability and cheapness of the former.

We would recommend a special premium be awarded to Cronkite & Beebe of Sacramento, for their exhibit of plows. This premium is awarded on account of their low price and quality, they being strong and durable, and can be afforded at sixteen dollars.

The premiums for gang-plows your committee would award as follows: The first to A. Ellison of Marysville. A great improvement has been

added to this gentleman's plows, in the shape of a gage or break, which has the effect of instantly throwing the plow out of the ground at any time the driver desires.

The second premium is awarded to Thomas Ogg Shaw, for those exhibited by him.

Grain-Sowers.—Of this article there are none on exhibition of California invention or manufacture, but those presented are imported machines. There are two: one displayed by C. F. Webster of San Francisco, agent for Cahoon's sower, and the other by Baker & Hamilton of Sacramento. Your committee have unanimously decided, after witnessing the surprising and admirable working of this simple contrivance, that the broadcast sowers of Cahoon, exhibited by Webster, are in fact worthy of a place among the greatest inventions and improvements ever made for the benefit of the agriculturist. These sowers are made, one for hand use and the other for horse power; both will sow wet grain that has been soaked in vitriol, without injuring, in the least particular, the germ of the seed. With the hand machine fifty acres per day can be sowed, while grain can be put into one hundred and fifty acres per day by that driven by horse power. The advantage this machine possesses, besides those mentioned above is, that it distributes the grain with the greatest regularity, whereby a greater yield can be obtained.

The machine for horse power can be attached to any wagon within twenty minutes. Your committee has been so favorably impressed with the utility combined with the simplicity and cheapness of this invention, (the hand machine being obtained for twenty-five dollars, and the other for one hundred dollars,) that they can hardly find terms in which to express their admiration, and they would take this opportunity to recommend to every farmer of California a fair trial of this sower, being satisfied that every practical agriculturist will, after such trial, award it his highest commendation and thereafter never be without one.

Your committee would strongly recommend the award of a special premium to Mr. Webster for the exhibition of these articles. [The Board of Managers awarded an honorary diploma.]

There are no California manufactured cultivators on exhibition. One cultivator tooth, presented by Cronkite & Beebe, showed a deal of skill and ingenuity on the part of the workman.

We award the first premium for harrows to Thomas Ogg Shaw of San Francisco, and the second to Baker and Hamilton of Sacramento.

Thomas Ogg Shaw exhibits an excellent clod-crusher or roller, which is almost indispensable to every farmer to break down or pulverise ground when dry or hard, and thereby enhancing his prospects for large crops. Your committee consider this an invention worthy of the first premium.

Fanning Mills.—Of these implements there are two on exhibition: one by Thomas Ogg Shaw of San Francisco, and the other by Baker & Hamilton of Sacramento. Your committee find it difficult to decide as to the award in this department, as there is little or no superiority possessed by one of these machines over the other, except in point of finish, and it is for this reason that, it being a little better finished piece of mechanism, we award the first premium to the mill of Mr. Shaw. Baker & Hamilton are deserving of the second, and we award it to them.

There are two churns entered for competition. That shown by Steven & Cleaves has a double bottom, in which by pouring hot or cold water the cream can be tempered, and thereby lessening the work in making butter. This being a much needed and excellent improvement, giving this churn a superiority over others, we consequently award it the first

premium. The second premium is awarded to Baker & Hamilton. A very excellent imported churn is that exhibited by Nelson Wilcox of Sacramento County, and known as the agitator churn. It was not placed in competition with others, but the committee are of the opinion that it is worthy of trial by the manufacturers of butter.

There are two cheese presses in this fair placed in competition. That to which the first premium is awarded is the compound lever press, lately invented by James Mansol of Placer County. Its superiority over others combines its cheapness, simplicity, great power, (it having a capacity of eight hundred pounds,) and the small space it occupies. The second premium is awarded to Thomas Ogg Shaw for a selfacting press.

Thomas Ogg Shaw of San Francisco is awarded the first premium for a wine, cider, and cheese press, lately invented and manufactured by him. It is well adapted for the purposes the inventor had in view when he brought it into existence.

The second premium for wine and cider presses is awarded to John Davis of Marysville.

There being no regular premiums offered for wine and cider presses, your committee strongly recommend the award of special premiums as above.

By far the best hay press your committee have ever seen in this State is that admirable machine exhibited by Sylvester Stephens, and is known as the compound pulley and lever press. It was invented and made by Sylvester Stephens of Sacramento County, and notwithstanding its great simplicity two men and one horse can, by using it, bail ten tons per day.

Your committee without hesitation award the first premium to Mr. Stephens.

We recommend the award of a special premium to Baker & Hamilton of Sacramento City, for the best exhibit of barley forks.

We recommend that the premiums offered for the best display of California manufactured garden and farming implements be awarded, the first to Thos. Ogg Shaw, of San Francisco, and the second to A. Ellison, of Marysville.

Your committee recommend to the public the use of T. O. Churchman's washing machine. There is on exhibition a fine display of tubs, half-bushels, pails, and cheese hoops, by Parish & Co. of San Francisco. As these were of California manufacture, and of very superior workmanship, we recommend that a special premium of a diploma be awarded them.

A diploma is recommended to be awarded to John Evens, of San José, for a display of very ingenious fruit gatherers.

To John Davis, of Sacramento, for a portable fence, we recommend the award of a diploma, as also a similar special premium to J. W. Hodgkins, for a like invention.

Your committee have noticed among the imported articles, "Freeman's Improved Rotary Shingle Machine," for sawing shingles, patented June twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight. It has a capacity of turning out, being worked by one man, from twenty to twenty-five thousand shingles of a superior quality, per day. This being a very excellent machine, and such an one as is needed in this State, your committee would recommend that a special premium of a diploma be awarded it.

Under the head of imported articles we notice John A. Pitt's Thresher and Separator, exhibited by Thos. Ogg Shaw, of San Francisco, the agent for California. This combines many new improvements, and as we have

had extensive practical experience in the working of the machine, we cheerfully recommend it to the public use.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES E. GREENE,
E. H. COMSTOCK,
Acting Committee.

The following is a supplemental report made by J. S. Silver, Special Committee, in this department:

James E. Emerson exhibits circular saws which are made with movable teeth. The advantage of such teeth is, that when one is broken by use, it can be instantly replaced, avoiding the delay and cost incident to sending for a new saw, or for the mending in the ordinary way.

This California invention merits a special premium, for so well does it answer the purpose, that scarcely any other kind is used in our timber districts; and this saw is made only in California. The mode of securing the teeth, so that no use can budge them, is admirable for its great simplicity as well as for the perfect accomplishment of its design, it being but a moment's job to put them in and to take them out.

James E. Emerson exhibits a new style of pick, which applies to all tools having handles. It is a California invention. The Emerson tools are made without eyes. The tool fits into the handle, instead of the present mode. By this improvement, what is now the weakest part of the tool, becomes the strongest. All getting loose is prevented.

It may be said that the eye is in the handle, and every tool fits every handle. The mode of fastening the tool to the handle is very simple and quite novel. It is effected by a small wedge and key of peculiar construction, which permits the tool to be firmly fixed in a moment, and as quickly removed when desired. Yet no strain upon the tool in working can by any means shake the connection.

The new tool will not exceed the cost of the old kind, while it saves all fitting and loosening of the handle, and all rupturing of the eye.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 9.

WAGONS AND CARRIAGES.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee, appointed to award premiums in the department of Wagons and Carriages, would respectfully report, that they have carefully examined the following articles:

They award to H. M. Bernard, of Sacramento, for one horse wagon—first premium.

To Rippon & Hill, one horse wagon—second premium.

To Wm. P. Miller, Stockton, heavy freight wagon—first premium.

To H. M. Bernard, express or freight wagon—second premium.

To H. Casebolt & Co. San Francisco, two horse carriage—first premium.

To H. M. Bernard, two horse carriage—second premium.

To J. H. Mason, of Sacramento, two horse wagon—first premium.

To J. H. Mason, two horse wagon—second premium.

To H. M. Bernard, one horse carriage—first premium.

To H. Casebolt & Co. one horse carriage—second premium.

Your committee find by the printed schedule that no premium is awarded to either "Chaise" or "Sulkeys." As two very beautiful specimens are exhibited, we recommend a special premium be awarded. The sulky was made by H. M. Bernard, of Sacramento City, and the "Doctor's Chaise," by H. Casebolt & Co. of San Francisco.

M. F. BUTLER,
P. J. GOUGH.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 10.

HARNESS AND SADDLES.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee, appointed to award the premiums in the department of Team Harness, Carriage Harness, Saddles, Ladies' Saddles, Whip Stocks, and Lashes, Saddle Trees, Stencil Plates, Wire Rope, Filterers, Locks, Horse Collars, and Ships, would respectfully report:

That they have examined, and do award as follows:

To W. L. Lawrence, of Marysville, one set of team harness—first premium, twenty dollars.

To W. L. Lawrence, of Marysville, one set of carriage harness—first premium, thirty dollars.

To Fernando Carlos, of San Francisco, one gentleman's saddle, etc.—first premium, fifteen dollars.

To Fernando Carlos, of San Francisco, one gentleman's saddle—second premium, ten dollars.

To A. T. Nelson, of Sacramento, one Ladies' saddle—first premium, twenty dollars.

Of the articles examined under the head of "special," we would recommend as worthy of consideration and premiums, the following:

To Thos. J. Barnes, of Sacramento, several whips, stocks, and lashes, from California material—a diploma.

To Charles W. Adams, of Sacramento, three saddle trees, the best of several lots on exhibition—a diploma.

To Armstrong & Gillen, of Sacramento, two horse collars, very excellent work—a diploma.

To E. A. Mills, best stencil plates—a diploma.

To Halliday & Co. of San Francisco, wire rope, home manufacture, of great practical utility—deserves a first class premium.

Two model ships, the first, No. 276, called "Alice McCauley," built by convicts, a splendid specimen of handiwork, and prominent feature of attraction, but of little utility—a diploma.

The second, No. 231, by S. Jackson, of Downieville, very well executed—well worthy a diploma.

To J. C. Ayre, of San Francisco, two bank or safe locks, splendid specimens of workmanship, home made—deserve a first class premium.

To C. Rare, of Sacramento, one treble-acting safe lock, a superior article—deserves a second class premium or diploma.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

JOHN T. BAYLEY,
O. H. SAWTELLE,
JOHN LEAVITT,
Committee.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 11.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society :

Your committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Domestic Manufactures, would respectfully report :

That they have had assigned to them for examination the following named articles :

Glue, lard, soap, sugars, and syrups.

They find on exhibition and entered for competition but one lot of lard, being samples of a superior quality, amounting to one hundred pounds, manufactured by A. Woolerton of Sacramento. They have no hesitation in pronouncing this article fully equal to the choicest that is imported, and worthy the first premium, which your committee have duly awarded.

Of glue they find entered for competition by the manufacturers two samples of sufficient quantity, both of excellent quality, and equal to the article usually imported from the Atlantic States. For the first quality your committee have awarded the first premium to Fuller & Heather of Sacramento.

The second premium for the second quality, to G. S. Dana of San Francisco.

There is also on exhibition a small sample of glue of quality similar to that made by Fuller & Heather.

Of soap—your committee find but a meager display of this indispensable article, especially considering the extent to which its manufacture has attained in this State. But a single box is entered for competition or exhibition, and the quantity less than that prescribed as entitled to the premium.

Heilman & Jones of Sacramento, are the exhibitors of thirty pounds of excellent appearance, and a very fair imitation of Castile. Were the quantity within the rules of the society your committee would award a premium. As it is they can only recommend the subject to the attention of your Honorable Body.

Mrs. E. B. Crocker of Sacramento has exhibited a jar of the semi-liquid article, evidently of superior quality, and for which that lady is entitled to very honorable mention.

John Davis of Sacramento exhibits two samples in glass of liquid and crude California vegetable soap, which your committee did not have an opportunity to examine, but which appears meritorious, although the quantity falls below that prescribed as entitled to a premium.

Of sugars and syrups, which your committee would have had great pleasure in testing, after having exercised their senses upon the above mentioned unsavory articles, they regret to say that there was not a sample of either upon exhibition, although it is well known that both articles are manufactured to a great extent, and hundreds of thousands invested in the business of their manufacture in this State. It is not a little singular that California manufacturers of sugars, syrups, and soaps, who are very properly trying to obtain the market of this State for their goods, should be so indifferent as not to avail themselves of this convenient method of making the public familiar with their respective productions.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

L. F. REED,
Chairman.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 12.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society :

Your committee, appointed to award the premiums in the department of Domestic Manufactures, comprising the following : Essential Oils, Vermicelli, Maccaroni, and Starch, would respectfully report :

That the only samples of maccaroni and vermicelli before us were from the factory of Messrs. Meuli & Schulthess, of San Francisco. We found them of excellent quality, and award the first premium.

There were no samples of starch on exhibition.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ADDISON MARTIN,
Chairman.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 13.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society :

Your committee, appointed to award the premiums in the department of Cigars and Tobacco, would respectfully report :

That we have examined all the articles entered in this department, and find that the cigars entered by Schaffer & Sutliff, of San Francisco, which they declare on oath to be of their own manufacture, are, in quality of tobacco and workmanship, superior to any on exhibition. We therefore award them the first premium on cigars.

We consider Geo. W. Insley's cigars as deserving the second premium.

Of chewing tobacco, we find none on exhibition.

We found several fine specimens of tobacco plant on exhibition, the first specimen of which, entered by E. B. Crocker, we beg leave to recommend for a special award.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS OGG SHAW,
Chairman.

AUG. WEIHE.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 14.

CONFECTIONERY.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society :

Your committee, appointed to award the premiums in the department of Confectionery, would respectfully report :

That they were shown only that represented by No. 239. As no other competitor offered specimens, your committee bestowed considerable attention upon the specimens offered for exhibition and premiums under the above number. All the descriptions of articles under glass were carefully examined, and found to be of delicate manufacture, as well as delicate flavor; many of them of tasteful design. The model of the ship was ad-

mirable, being a true clipper. That of the pavilion, faithful as that of a daguerreian. Your committee feel it a pleasure to recommend Confectionary, No. 239 as worthy of all commendation, and deserving the first award.

A. REDINGTON,
MRS. RANSOM,
MRS. HENSLEY.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 15.

BOOK-BINDING.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee, appointed to award the premiums in the department of Paper and Book-Binding, would respectfully report:

That we have examined numerous specimens of book binding, on exhibition, and cheerfully award to Alex. Buswell, of San Francisco, the first premium.

W. WADSWORTH,
Chairman.
J. M. CONLEY.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 17.

CURED MEATS, ETC.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee, appointed to award the premiums in the department of Cured Meats, etc. would respectfully report:

That after a full examination, they award the premiums as follows:

Best exhibit of honey, first premium to E. B. Jones, Sacramento—cup, value of ten dollars.

Second best, J. V. Hoag, of Yolo County—cup, valued at five dollars.

Best exhibit of hams, first premium to L. H. Bascom, of San José—ten dollars in plate.

Second best hams, to Cary Peebles, of Santa Clara—diploma, five dollars.

Best exhibit of bacon, first premium to L. H. Bascom, San José—ten dollars in plate.

Second best to A. Woolerton, Sacramento—diploma.

Best exhibit of salt, first premium to Barton & Bro. Sacramento—ten dollars in plate.

Best exhibit smoked salmon, A. Evers, Sacramento, of a superior quality—ten dollars in plate.

Your committee state that they find salmon preserved, (in cans)—put up by Robert Carter, San Francisco. We would recommend that a diploma should be awarded to him.

We find no premium offered for exhibit of lard. We find a superior quality of this on exhibition, by A. Woolerton, of Sacramento; would recommend a special premium for it.

Your committee have found many articles here on exhibition that comes under our inspection, and will state that on the article of honey we found much difficulty in deciding. Mr. A. J. Biglow, of Sacramento, has a fine exhibit of the work of one swarm, this season, which is nearly one hundred

and pounds. Mr. John S. Harbison, also exhibited a fine sample of honey.

On old bacon and hams, we find that aside from those that have been awarded the premiums, a lot belonging to Reed & Herreck, which are very fine.

CHAS. E. GREENE,
Chairman of Committee.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 18.

GRANITE, BRICK, ETC.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee, appointed to award the premiums in the department of Granite, Bricks, Pottery, Lime, Cement, Marble Dust, etc. would respectfully report as follows, viz:

Of bricks—none were submitted, except one sample of fire bricks, and those by H. Brannan, of Alameda County, and of a good quality.

Of pottery—articles from three manufactories were submitted, viz: from Pacific Pottery, Sacramento; from D. Brannan, of Alameda County; and from J. H. Orr, of Michigan Bar. Upon a thorough examination of the specimens submitted, we find that the specimens from the Pacific Pottery should be classed as number one, and those from Mr. D. Brannan, as number two.

Of marble dust—four samples were submitted, from Mr. Holmes, of Sacramento, all of a good quality, and would recommend it in preference to the imported article.

Of lime—samples from various quarries were presented, viz: from Cave Valley, Auburn, Marble Valley, and Whisky Bar. The lime from the Cave Valley Quarry, we find to be the purest; possessing a greater per cent. of pure lime, and therefore a greater amount of mortar can be made from it than from any other sample submitted. Samples from this quarry were submitted by J. H. Culver & H. T. Holmes, of Sacramento.

For white coating, or finishing plastering, we pronounce the lime from Auburn as preferable to any other sample examined.

Another sample of lime was examined, but as it was not entered in the committee book, we have no means of ascertaining from whence it came, and therefore make no report in reference to it.

Of granite, worked—two specimens were examined. In workmanship, that submitted by Piper & Co. claims to be classed as number one, and Aitkin & Co. number two.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. HENLEY,
JOHN LEAVITT,
Committee.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 19.

STEAM ENGINES, ETC.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee, appointed to award the premiums in the department

of Steam Engines, Blacksmithing, Tin Works, Castings, Boiler Works, Stoves, etc. would respectfully report:

W. J. & F. Garrett, San Francisco, one case brass work, domestic manufacture, superior workmanship. We would recommend diploma.

C. W. O. Murtha, San Francisco, chimney tops, a very useful article, worthy of small premium.

Thomas Hansbrow, Sacramento, one double acting force pump and dog power. We recommend small premium on pump.

N. Wilcox, Sacramento, burglar proof lock, a very ingenious piece of work, worthy of small premium.

Goss & Lambard, Sacramento, one steam engine. We recommend first premium.

Geo. Scheimezer, Sacramento, one small steam engine, a very creditable piece of work, for which we recommend second premium.

L. Wells, Sacramento, one case of horse-shoes, of high finish and beautiful workmanship.

James Bowstead, Sacramento, one double acting force and lift pump. (Not taken under consideration, being contrary to Rule X.)

T. C. Churchman, Sacramento, patent washing machine; owner not present to give any explanations.

Anthony Hess, Sacramento, cabbage and sour crout machine—very good for the purpose intended.

Thomas Hansbrow, Sacramento, one Mississippi cook range, domestic manufacture, worthy of diploma.

Henry Stovall, Placerville, patent wagon jack, very simple, ingenious arrangement, small premium.

John C. Ayres, San Francisco, one case brass and iron work, locks, torches, etc. good, for which we recommend diploma.

Smith & Worden, boring machine, very complete piece of machinery, worthy of diploma.

Peter Donahue, San Francisco, Woodward's patent steam fire engine and pump, simple in its construction, very effective in its working, not liable to get out of order, and well adapted to use of the farmer and miner. Domestic manufacture, merits diploma.

JAS. BOWSTEAD,
E. J. KEEP,
Committee.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 20.

CABINET WARE, FURNITURE, ETC.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee appointed to award the premiums in the departments of Cabinet Ware, Furniture, and Billiard Tables, would submit the following report:

In the first department your committee find the following competitors, to wit: J. G. Clark & Co. of Sacramento and San Francisco; H. C. Hayden, of the same place; R. H. Vance, of San Francisco; and H. W. Larkin, of Sacramento.

The articles of Messrs. Clark & Co. on exhibition, consist of a complete set of black walnut furniture for a parlor, a black walnut sofa, and a rosewood bedstead. This group of furniture is of the most elaborate and magnificent character. From whatever view we contemplate it, the ac-

knowledgment must be, that it is an honor and credit to the State, a splendid token of the generous enterprise of the manufacturers, and a beautiful mirror of the artistic skill and taste of California mechanics. Your committee feel that in awarding to this firm the first premium of the society, they are but embodying the general wish of those who visited the hall during its exhibition to the public. They therefore recommend that the first premium be awarded to No. 192.

The next article to which we gave attention was a showcase, entered by H. C. Hayden, and made by John Wigmore, of San Francisco. This is also a most beautiful specimen of artistic taste and mechanical skill. Your committee feel great pleasure in acknowledging the merit of such a mechanic, and believe that they are dispensing pure and even justice in awarding the second premium to this article of furniture.

The next article in comparative rank submitted to our examination, was a beautifully wrought fancy chair, entered by H. W. Larkin. It would be unsafe to say that this chair is not as elegantly made and beautiful in appearance as any other piece of furniture in the hall. Your committee have, however, awarded the premium to the other specimens, under the conviction of at least a superiority in utility, and from the consideration that in material and work the others are more essentially of California manufacture.

The fourth competitor is R. H. Vance, a showcase, made by James Scowler. This, although a handsome and useful piece of furniture, is not, in our opinion, comparable to the above described articles.

Billiard Tables—The billiard table competitors are four in number. The first upon our list is John Strahl, of Sacramento City. His table is made of rosewood, with pannels, base, and rails, profusely ornamented with inlaid figures of variegated colors; the cushions, pockets, rails, and jaws, are very similar in external appearance to the Phelan patent; the bed is marble, covered with a tolerably fine green cloth; the cushions are moderately free, and the angles good.

The second table upon our list was made by B. Liesenfeldt, of San Francisco. This is a most elaborately carved rosewood and mahogany table, resembling in form the modern square piano; the bed is marble, and covered with a similarly fine green cloth; the cushions, rails, pockets, and jaws, closely resemble the Phelan tables in external appearance, and yet so modified as to be regarded by the proprietor free from any infringement upon the aforementioned patent, or upon the modification of Strahl. This table, which is wholly and entirely of California manufacture, your committee regard as one of the most beautiful if not faultless tributes to the mechanism of California that has yet been made, and unless we are much deceived, its unique, tasty, and elaborate, workmanship, will be seldom, if ever surpassed. As a piece of furniture, it is plain, and yet gorgeous and beautiful; it is the very essence of beauty, speaking through the harmony of symmetry and masterly taste. As a playing table, we believe it entitled to the highest consideration, for the excellence of its cushions, the accuracy of its angles, and from the general smoothness and noiseless movements of its balls.

The third table was entered by Jacob Strahl, of San Francisco. This is made of rosewood, the panels being ornamented, as in John Strahl's, with handsome and exuberant inlaid figures; the bed is marble, and covered with a similar cloth; the rails, cushions, pockets, and jaws, are in appearance similar to the others, but the cushions are modified in such a way as to distinguish them in their interior construction. The cushions of this table are remarkably free.

The last table upon our list is one entered by P. E. Gossner, of Sacramento City. This is also made of rosewood, embellished with variegated fancy woods in the greatest variety of figure and profuseness of labor. The bed is marble, also covered with a tolerably fine green cloth; the rails, cushions, jaws, and pockets, are almost precisely like the first table described; the cushions are tolerably free, and apparently very accurate.

In concluding our report, the committee would recommend that the first premium be awarded to B. Leisenfeldt, of San Francisco.

We would also recommend that the second premium be awarded to John Strahl, of Sacramento City; in doing which, we desire it to be understood that we find it much more difficult to discriminate between the comparative merits of the other three tables. We consider all the tables exhibited to be highly complimentary and creditable to the makers; but as between the relative merits of the three tables referred to, we must be excused if we acknowledge that we were driven to the experiment of *playing* for a general average, even though we incurred the censure of having completed our labors by a *scratch*.

JOHN F. MORSE,
M. J. BUTLER,
FREDERICK BUTMAN.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 21.

WILLOW WARE.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee appointed to award premiums in the department of Willow Ware on exhibition, in which Messrs. Thurmauer & Zinn, of San Francisco, and Mr. Ray, of Sacramento, are competitors, would respectfully report:

That they have examined the various specimens of this work with the greatest possible satisfaction. The committee were aware that our State abounded in the material for this kind of ware, but we did not know until now that we had also mechanics among us so eminently skilled in weaving the pliant willow into so many beautiful forms of utility and elegance. In a country like ours, in which there exists such a natural climatic necessity for light and ventilated articles of husbandry and domestic life, we may well rejoice in such exhibitions of industry and skill, and feel delighted that we have it in our power to award complimentary acknowledgment to the good taste and genius which gives us the opportunity of estimating the comparative merits of such work. The work of Messrs. Thurmauer & Zinn the committee regard as being superior only in the extreme fineness of the articles presented, and in the exquisite manner in which they have been ornamented with paint and varnish. These articles are generally of a lighter construction and more particularly designed for fancy uses, and, therefore, well calculated to exhibit the finer and more delicate touches of skill. But while we say this, and believe that we should award the first premium to these gentlemen, yet we conceive the claims of Mr. Ray to be so nearly equal that we are not the most completely at ease in the discharge of a duty that compels the expression of a preference. With the hope, however, that we may give satisfaction, we recommend that the first premium be awarded to the gentlemen from San Francisco, and the second to Mr. Ray of this city.

JOHN F. MORSE,
M. T. BUTLER,
FREDRICK BUTMAN.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 21.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, TAILOR WORK AND BROOMS.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee, appointed to award the premiums in the department of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Tailor Work, and Brooms, would respectfully report:

On Hats and Caps.—The collection of hats and caps from Lamott & Collins, is the best your committee ever had the pleasure of inspecting. Each article is in itself worthy of a special premium.

We would respectfully recommend, on account of its beauty and extreme lightness, one of this collection for an especial premium. Award the first premium.

D. H. Quinn has a very fair collection of hats. Award the second premium.

Samuel Cohen has one suit of buckskin, for which there is no premium offered. We recommend an especial premium.

On Tailor Work.—The articles of H. M. Heuston are all of the finest quality, and exhibit great taste. We take great pleasure in awarding them the first premium.

The goods from D. Mentel, of Barnet, Banks & Company, manufacturers, San Francisco, do not come under the head of tailor work. They consist chiefly of under garments. The work on them is superior, and as they in no way compete with other goods under the same head, we recommend an especial premium.

On Brooms.—The goods in the collection from E. G. Weime reflect great credit on the manufacturer. Award the first premium.

The specimens of C. W. and G. W. Armes are good. We award them the second premium.

R. J. Raimond has a very fine display of otter skins, and as there is no premium offered we recommend an especial premium.

GEO. V. WARNER,
L. P. COLLINS,
H. C. HAYDEN,
Committee.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 22.

SILVER WARE, FIREARMS, ETC.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee, appointed to award the premiums in the department of Silver Ware, Fire-Arms, Bird Cages, Jet Ornaments, Cameo Cutting, and California Jewelry, would respectfully report:

Silver Ware—(California Manufacture.)—We have carefully examined the articles exhibited by W. K. Van Derslice, as his own manufacture, and find the workmanship fully equal to that of imported articles. The large pitcher and the two cups to match, we consider most worthy of notice, from the novelty of the design, and the beauty and excellence of its execution. The goblets, cups, knives, ladles, napkin rings, etc. we consider very good specimens of work.

We recommend for the above first premium.

Bird Cages.—By J. R. Ray of Sacramento. We find on examination a large and beautiful assortment of these articles, well and tastefully made. We recommend first premium.

Large Breeding Bird Cage.—By H. Van Avery of Sacramento. We find this cage most thoroughly made, and well adapted for the purpose intended. We recommend therefor second premium.

Jet Ornaments.—By A. Kohler—his own manufacture, from fossil and alum rock found at Bellingham Bay. We find these articles neatly made, and very beautiful for the use intended. We recommend special premium.

California Jewelry.—Of this class we find two exhibitors. The first is exhibited by J. P. Florberg. We consider the snuff-box a very excellent piece of work. The cane heads are very fine, as well as the rest of the articles by same exhibitor. First premium.

The watch cases, buckles, and seals, No. 204, are most excellent specimens of their kind. Second premium.

Cameo Cutting.—By P. Mazzara. We have carefully examined this work, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it excellent. We cheerfully recommend a special premium.

Burglar Detecting Gun.—This article is of foreign manufacture, made by J. P. Wilson, and exhibited by H. J. Burns, who is the agent for the sale of the same. We consider it well made and adapted for the purpose intended.

Stubb and Twist Pistol.—Made by J. M. Jones of Oregon. We have examined this article, and find it a most excellent piece of work. It shows great perseverance, ingenuity, and skill, having been made entirely with tools of his own manufacture. We cheerfully recommend a premium.

Single and Double Rifle.—Made by A. Koppekus of Sacramento. Both these articles are plainly but excellently finished, and as good work, we would recommend the award of first premium.

Rifle and two Double Shot Guns.—Exhibited by J. R. Evans. The rifle is not well finished. The shot gun is neatly stocked, the lock and trimmings finely engraved, and is in our opinion a very fine gun. On it we recommend a premium.

Andrew Flohr, exhibitor. The rifle made by him we find well finished and well proportioned, and would recommend second premium.

The two double barreled shot guns are of peculiar construction, and although accompanied by plans, etc. we do not feel competent to pass judgment.

SAMUEL JELLY,
S. O. BRIGHAM,
IRA EATON,
J. Q. PACKHARD,
Committee.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 23.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee, appointed to award the premiums in the department of Musical Instruments, Telegraph, and Stereoscopic Views, would respectfully report:

There are three pianos, by the same manufacturer. No other competitors. The seven and a quarter octave instrument is half grand-make, of

sweet, pure tone, and an evenness, which combined with quickness of response to the touch, makes it the more valuable to the musician. In all respects of finish of case, of the action, the stringing, etc. it is equal to the best imported. It is with pride and pleasure we award Jacob Zech the first premium of plate, valued at forty dollars.

The seven octave instrument is of equal quality and finish with imported pianos of its class.

The six and a third octave piano, for its class, is an excellent instrument, and we award for it the second premium offered—plate, valued at twenty dollars.

For the telegraph, no premium being offered, we commend a diploma be issued.

For stereoscopic pictures, we commend a diploma.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

N. A. H. BALL,
A. F. HALL,
GEORGE GREINER,
Committee.

For a citheron, exhibited by Mr. George Greiner, manufactured in Sacramento, we commend a diploma be issued.

N. A. H. BALL,
A. F. HALL,
Committee.

OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE NO. 24.

BEE-HIVES.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your special committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Bee-Hives, would respectfully report as follows:

There were five hives on exhibition, viz: Langstroth's hive, Stevenson & Cleaves' hive, Woodward's "Cottage" hive, Austin's "Bee Divider," and Harbison's "movable frame" hive.

Langstroth's hive was the first we examined, and we found it to be an ingenious made hive, and one that possesses great advantages over the box hive, as it is so constructed that the honey frames can be removed in the shortest time imaginable, giving great advantages over the old hive in clearing the hives from millers and worms. It also is so constructed that there can be placed on its top caps of any desired size, and your committee do recommend this hive as being a very good one.

We next passed to Stevenson & Cleaves' hive, which also seemed to possess advantages over the old style, but yet not equal to the Langstroth hive.

We would next report in reference to Mr. Harbison's hive. This hive is a California invention, and combines the great requisites necessary to the successful raising of bees, viz: having perfect control of the combs by means of the sectional frame, which is so adjusted that it is firmly held at proper fixed distances, and can be removed without the least jar; it also has the inclined bottom, and there are no useless parts to form a harbor for worms or accumulation of filth to facilitate their increase. While the hive is constructed on natural principles, giving proper depth of comb, enabling the bees to concentrate the animal heat to the best

advantage, thereby ensuring a larger increase of bees, and consequently of honey, the ventilation is on a new principle, so arranged as to admit air without light, when required, and can be reduced or increased easily. The surplus honey box is made in sections, so that while the largest yield of honey is obtained, it is yet separated in small parcels, in a beautiful shape for the table. Your committee award to the Harbison hive the first premium; and also would recommend to the Executive Committee that they award him a special premium for his ingenious invention of so useful an article in our State.

To Mr. Woodward's cottage California invented hive we award the second premium. The Woodward cottage hive is a beautifully made hive, and deserves well of our State for the ingenuity displayed in the manner of its improvements. And your committee would also recommend to you to award a special premium to the invention of this hive, and for the beauty in which it is gotten up.

In reference to Austin's bee divider, we would state, it is an ingenious and well made hive, and reflects credit on its maker, but we do not regard the principle as a matter of economy or advantage in the raising of bees.

THOMAS OGG SHAW,
LEDYARD FRINK.

OF COMMITTEE NO 25.

CORDAGE.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Manilla and Wire Ropes, would respectfully report:

That they have discharged the duties assigned them, and as Messrs. Tubbs & Co. and A. S. Halliday & Co. of San Francisco, having no competitors, the former having on exhibit Manilla, and the latter wire ropes, your committee can only remark, that the articles on exhibit are of superior qualities, and that they are not only a credit to the State, but favorably compare with either foreign or domestic manufactures, therefore, award them their respective premiums, as may be awarded by the Board of Managers.

WM. H. WATSON,
JAMES CAROLAN.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 27.

MILLINERY, ETC.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Millinery, Infants' Clothing, Boys' Clothing, Children's Hats and Caps, and Corsets, would respectfully report:

Millinery.—No. 236 has quite a large exhibit, the only one in the hall; the articles are very neatly made, and we think them entitled to a premium.

Infants' Clothing.—No. 188 has a large and beautiful collection of infants' clothing; they are exquisite in design and manufacture. They deserve the first premium, and are worthy of high commendation.

Boys' Clothing.—No. 188 is entitled to the first premium for boys' clothing; one suit of black velvet, with linen cambric shirt, is especially beautiful.

Children's Hats and Caps.—No. 188 is entitled to the premium for infants' hats and caps.

Corsets.—No. 190 has a beautifully made corset on exhibition. We award the premium to it.

Mantumaking.—No. 188, has the only exhibit of mantumaking in the hall. It is an excellent one, and worthy the first premium.

MRS. J. H. KINKEAD,
MRS. G. M. SMITH.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 28.

MINING IMPLEMENTS.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Mining Implements, would respectfully report:

That they have carefully examined the articles on exhibition included within the schedule submitted to them for their action, and award the premiums as follows:

To Dr. J. W. Hill, Angel's Camp, the first premium, thirty dollars, for the best quartz amalgamator.

There were several other quartz amalgamators on exhibition of equal merit, but none of which are deemed worthy of a premium by your committee.

To Wm. H. Howland, of San Francisco, we award the first premium, forty dollars, for the best quartz crusher, and we cheerfully recommend it as a superior crusher.

To Lumis Eddleblute we award the first premium, ten dollars, for the best rifle box.

To J. P. Ewing, of Nevada, the first premium, ten dollars, for the best sluice.

To J. E. Emerson, of San Francisco, the first premium for the best mining pick, of a large silver medal.

To John Heming, of Sacramento, the second premium for mining pick, of medium silver medal.

Mr. Harrison Roberts, of El Dorado, has exhibited a gold washer, which does not properly come within the schedule submitted to us, but which we deem worthy of particular mention as a most excellent machine, and recommend a special premium.

We would also refer to Emerson's eyeless pick and handle, as, in our opinion, a most valuable invention for all handled tools, and recommend a special premium.

E. G. SMITH,
J. MORRILL,
E. B. JONES.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 29.

MINERALS.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Minerals, would respectfully report:

That they have carefully examined such as are on exhibition, (which are very limited,) and award the best exhibit of the ores of copper and silver to Dr. J. M. Frey, of Sacramento;

Also, one specimen of cinnabar, exhibited by Dr. J. M. Frey.

The best specimen of iron ore is exhibited by W. H. Rector, of Oregon.

The best specimen of coal, from Amador County, is exhibited by Phil. Caduc, of Sacramento.

The best specimen of fine gold dust, is exhibited by Dr. J. M. Hill, of Angels, and which was saved by his gleaner.

Your committee would also say, that the department of minerals is very limited, no accompanying evidence of the extent of the mines from which the exhibited specimens were taken, although we are happy to report that the specimens offered for premiums, if average samples, are worthy of extensive investigation.

There are many specimens of rich and valuable minerals on exhibition, from other States, which we do not feel at liberty to include in the catalogue of samples for premiums.

Signed,

E. B. HARRIS,
Chairman of Committee.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 30.

HELIOGRAPHY.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee appointed to award premiums in the department of Photographs, Ambrotypes, and Daguerreotypes, would respectfully report:

Photographs.—There were the following exhibitors: R. H. Vance, Hamilton & Lovering, W. Dickman, Wm. Shew, W. Patten, and Woods & Michaels.

Ambrotypes.—R. H. Vance, Hamilton & Lovering, W. Dickman, and J. Shew.

Daguerreotypes.—Jacob Shew and H. S. Beals.

Of photographs, there might be considered three distinct classes, viz: portraits, landscapes, and stereoscopes—the last named were on luster glass and paper. In the department of photographic portraits, we experienced considerable difficulty in arriving at a just conclusion, so nearly equal were those of R. H. Vance and Hamilton & Lovering. Anxious to do strict justice and make an impartial award, we postponed our decision and re-examined the specimens from time to time with scrutinizing anxiety until the latest moment, when we decided to award the first premium to R. H. Vance, for plain photographs, and our second premium to Hamilton & Lovering. In justice to the latter gentlemen, we feel it our

duty to say that, in our opinion, their retouched photographs were somewhat superior to those of R. H. Vance, but as in the opinion of your committee the beauty of a retouched photograph is not so much the work of the photographer as of the artist by whom the retouching is done, these ought not to be considered as in competition with plain photographs, unless so provided for by the Board of Managers.

We cannot allow this opportunity to pass without expressing our regret that some provision was not made by which a first premium could be awarded to photographic views of landscape scenery which, in the opinion of your committee, is not only one of the most beautiful but one of the most difficult branches of the art, especially where instruments, chemicals, etc. have to be packed over rough and mountainous districts, often without any road or trail, and consequently exposed to numerous accidents and inconveniences from insecure footholds, dust, heat, and various other causes. For these reasons, and for the great beauty of the pictures, we most earnestly recommend an especial premium to Woods & Michaels, for the best specimens of landscape photographs ever executed in this State.

We should also feel derelict in our duty to exhibitors, did we not call the attention of the Board to the beautiful photographic and stereoscopic views of the wonderful scenes in and around the great Yo-Semite Valley, taken by C. L. Weed for R. H. Vance, the execution of which was doubtless attended with all the difficulties before enumerated, and recommend an especial premium for stereoscopic views.

As these views are becoming an important branch of the photographic art, we would respectfully suggest the desirability of a first premium being provided for this department at any future exhibitions.

Of ambrotypes, R. H. Vance has decidedly the largest and best collection, and consequently we award to him the first premium, and to Hamilton & Lovering, the second premium. W. Dickman has some very good ambrotypes on leather which are worthy an especial premium.

Of daguerreotypes—as this branch of the art has almost gone out of use, the specimens exhibited were somewhat old as well as meager, but as our instructions leave us no choice in the matter of excluding such from competition, we award to Jacob Shew, the first premium, and to H. S. Beals, the second premium.

In conclusion, however, we would suggest the desirability of requiring all specimens entered for a premium, whether in daguerreotypes, ambrotypes, or photographs, should be executed within the exhibition year, and never before exhibited at the State fair. In this way alone can be seen the progress made in this most beautiful art.

Respectfully submitted,

J. M. HUTCHINGS,
V. G. FORGEAUD,
GEO. GILBERT.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 31.

PRINTING.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Printing, would respectfully report:

That we have carefully examined the specimens presented for compe-

tion, and pronounce the general card printing of Messrs. H. S. Crocker & Co. the best on exhibition.

In the department of book-work, Mrs. F. H. Day's *Hesperian*, takes precedence, the *California Culturist* ranking next in point of excellence.

The chromatic printing, exhibited by the *Standard* job office, is worthy special notice, and although entered too late for competition, a premium is recommended by your committee.

Respectfully submitted,

J. M. CONLEY,
FREDK. K. KRAUTH.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 32.

PENMANSHIP.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee, appointed to award the premiums in the department of Penmanship, Phonography, Pen Drawing, Stuffed Birds, and Live Birds, would respectfully report:

They have awarded the two premiums offered for penmanship, as follows:

First premium, ten dollar plate, E. J. Mitchell.

Second premium, five dollar plate, Miss Susan M. Hurd.

The articles examined by your committee, as per record book, are not among those classified in the premium list, yet their merits induce us to commend especial premiums as follows:

To Messrs. Nuhl Brothers, specimen of pen drawing, superbly executed, a premium valued at ten dollars.

To E. J. Mitchell, for a specimen of pen drawing, of elegant and artistic finish, a diploma.

To T. A. Levison, for a specimen of pen drawing, colored, which is a work of rare merit, a diploma.

To Chas. A. Sumner, for specimen of phonographic writing, a diploma.

To Wm. Howard, for exhibition of stuffed birds, Australian varieties, elegantly mounted, and a most attractive feature of the fair, a diploma.

To J. L. Thompson, for specimen of live birds, cross between goldfinch and canary, a diploma

All of which is respectfully submitted.

N. A. H. BALL,
MRS. D. J. STAPLES,
MRS. J. B. WELLER,
Committee.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 33.

STATUARY.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee, appointed to award the premiums in the department of Statuary, etc. would respectfully report as follows:

First premium for marble monument, to Aitken & Co.

Second premium, P. J. Devine & Bro.

First premium for marble mantle, P. J. Devine & Bro.

First premium for plaster work, P. J. Devine & Bro.

Your committee would further report that A. Paltenghi & Co. of San Francisco, have exhibited a piece of marble sculpture, representing a child sleeping, which we take great pleasure in recommending for a special premium.

They also find the basket of flowers, entered by the same exhibitor, well worthy of your especial attention.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. C. KEMBLE,
H. P. GALLAGHER,
J. R. OWENS,
Committee.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 34.

WAX FRUITS, FLOWERS, ETC.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee, appointed to award the premiums in the department of Wax Fruit, Flowers, etc. would respectfully report:

That they have carefully examined the various articles included in the schedule submitted to them, and award the premiums as follows:

To Mrs. G. M. Smith, of San Francisco, the first premium for wax fruit, of ten dollars in plate.

To Miss C. A. Smith, of Sacramento, the second premium for wax fruit, of five dollars in plate.

To Mrs. B. F. Hastings, of Sacramento, the first premium for wax flowers, of ten dollars in plate.

To Mrs. G. M. Smith, of San Francisco—second premium, five dollars in plate.

The first premium for leather work, is awarded to Miss L. M. Smith, of ten dollars in plate.

The second premium in leather work, to Mrs. P. Decker, of Marysville, of five dollars in plate.

Shell work, first premium, of ten dollars in plate, to Mrs. F. P. Medina, Calaveras County.

Hair work, first premium, of ten dollars in plate, D. Bush, of San Francisco.

The second premium, of five dollars in plate, to J. W. Lehman, (work done by Mrs. Gotthold).

Bead work, the first premium, of eight dollars in plate, to Juliana Bayer, of Sacramento.

Papier mache work, the first premium, of ten dollars in plate, to Miss C. A. Smith, of Sacramento.

We would also report that Mrs. G. Withington, of Ione Valley, has exhibited some beautiful leather work, for which we recommend a special premium.

Mrs. Dr. G. I. Phelan, has also exhibited some most beautiful artificial flowers, which, not being included in the schedule, is not entitled to a regular premium, but we deem it worthy of a special premium.

MRS. C. I. HUTCHINSON,
MRS. RANSOM,
MRS. NEVILLE,
MRS. SHELDON.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 35.

NEEDLE-WORK, SHIRTS, ETC.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Needle-work, Shirts, Quilts, Dresses, Crocheting, Embroidery in Cotton, Silk, Worsted, and Knitting, would respectfully report:

Needle-work Shirts.—For a gentleman's shirt, by Miss Mary Maroney, we award the first premium.

Mrs. G. H. Irwin is entitled to the second premium, and also has several beautiful specimens of plain needle-work, to which we recommend a special premium; they are indeed excellent, and come under no particular head of your list.

Needle-work Quilts.—Mrs. G. O. Perry is entitled to the first premium, and Miss Green is entitled to the second premium.

There are several very pretty specimens on exhibition, and under the head of patch-work, would come some very fine samples; to Mrs. H. M. Heuston, we would especially recommend your attention and a premium.

Crochet.—Mrs. J. Bayer is entitled to first premium for the best exhibit of crochet.

Two very fine single specimens of cotton crochet—one by Miss Mary A. Merritt, and one by ———, and we would call your attention to them.

Two specimens of worsted crochet, exhibited by Mrs. Heuston and by Mrs. Irwin, are especially fine. We would recommend at least a diploma to each of these; one is the work of an invalid, and the other of a child of five years of age. The exhibit of crochet is larger than that of any other article.

Embroidery in Cotton.—Mrs. Irwin is entitled to the first premium.

Two specimens of same work by Miss Herwitz and by Mrs. Davenport, are equally good; it is impossible to judge between them, therefore we recommend an equal premium to each.

Embroidery in Silk.—That by Mrs. Johnson is the best work, and is therefore entitled to the first premium.

Mrs. Irwin is entitled to the second premium.

These last two numbers are the work of business houses, and by giving them the premiums you entirely exclude all amateur pieces, some of which are more than good; of these, we recommend especially the specimens by Mrs. Lamott and Miss Fernandez, for premiums.

Embroidery in Worsted.—As there are so many different classes under this one head, we have taken the liberty of dividing it into two classes, raised work and plain work.

Of the first, raised work, "Cat and Kittens," by Mrs. Bayer, is worthy of the first premium.

Of the second, plain work, "The Hunter," from the Convent Notre Dame, is entitled to the first premium.

Same kind of work, "The Woman with the Towel, on which is the impression of Christ's Head," by Mrs. J. C. Ayres, is entitled to the second premium.

There are some splendid specimens in this line, of which, one by Mrs. Bayer, of the last mentioned, and one by Mrs. Withington, of the first class, we would recommend to your especial attention; also, to one by Miss McIvory.

Knitting.—To Mrs. C. D. Hossack, we have given the first premium.

Mrs. Bayer, a child's sack, the second premium.

No. 72, by a child, is worthy of notice.

This, we believe, closes our list. There are several articles, not mentioned on your list, to which we would call your notice:

Chenille work, by Mrs. Stovall, a first premium.

Same kind of work, by Mrs. Medina, a second premium.

A pair of netted curtains, by Mrs. G. G. Waters, and as worthy of a special premium as any article in the hall.

A beautiful little specimen of crape and chenille work, by Madame de Lan, not numbered.

A lace scarf, by Mrs. J. T. Jennings.

MRS. J. H. KINKEAD,
MRS. HURD,
MRS. BUTLER.

No. 237, an opera cloak, in the case of T. Rodgers Johnson, is strictly entitled to the first premium. No. 137, as I have made it in the above report, is a great mistake—a mistake in the figures.

MRS. KINKEAD.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 36.

DRIED FRUITS, CAN FRUITS, ETC.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Dried Fruits, Can Fruits, etc. would respectfully report, that they have examined the articles submitted to them, and award the premiums as follows:

For the best exhibit of dried fruits, we award the first premium to Mrs. E. B. Crocker, of Sacramento—plate valued at ten dollars.

For the best specimen of dried fruit, Mrs. J. R. Crandall, of Auburn—first premium, plate valued at five dollars.

For the second best specimen, Mrs. Hedenburg, of Sacramento—second premium, plate valued at three dollars.

For the best exhibit of can fruits, Mrs. E. B. Crocker, of Sacramento—first premium, plate valued at fifteen dollars.

For the second best, G. C. Briggs, of Marysville—second premium, plate valued at ten dollars.

For the best preserved fruits, Mrs. Hedenberg, of Sacramento—plate valued at ten dollars.

For the second best, Mrs. Almond, of Sacramento—second premium, plate valued at five dollars.

For the best jellies, Mrs. Chas. Justis, of Placer—first premium, plate valued at eight dollars.

For the second best, Mrs. Dr. Morgan, of Sacramento—second premium, plate valued at four dollars.

For the best manufactured pickles, Erzgraber & Goetzen, of San Francisco—first premium.

For the second best, Baker & Cutting, of San Francisco—second premium.

For the best homemade pickles, Mrs. Hedinburg, of Sacramento—first premium.

For the second best, Mrs. E. B. Crocker, Sacramento—second premium.
For the best catsup, Baker & Cutting, of San Francisco—first premium, plate, valued at five dollars.

For the second best, Mrs. E. B. Crocker, of Sacramento—second premium, plate, valued at three dollars.

For the best specimens of raisins, A. P. Smith, of Sacramento—first premium, plate, valued at ten dollars.

For the second best, Mrs. E. B. Crocker, of Sacramento—second premium, plate, valued at five dollars.

For the best sample domestic wheat bread, Mrs. Gen. C. I. Hutchinson, of Sacramento—first premium, silver medal.

For the second best, Mary N. Crocker, of Sacramento—second premium, medium silver medal.

For the third best, Mrs. Osborne, of Sacramento—third premium, small silver medal.

C. L. Ingoldsby exhibited some excellent fresh fruit, which we recommend for a special premium.

Mrs. R. M. Folger, of Sacramento, exhibited some very superior bottles of wild grape jelly of most excellent quality, which we recommend for a special premium.

MRS. H. J. CRANDALL,
MRS. MARY SHELDON,
MRS. VANDERWATER,
MRS. REDINGTON,
MISS KATE RITCHIE.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 37.

APPLES.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Apples, would respectfully report:

The classification adopted, constituting the basis upon which the awards were authorized to be made, is contained in the subjoined extract from the rules of the society:

“Class 1, No. 1.—The greatest number of good varieties and best specimens, correctly named, at least three specimens of each—a silver cup, value fifteen dollars.

No. 2.—Subject to the same rules—value ten dollars.

Class 2, No. 1.—For the best twenty varieties, and best grown and correctly named, three specimens of each—plate, value ten dollars.

No. 2.—Five dollars.

Class 3, No. 1.—For the best twelve varieties, correctly named, six specimens of each—five dollars.

No. 2.—Three dollars.”

Guided by the foregoing classification, your committee have awarded premiums as follows:

Class 1, No. 1.—To W. B. Thornburg, of Santa Clara. In the collection presented by this gentleman were reported forty-five varieties, reduced by the committee to forty, all of them of excellent quality and handsome appearance.

No. 2.—Premium to Simpson Thompson. In this group were thirty-six varieties, correctly named, comprising many valuable standard apples, with fine specimens of each.

Class 2, No. 1.—To B. S. Fox, of Santa Clara. This collection contained thirty-two varieties, standard sorts.

No. 2.—To D. S. Adams, of Santa Clara. Forty-five kinds reported, but reduced, under the rule, to thirty-five varieties; the assortment is an excellent one, well selected and arranged.

Class 3, No. 1.—To B. S. Fox, of Santa Clara.

No. 2.—To J. R. Crandall, of Placer.

Besides the above, the committee feel themselves constrained, in view of the beautiful display of fruit presented by L. H. Bascom of Santa Clara, and J. W. Osborne of Napa, to recommend an award to each equal to that allotted to Class 2, No. 1. These collections contain varieties and specimens unsurpassed by any others. The former presented twenty-three varieties, being less in number than his competitor for the first premium; and the latter is reported to have forty-eight kinds, the largest collection offered in competition. In consequence, however, of the absence of Mr. Osborne, many of them were unnamed, and confused in their arrangement.

In addition to the collections already enumerated, the following were presented for examination; many of them are worthy of more than a passing notice. They are in fine condition, of excellent varieties, and as being the result of amateur cultivation, are highly creditable. It is to be regretted that in the schedule of premiums adopted by the Executive Committee, no provision is made for this large and important class; their productions constitute one of the most interesting features of all our annual exhibitions:

Sacramento County: D. T. Lufkin, three varieties.

Sacramento County: P. West, two varieties.

Sacramento County: W. Scott, two varieties.

Sacramento County: J. Morrill, five varieties. Morrill's Seedling is a good summer variety, early, and of an agreeable flavor.

Sacramento County: S. C. Taylor, nineteen varieties; an attractive collection, containing fine specimens of the best kinds.

Sacramento County: R. Kercheval, four varieties; a handsome collection.

Sacramento County: H. Goodkind, two varieties.

Sacramento County: White & Hollister, six varieties.

Yolo County: C. W. Read, eight varieties.

Yolo County: D. & K. W. McGowan, three varieties. The specimens of the Rambo are very fine.

Calaveras County: F. P. Medina, two varieties.

Napa County: Geo. C. Yount, nine varieties; of excellent quality.

Sonoma County: J. M. Taylor, one variety; the largest specimens of the Gloria Mundi on exhibition.

Tuolumne County: J. Morse, two varieties.

Placer County: J. R. Nickerson, — varieties; handsome specimens of the Rhode Island Greening, Swaar, Roxbury Russet, and Smith's Cider.

El Dorado County: H. Mahler, three varieties.

El Dorado County: C. L. Ingalsbe, twenty-two varieties; a very fine collection. The varieties are well selected, with beautiful specimens on exhibition.

El Dorado County: Mrs. Thos. Robertson, six varieties; in excellent

condition, all good specimens. They are the Rambo, Alexander, Baldwin, Roxbury Russet, Golden Russet, and Rhode Island Greening.

Yuba County: G. G. Briggs, six varieties.

San Joaquin County: D. J. Staples, three varieties.

Alameda County: A. H. Myers, two varieties.

Los Angeles County: M. Childs, one variety; beautiful specimens of the Fall Pippin.

Santa Clara County: A. Delmas, three varieties, among them the Colville de Theé, a new French summer variety, large and handsome.

Santa Clara County: L. A. Gould, seven varieties; well selected.

Napa County: David Gibb exhibits sixty-six varieties. This collection was not placed in competition for a premium; it is the largest assortment from any of our California orchards.

In arriving at a satisfactory determination of the relative merit of the various collections presented for their inspection, your committee have experienced no little difficulty, as well in consequence of the almost equal excellence of several contributions, as from the restrictions imposed by the rules of the society. Where so slight a distinction exists between two or more groups it is almost impossible, without a seeming injustice to some, to designate the most worthy, and the limited number of premiums at the disposal of the committee debars them from the privilege of rewarding all, as their good qualities deserve. It has been no easy task to select from the many collections presented those containing the greatest number of good varieties. Too much latitude is given for the differences in individual judgment, while no distinction is made between summer and winter groups.

To the embarrassments arising from the causes above mentioned, may be added the promiscuous arrangement of the fruit adopted by nearly all the contributors; the commingling of summer and winter sorts, and the absence, in some cases, of the owner of the fruit, or any person acting for him, qualified to give specific information on many points which suggest themselves in the course of an examination.

As competitors for the premiums of the third class, only two collections could, under the rules, be considered. The limitation of prizes to those presenting "twelve varieties, with at least six specimens of each," excluded several from the privilege of a competition to which, otherwise, they would have been entitled.

These explanations have been considered necessary to avoid misunderstanding, and in exposition of the basis of the awards.

Oregon Fruits.—In disposing of the premiums offered by the society, the committee have confined themselves exclusively to the fruits of California growth. The specimens from Oregon, though excelling, some of them, in variety those presented by our own citizens, it was thought advisable, and but an act of simple justice to all parties, to make them the subject of a distinct examination and report. This the committee have done, and earnestly recommend that the public spirited gentleman from our sister State on the Pacific, who, at great sacrifices, have brought the fruits of their industry among us, be rewarded by special premiums, in token, as well of our appreciation of their enterprise, as of the real excellence of their contributions.

The committee would divide the Oregon collections into two classes, allotting two premiums to each, equal to the first and second classes provided by the Board for distribution among our own exhibitors. In carrying out this plan, they award the premiums as follows, to wit:

Class 1, No. 1.—To W. Meek. Mr. Meek exhibits seventy-two varieties,

most of them are choice fruit, and though said to be equally exposed and detained on the passage to this State, are in better condition than some others.

No. 2.—To S. Lewellyn. This collection comprises eighty-eight varieties, of good quality, and well arranged. It is the largest assortment on exhibition. They have, however, been injured by confinement on ship board. Mr. L. has good and well preserved specimens of the Juneting, Virginia Greening, and T. W. Blash, of the growth of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

Class 2, No. 1.—To Mr. J. D. Walling. This gentleman exhibits forty-six varieties, beautiful specimens, many of them of excellent reputation as standards.

No. 2.—To G. W. Walling. Here are forty-six varieties, standard kinds, and in good condition.

Besides the above, Thomas Frazar has thirty varieties; Null, Knapp, & Co. thirty varieties; and Messrs. Richards & McCracken, ten varieties. The preservation, arrangement, and handsome appearance of these collections, deserve special mention. The committee having been informed, however, that they were not the product of a single farm, or of the gentlemen having them in charge, were unable under the rules of the society, to bring them in competition with others for premiums.

The display of fruit in this department, from Oregon, is worthy of the reputation of the State, and adds much to the interest of the exhibition. The difference observable between some of the specimens submitted to examination, and the same varieties raised in California, is strictly conformable to the difference in climate to which they have been submitted. The greater maturity of our fruit, its larger size, its fresher and more imposing appearance, are explained by the advance of the season here, the greater mildness of the climate, and by its exemption from the incidents of a sea voyage.

The question has been often asked, "Will California apples keep?" This, we conceive, has been satisfactorily answered, at least as respects some varieties, by the present exhibition. Among others, we mention only three varieties presented. Mr. Chas. Mock, of Petaluma, raised in one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight, (still in sound preservation), viz: the Hall, the Greenskin, or Green Cheese, and the Carolina Greening. These, as well as several varieties exhibited by Mr. Chas. Fox, of Santa Clara, are natives of our southern States. The latter gentleman has nearly a hundred varieties of apples in his nurseries, of southern stock, selected by his correspondents in Georgia and South Carolina, and recommended as desirable for cultivation. They are said to be seedlings from the Indian settlements of those States, and bear names appropriate to their Indian origin. From the many kinds now under experiment, it is expected that valuable additions will be made to our present stock, better adapted to the soil and climate than the importations from the northern States, upon which, we have hitherto mainly relied.

Too little regard has been paid by many of our fruit growers to the special adaptation of their fruit to the climate in which it is destined to mature. Varieties innumerable have been multiplied, many of which, though valuable elsewhere, cannot be recommended for general cultivation here. As our cultivators become more numerous, our facilities increased, great care should be taken to select, preserve, and perpetuate, those only which experience demonstrates to be suited to the conditions which surround them. Some varieties, now extensively cultivated, should be discarded as unworthy a place in our orchards. Fruit culture is with

us still a subject of experiment. We are but pioneers, in an untried field. Further exploration and more enlarged experience is needed to give stability to our pursuits, and insure their full fruition.

It is gratifying to witness an increasing care among our fruit growers, to the correct designation of their fruit. A proper nomenclature is all important to the intelligent cultivation of fruit trees, the errors witnessed in this respect at an earlier day, have been productive of a degree of confusion from which we are not yet fully exempt.

The present exhibition must be regarded with emotions of exaltation by every Californian. It speaks volumes for the spirit and enterprise of our farming population. No State in the confederacy possesses positive advantages for fruit culture, superior to our own. In climate, it cannot be surpassed; equable, mild, with no abrupt or great extremes, yet varying in its different localities, in suitable measure for the cultivation of every variety of desirable fruit. What we now need is experience—time to test the peculiarities of soil and climate, in all its modifications, and to determine the adaptabilities of different sections of our extensive territory.

The causes of failure of crops which so seriously affect other States, arising from the vicissitudes of the seasons, have no existence here. Our winters are seldom, and in only a few sections, cold enough to destroy even the youngest fruit trees; and experience has well nigh demonstrated that the draught of summer presents no exigencies which prudence and care may not surmount. It is a question yet to be determined, and about which even the most experienced among us differ, how far summer irrigation is useful. Renewed observation and repeated experiment, can alone satisfactorily decide the problem, and much will necessarily depend upon location and soil. Probably, no arbitrary rule can be laid down on this subject. It is a fact worthy of note, however, that most of the collections of fruit, on exhibition at the present time, are stated to have been raised without irrigation. It cannot be doubted that the practice of irrigating has been much abused, and, oftentimes, inconsiderately adopted. We should be careful, however, in endeavoring to correct the evil, not to err on the opposite extreme.

It is desirable, at this early stage of fruit culture in California, to possess accurate and reliable information as to the varieties of fruit best adapted for general cultivation, and suited to the soil and climate of different sections. The committee have, with this view, obtained from several contributors the following list of apples, considered by them to be specially successful in their respective localities, and which they recommend upon the strength of their own experience. It is regretted that this list cannot be made more complete, so as to embrace a wider extent of territory and a greater number of localities. From many of the contributors at this exhibition no information could be obtained.

S. Thompson, of Napa, recommends:

Summer Apples.—Summer Rose, William's Favorite, and Summer Pearmain.

Fall Apples.—Gravenstein, Rambo, and Fall Pippin.

Winter Apples.—Roxbury Russet, Canada Reinette, Wagoner, Rhode Island Greening, Newtown Pippin, and Bullock's Pippin.

Col. T. Robertson, of El Dorado:

Fall Apples.—Rambo, Alexander, and Van De Vere.

Winter Apples.—Baldwin, Rhode Island Greening, and Roxbury Russet. Carey Peebles, of Santa Clara:

Fall Apples.—Rhode Island Greening, Western Genetting, Winesap, Newtown Pippin, Newtown and Esopus Spitzenburg.

He remarks that the Holland Pippin, Roxbury Russet, Swaar, Baldwin, and French Rambo, do not succeed well with him.

L. H. Bascom, of Santa Clara:

Summer Apples.—Red June, and Red Astrachan.

Fall Apples.—Gravenstein, Fall Pippin, and Rambo.

Winter Apples.—Yellow Newtown Pippin, White Winter Pearmain, Golden Russett, Swaar, Fair Spitzenburg, Early Roxbury Russet, (but not a good keeper,) Winesap, Blue Winter Pearmain, Thompson County King, and Northern Spy.

W. B. Thornburg, of Santa Clara:

Summer Apples.—Red June, Summer Sweet Pearmain, and Golden Sweet.

Fall Apples.—Yellow Belle Fleur, Smith's Cider, and Gravenstein.

Winter Apples.—Yellow Newtown Pippin, Western Jenetting, White Winter Pearmain, Baldwin, Winesap, and Esopus Spitzenburg.

B. S. Fox, of Santa Clara:

Summer Apples.—Summer American Pearmain, Carolina Red June, and Carolina June.

Winter Apples.—Baldwin, Rambo, Smith's Cider, Yellow Belle Fleur, Gravenstein, White Winter Pearmain, Yellow Newtown Pippin, and Mother.

J. R. Crandall, of Placer:

Summer Apples.—Gravenstein, Red Astrachan, Jersey Sweet, and Early Harvest.

Fall Apples.—Roxbury Russet, Rambo, Fall Pippin, and Esopus Spitzenburg.

Winter Apples.—Yellow Newtown Pippin, Golden Russet, White Winter Pearmain, and Winesap.

S. Lewelling, of Oregon:

Summer Apples.—Early Joe, Sweet June, American Summer Pearmain, and Early Penoch.

Fall Apples.—Gravenstein, Hawley, Drap d'Or, Rambo, New York Van De Vere, and Fall Pippin.

Winter Apples.—White Pearmain, Swaar, Yellow Newtown Pippin, Green Pippin, Winesap, Jenetting, (fruit good, but the tree does not thrive,) Wistful Seek-no-Further, Blue Pearmain, Rhode Island Greening, and Melon.

J. D. Walling, of Oregon:

Summer Apples.—Red Astrachan, Early Harvest, and Early Joe.

Fall Apples.—Rambo, Fall Pippin, New York Van De Vere, and Gravenstein.

Winter Apples.—Blue Pearmain, Yellow Newtown Pippin, Esopus Spitzenburg, Little Romanite, Mammoth Pippin, English Russet, White Winter Pearmain, Winesap, and Lady's Sweeting.

This list, it is proper to observe, is the result of an experience as yet limited. It can be perfected and made positively reliable only by future trial and observation.

F. W. HATCH, JR.

E. A. SHEPHERD,

J. L. BURTIS,

M. RYAN,

Committee.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 38.

PEARS.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Pears, having concluded the labors allotted them, and having endeavored strictly to act in accordance with the schedule and rules of the society, and having awarded all the premiums on pears to the collections according as they have found them most worthy of the same, would respectfully report:

That they have examined four lots of pears entered for premiums as the greatest number of the best specimens correctly named, and six lots entered which competed for premiums as the best twenty varieties, four as the best twelve varieties, and four as the best six varieties of five each, and also many smaller collections of very choice varieties, and well worthy of notice, though in order to follow out the rules we could not award premiums to any collection of less than six varieties and of six specimens each. The parties thus exhibiting are named as follows:

D. & R. McGowan, four varieties.
W. B. Thornburg, seven varieties.
F. P. Medina, two varieties.
G. C. Yount, four varieties.
C. B. Cooley, two varieties.
H. Mahler, three varieties.
William Scott, one variety.
J. R. Crandall, five varieties.
H. R. Schroder, one variety.
Thomas Frazer, — kinds.
S. C. Tyler, two varieties.

All of which were choice varieties, and many of them extra fine. Those contributors are all entitled to the thanks of the society for the public spirit they have shown.

Your committee will not take the responsibility of recommending special premiums for any, as some especial excellency commends itself to notice in every collection, however small. We feel, therefore, compelled to confine ourselves to the schedule, and leave it to the Board of Managers.

Your committee cannot but notice the very rapid improvement which has taken place within the last two or three years in the cultivation of choice varieties of pears, especially in late or winter varieties, and we think the exhibitions this year in the several counties of the State, and particularly at the State Fair, will have an encouraging effect on the cultivation of the very best kinds of all classes of fruit.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM DANIELS,
JAMES L. BURTIS,
ROBERT THOMPSON,
Committee.

P. S.—After the above report was written, and after the time for entering fruit for premiums had expired, there were some fine lots of pears brought in from Oregon, which your committee think it proper to notice.

They were from the orchards of Messrs. Seth Luelling, Richards & McCracken, G. W. Walling, and J. D. Walling, and consisted in all of between thirty and forty varieties. They had been delayed on their passage for several days, in consequence of which, they were considerably decayed. The seasons there being later than that of our State, and there being a necessity, from the great distance they had to transport it, of picking it earlier than those living nearer the fair, rendered their lots less mature than those from California, but enough could be seen to show that the growers there are taking great pains to procure and cultivate very fine varieties. There were a large number of very excellent varieties among them, showing that the growers understand that their success depends quite as much on quality as quantity.

We noticed also some very fine specimens of the Duchess de Angoulême, from Los Angeles, grown by Mr. Childs.

ROBERT THOMPSON,
On behalf of Committee.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 39.

PEACHES, PLUMS, NECTARINES, ETC.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Peaches, Plums, Nectarines, Quinces, etc. would respectfully report:

That we have carefully examined the fruits in our department, and would award as follows:

Peaches.—For the greatest number of varieties and best grown specimens, to C. L. Ingalsbe, of Coloma—first premium.

G. G. Briggs, of Marysville—second premium.

C. L. Ingalsbe, of Coloma, best six varieties—first premium.

A. P. Smith, of Sacramento, best six varieties—second premium.

C. L. Ingalsbe, of Coloma, best one variety.

Plums.—For the greatest number of varieties and best grown specimens, to B. S. Fox, of San José—first premium.

A. P. Smith, of Sacramento—second premium.

B. S. Fox, of San José, for best six varieties—second premium.

A. P. Smith, of Sacramento, for best six varieties—first premium.

E. B. Crocker, of Sacramento, for best one variety—first premium.

F. P. Medina, for best one variety—second premium.

Nectarines.—For the greatest number of varieties and best grown specimens, to G. G. Briggs, of Marysville—first premium.

G. G. Briggs, of Marysville, for best one variety—first premium.

Quinces.—H. R. Schroeder, for best dozen—first premium.

E. B. Crocker, of Sacramento, for best dozen—second premium.

REMARKS.

Your committee would make favorable mention of the superior lot of plums, of some twelve varieties, preserved in spirits, the product of the gardens of F. S. Fox & Company, San José.

Also, the finest collection of gooseberries, of some fifty varieties, the finest ever exhibited in this State, if not in the world, some of the varieties having required but twelve to weigh a pound; and your committee, in view of the fine exhibit, and the fact that the whole are made a dona-

tion to the State Agricultural Society's collections, would earnestly recommend the award of a special premium.

Respectfully submitted.

W. WADSWORTH,
L. W. HOOKER.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 40.

GRAPES.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee, appointed to award the premiums in the department of Grapes, would respectfully report:

That though we do not find the native varieties of grapes equaling in many respects the foreign, though grown in the same soil, yet, in following the instructions of the executive, we award in accordance with the premium list:

To Simpson Thompson, of Suscol, for the greatest number of good native varieties and best grown specimens, three bunches each—the first premium.

To Jacob Knauth, of Sacramento—second premium.

For the best one variety, six bunches, native grapes, the Catawba, E. B. Crocker, of Sacramento—first premium.

Foreign Grapes.—For the greatest number of varieties and best specimens of foreign grapes, open culture, A. Delmas, San Jose—first premium.

A. P. Smith, Sacramento—second premium.

Best one variety, three bunches, A. P. Smith, Sacramento—first premium.

Samuel Rich, Sacramento—second premium.

To Chas. Covillaud, Marysville, for several plates, a large exhibit, of very fine Los Angeles grapes, your committee would recommend an award of a special premium.

Frank Keller, of Butte County, exhibited a collection of seedling grapes, specimens, numbering from one to twenty-one; these he originated from the seed of the Los Angeles grape, in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three. It is the opinion of your committee that Mr. Keller is on the right track for originating varieties of the grape that may prove of value to the future of the wine culture in California. We would therefore, cheerfully recommend the award of a special premium.

Your committee are highly pleased at the fine exhibit of grapes, both foreign and native, by several growers, whose products have not come under our awards. Among them are some very fine specimens by L. A. Gould, of Santa Clara. This exhibit consisted of twenty-five varieties, mostly foreign, the product of open culture, and are a very meritorious collection.

Mr. C. W. Robertson, of Coloma, and Chas. L. Ingalsbee, of the same locality, and B. F. McCormick, of Placerville, exhibited some very fine specimens of the California or Mission grape; showing conclusively, we think, the singular adaptation of the foot-hills and mountain vallies to a superior grape culture; and yet, in this connection, we cannot but make note of one fact in relation to an apparent like adaptedness of some portions of our lowest valley lands to the production of superior grapes, both for the table and for wine.

Mr. S. Rich, whose location is six miles southeast of Sacramento, on the

upper Stockton road, upon a soil of a red, gravelly loam, has produced, and has on exhibition, some of the finest specimens of foreign varieties that have passed under our notice. And if these grapes are a fair sample of what the plains in that section of the State will produce, we know of no assignable limit to a superior grape culture along our great valleys and plains.

Jesse Morrill, of Sacramento, also exhibited superior specimens of the White Muscat.

Wm. Scott, on Sacramento River, six miles below the city of Sacramento, on deep alluvial soil, produced excellent specimens of catawba and Royal muscadine.

John G. Allmond, twelve miles below the city of Sacramento, exhibited superior specimens of muscat of Alexandria.

E. B. Crocker, of Sacramento, exhibited the flame colored tokay and the catawba, superior specimens of both. He also gave, in a specimen of the catawba, an instance of the enlargement of the same variety of grape upon the same vine, by the process of wringing or girdling, a perfect exemplification of all that is claimed for the practice.

J. W. Osborn, of Oak Knoll, Napa, exhibited some eighteen varieties, mostly foreign. The grape is evidently perfectly at home in an infinite number and variety of localities, within the limits of our State.

Very fine specimens of the Royal muscadine were on exhibition, from the Bay State Ranch, Calaveras County.

Jas. R. Nickerson, Placer County, exhibits specimens of seedling from the Los Angeles grape; also, sweetwater, and other varieties of excellence.

W. B. West, of Stockton, exhibits fine samples of several varieties.

Geo. R. Moore, of Sacramento, exhibits a section of a vine raised from the seed of the Black Hamburg, which so closely resembles the original when properly cultivated as to be declared the same. It is an extremely prolific variety; the vine on exhibition, which is eight feet in length, has over fifty bunches of grapes upon it, all perfect.

An exhibitor from Shasta, whose name we cannot now ascertain, presented specimens so exceedingly fine that when the examining committee would have made a last note of them they were missing, which speaks well of their superior merit.

In closing this, our report, your committee may possibly have omitted to make proper note of some specimens on exhibition, but it has been our endeavor to do justice to all parties. If we have erred it has been for the want of proper information communicated to us.

Your committee, from the evidences before them, are more than ever fully convinced of the peculiar adaptability of the soil and climate of California to the successful culture of the vine, and particularly of a large number, if not all of the best known foreign varieties.

Respectfully submitted,

J. R. RAY,
D. C. NORCROSS,
M. RYAN.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 42.

MELONS AND CRANBERRIES.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Melons and Cranberries, would respectfully report:

That we have not found much competition in this department, but among them we found a good assortment from L. W. Hooker, of Sacramento, to which we have awarded the first premium, for the greatest number of varieties and best specimens. There being no other entry of more than one variety, there was no second premium awarded under this head.

For the best specimens of any variety, we have awarded the first premium to A. Runyon, of Sacramento; there were fifteen very large specimens of superior quality in this entry.

Muskmelons.—For the greatest number of varieties and best specimens, we have awarded the first premium to D. & R. W. McGowan, of Yolo; this was a fine collection.

For the second best, we award to L. W. Hooker, of Sacramento, the second premium.

For the best specimen of any variety, we award J. S. Gillan, of Sacramento, the first premium.

For the second best, we award Wm. Fern, of Sacramento, the second premium.

These were all the entries found in this department worthy of notice.

DANIEL T. ADAMS,
WM. SCOTT,
B. F. MAULDIN.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 43.

FLOWERS, HERBARIUMS, ETC.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Flowers, Herbariums, etc. would respectfully report:

That they award to Jacob Knauth the first premium in pot plants.

To Mrs. Kinkead, the first premium in herbarium of native flowers, shrubs, etc.

To Mrs. A. H. Overton, we would recommend a special premium for book of natural pressed flowers; they being mostly specimens of cultivated garden flowers, they could not be permitted to compete in the class of native plants, etc.

Mr. G. W. Walling has exhibited a small collection of very interesting native shrubs from Washington Territory, and your committee would recommend a special premium.

Mr. Robert Robertson has exhibited a specimen branch of black pepper tree, in blossom; also, a specimen branch of pomegranate and fruit, which is deserving of notice.

Mr. Jas. S. Silver has exhibited two tea plants, supposed to be the pioneer plants in the State, and objects of great interest; your committee recommend a special premium.

Mr. A. P. Smith exhibits an elegant specimen of dwarf pear, bending beneath its load of luscious fruit; it is of the Duchess d'Angoulême variety, exceedingly fine, and worthy of a special premium.

Mrs. Addison Martin exhibits a very pretty picture, made of native flowers pressed, and framed with a very curious and interesting frame made from the cones of our native pines.

Mr. A. Runyon has on exhibition some trees, samples of an immense lot of same age and size, all of enormous growth, being from fourteen to twenty feet in height, the growth of one season from bud.

The Empire Nursery, Sacramento City, exhibits a beautiful device in the shape of an arm-chair, made out of a vine plant, of the Ceonothus. It is very pretty, and worthy of a special premium.

Your committee cannot close their report without calling special attention to the beautiful collection of cut flowers generously presented to decorate the tables by Mrs. L. B. Harris and Mr. E. B. Crocker.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAS. B. SAUL,
BENJ. S. FOX.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 44.

NATIVE WINES.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Native Wines, would respectfully report:

That for the present they will merely make their awards; upon a future occasion, and as soon as it can be prepared, they will endeavor to make such a report as the importance of the subject intrusted to them would require.

For the best exhibit, with reference to the number of varieties, vintages, and quality, to A. Haraszthy—the first premium, thirty dollars.

For the second best exhibit, with reference to number of varieties, vintages, and quality, to M. G. Vallejo—the second premium, fifteen dollars.

For the best white wine, three years old, M. G. Vallejo—first premium, fifteen dollars.

For the second best, B. D. Wilson—second premium, ten dollars.

For the best white wine, two years old, M. G. Vallejo—first premium, fifteen dollars.

For the second best, Sainsevaine Bros.—second premium, ten dollars.

For the best white wine, one year old, A. Haraszthy—first premium, fifteen dollars.

For the second best, Jacob Knauth—second premium, ten dollars.

For the best white sparkling, Sainsevaine Bros.—first premium.

For the best red wine, two years old, M. G. Vallejo—first premium, fifteen dollars.

For the second best, B. D. Wilson—second premium, ten dollars.

For the best red wine, one year old, A. Delmas—first premium, fifteen dollars.

For the second best, A. Haraszthy—second premium, ten dollars.

It will be observed that several of the premiums have not been disposed of. These, and others, perhaps, your committee would dispose of as follows:

They recommend to A. P. Smith, for his white wine, made from the

Cannon Hall Muscat and Lashmere Seedling grape, one year old—a special first premium, fifteen dollars.

To Wm. P. Thompson, for his red wine, made from the native or frost grape, one year old—a special second premium, ten dollars.

To Frank Keller, for his white wine, one year old—a special second premium, ten dollars.

To A. Haraszthy, for his red wine (Monese), one year old—a special first premium, fifteen dollars.

To A. Haraszthy, for his white wine (Tokay), one year old—a special second premium, ten dollars.

To A. Haraszthy, for his brandy, one year old—a special first premium, fifteen dollars.

To Wm. Meek, Oregon, for his white Isabella wine, one year old—a special second premium, ten dollars.

To Kohler & Co. for white wine, two years old—a special first premium, fifteen dollars.

To Simpson Thompson, for white currant wine, one year old—a special first premium, fifteen dollars.

To Alfred Stanton, Oregon, for red currant wine, one year old—a special second premium, ten dollars.

Respectfully submitted,

P. ORD,
Chairman.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 45.

FIBERS.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Fibers, such as Flax, Cotton, Hemp, etc. and certain vegetable productions, as Chufas, Artichokes, Coffee, and Castor Beans, would respectfully report:

That cotton, to the amount of twenty-five pounds, as required by the society's regulations, is not on exhibition; but samples of the plant with cotton in the bolls, are exhibited by Mr. William Scott, of Rosedale, and E. B. Crocker, Esq. of Sacramento. The luxuriance and apparent health of both specimens would indicate a superior soil and climate for its cultivation.

Chufas.—As the society's offer is for the best half acre, a quantity much greater, in the opinion of your committee, than could possibly have been expected of this newly introduced product, no regular premium can be awarded; but we examined with much interest some fine specimens of this excellent vegetable, grown by E. B. Crocker, Esq. of Sacramento, and being well satisfied of the great value of this product to the hog and chicken grower, your committee would recommend an award upon the specimens exhibited as an encouragement to their extended dissemination and culture.

Castor Beans of an excellent quality are exhibited by J. E. P. Weeks, of Sacramento, but not in quantity entitling them to the society's premium.

The following articles, not enumerated in the regular list for premiums, are worthy of note for their superior excellence:

Fine specimens of Hungarian grass, exhibited by C. rey Peebles, and

L. J. Burrell, of Santa Clara. It is the opinion of the growers that this grass, upon suitable soils, would become a valuable acquisition to our list of cultivated grasses.

We notice with much pleasure and interest, two specimens of tea plant, which, with many others, were imported by J. S. Silver, Esq. of Silver Terrace, near San Francisco, and though we can only recommend an award for the same, we do it most cheerfully, in view of the enterprise and public spirit of Mr. Silver, in his efforts to introduce this celestial plant to cultivation in California.

Your committee notice a fine exhibit of ground and unground coffee and spices, from the Pioneer Coffee and Spice Mills of A. Heisch, Sacramento.

Samples of pulu, of superior excellence, from Jacob Schreiber, San Francisco. The vinegar plant, by E. B. Crocker, Sacramento; and, in conclusion, fine specimens of vegetable soap and liquid plant, by John Davis.

Respectfully submitted.

W. WADSWORTH,
Chairman.
CHARLES A. GREEN.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 47.

GRAINS AND SEEDS.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Grains and Seeds, would respectfully report:

We have carefully examined everything exhibited in our department, and though it may have been agreeable to our feelings and other duties to find but little to notice, we feel not a little chagrin in behalf of our cultivators of the soil, to see their indispensable products so meagerly exhibited.

There was but one exhibit of corn, of one bushel or over, presented by C. Green, of Ione Valley, and to him we award the first premium.

To A. Runyon, of Sacramento County, we award the first premium for the best one bushel or over of wheat.

To Potter & Scott, of Ione Valley, we award the second premium.

To W. Fern, of Sacramento County, we award the first premium for the best one bushel or over of barley.

There was one other sample of barley exhibited, but the committee did not deem it of sufficient merit to compete for the second premium offered by the society.

To C. Green, of Ione Valley, we award the first premium, for the best twelve ears of white seed corn.

To A. Runyon, of Sacramento County, we award the second premium.

To C. Green, of Ione Valley, we award the first premium, for the best twelve ears of yellow seed corn.

We find no competition for the second premium.

To Daniel Flint, of Sacramento County, we award the first premium, for the best sample of hops of not less than twenty-five pounds.

We find no competition for the second premium.

We do not find on exhibition any of the following articles, for which premiums were offered by the society, viz:

Millet, peas, flax seed, timothy seed, clover seed, alfalfa seed, native clover seed, assortment of seeds, or any "newly introduced grain valuable to the farmer."

Chinese sugar cane, white beans, and sweet seed corn, were exhibited, a small sample of each, but not in sufficient quantity to compete for premiums, or to require particular notice by the committee.

The committee noticed several varieties of wheat, the Australian, the Mediterranean, and the Sonora, but for the last named variety both premiums were awarded.

From the fine samples of hops exhibited, we are sure that our soil and climate must be admirably adapted to their culture.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. R. RAY,
D. W. EARL,
S. E. HERRICK.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 48.

VEGETABLES.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society :

Your committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Vegetables, would respectfully report :

That they have carefully examined this department of horticultural enterprise, and while they find many articles possessing a high order of merit, there are a few not above the common standard of market produce. The committee have not taken extraordinary size of vegetables alone as the standard of merit, as many exhibitors seem to expect, but have taken into consideration firmness and fineness of texture, flavor, prolific yielding, and such other properties as are essential to the character of a perfect vegetable.

The exhibition of potatoes is especially good. Among them we would notice seven new varieties raised from seed by A. Runyon, of Sacramento, as worthy of special commendation. He who produces a new variety of excellence in any department of agriculture, must be regarded as a fourfold benefactor. The contributions of this exhibitor, consisting of some seventeen other varieties of potatoes of excellence, entitle him to the special consideration of the Board of Managers.

The exhibition of sweet potatoes, by different contributors, is unusually good. The white or Carolina potatoe has entirely superseded the red or yam variety in exhibition. But little difference actually exists in point of superiority between the different lots exhibited. The committee have adjudged the preference to those contributed by R. Olsen, Sacramento River.

The best general exhibit of all vegetables, is adjudged to Saul & Smith, Sacramento.

The second best exhibit, to John G. Allmond.

E. B. Crocker, of Sacramento, exhibits a basket of Mercer or Neshanock potatoes, which are very well grown, and deserve the special attention of agriculturists for seed. They are recommended for more extensive cultivation.

John O. Garrett, of Sacramento, exhibits a seedless onion, without a name, supposed by the committee to be the Hungarian or potatoe onion. The specimens on exhibition are of fair size, good flavor, and are represented as being remarkably prolific.

L. W. Hooker, of Sacramento, contributes specimens of Bodega potatoes, an average of seventy acres, which are worthy of high award; also, best exhibit of cucumbers. All the cucumbers on exhibition are too ripe to be properly tested.

E. B. Jones, of Sacramento, exhibits a sack of onions, of the gold leaf variety, which are remarkably fine. Though there are others somewhat larger, there are none exhibited which bear any adequate comparison to these as a perfect onion.

Dr. G. G. Morgan exhibits two superior Hampton squashes, which are worthy of general cultivation. They are thought by the committee to be the best in quality of any squash on exhibition.

For further details, the committee would respectfully refer the Board of Managers to the book accompanying the report.

W. C. FELCH,
G. M. HANSON,
CARY PEEBELS.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 49.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society :

Your committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Flour and Meal, would respectfully report :

Flour.—For the best one hundred pounds of flour, exhibited by W. J. Tilley, of Nevada—first premium, large silver medal.

For the second best one hundred pounds of flour, exhibited by Geo. C. Yount, of Napa—second premium, small silver medal.

Corn Meal.—For the best one hundred pounds of corn meal, exhibited by Loomis & Miller, of Sacramento—first premium, medium silver medal.

None offered for the second premium.

J. H. CARROLL,
H. N. LANDFORD.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 50.

DAIRY.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society :

Your committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of the dairy, would respectfully report :

That they find on exhibition five samples of butter, amounting in all to about one hundred and twenty pounds.

For the best sample of butter, twenty-five pounds, presented by J. Leavitt, of San Mateo—first premium, twenty-five dollars.

For the second best sample, twenty-five pounds, presented by Messrs. Hutchinson & Green, of Yolo—second premium, fifteen dollars.

For the best sample, five pounds, presented by Chas. Greene, Amador—first premium, ten dollars.

For second best sample, five pounds, presented by Mrs. J. G. Allmond, Sacramento—second premium, five dollars.

The exhibit of this article, your committee have to regret, is exceedingly small in comparison to the quantity that our State is capable of

producing, and it is further to be regretted that so little is produced in proportion to the demand for the ordinary consumption of her people, when, by a little extra exertion, the demand could well be supplied by our home dairies, a result much to be hoped for.

That they find on exhibition, some two thousand pounds of cheese, presented in five different parcels, accompanied by written statements in full, describing the mode of manufacturing. Your committee find, upon examination, that it is all a first rate article, and would not hesitate to recommend the practice of either contributor in the manufacture of cheese. The preference, however, your committee accord to a cheese weighing seven hundred and fifty pounds, presented by Messrs. Laird & Brothers, Marin County—first premium, twenty dollars.

For second best specimen, weighing fifteen pounds, presented by J. Q. Stevens, Placer County—second premium, ten dollars.

Your committee would recommend a special premium to the Messrs. Steele Brothers, Marin County, for the very fine show of cheese presented, amounting in all from ten to twelve hundred pounds, (one of which weighs six hundred and eighty pounds), all of which are considered a fine quality, which, probably, when fully cured, would come up to the standard of the best.

One cheese, two years old, presented by Messrs. Hutchinson & Greene, Yolo County—first premium, twenty dollars.

There was no competition for this premium, consequently there is no second best.

L. FRINK,
L. WARNER.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 51.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Oil Paintings on Canvas, Paintings in Water-Colors, Drawings, Engravings on Wood, Stone, and Copperplate, would respectfully report:

That in the discharge of their duties they have been pleased to discover that the object of the society in its appropriations and provisions for the promotion of what in California is so much needed—the alliance of art with industrial pursuits—is in a fair way of being accomplished. Encouraging as it is to mark the progress already made among us in æsthetic culture, it must, nevertheless, be confessed that the masses in our youthful State possess little or no knowledge of art, for the plain reason that they have hitherto had no opportunity to instruct themselves in it.

While we had to contend with stern realities, winning civilization, step by step, from desolate, demoralizing gold-fields and arid, unirrigated plains, there was no leisure for aught else but the needful. The useful was the next step, and comfortable homes, with woman's cheering face, soon smiled upon this transition period.

Now comes the requirement of the sense of the beautiful implanted in our nature,

"That instinct of our kind,
To link in common with our own,
The universal mind,"

And to make us sympathize with the offspring of man's imagination as if they were living realities. To no better evidence of this present tendency can we point than to the chaste and fitting edifice erected for this

exhibition, at once a monument to the genius of the Architect and to the zealous men in whose wide views it originated, and by whose indomitable energy and perseverance the great thought of the spectacle we are now witnessing, was embodied in a visible, material shape. This noble fane, the hecatompodon of Sacramento, which rose, as if by magic, in less than fifty days,* and under whose colossal span of roof we have wandered day after day, full as it is of the material evidences of man's activities, contains alike in itself, as within its walls, symbols, instruments, and manifestations, of beauty and harmony—utterances of nature as well as of the human mind, audible as words and melodious as music; of whose mean-

*From the *Sacramento Union* and other reliable sources we frame the following note respecting this building, which exhibits, in an eminent degree, the characteristic energy of our people: The purchase of the ground was effected about the middle of June. Toward the latter part of the same month, the plan of Mr. M. F. Buttler, Architect, was selected by the Building Committee, consisting of Messrs. C. I. Hutchinson, E. B. Crocker, J. H. Nevett, and O. C. Wheeler, and the contract let to Mr. A. Henley, the builder, who commenced operations on the twenty-eighth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine. The corner-stone was laid on the first day of July, and in forty-four days the edifice was ready for present purposes, and the voice of eloquence was heard within its walls, celebrating the auspicious event. Its architectural style may be put down as Romanesque. There is the front, with its arcade of two stories, and arched openings and windows, and projecting wings, or rather turrets, of three stories. A flight of twenty-three steps, forty-eight feet in width, leads to the main hall, on the second floor, to which we enter through three arched doors leading from the arcade. At each end of the arcade are also doors leading into committee rooms, each twenty by thirty feet dimensions and seventeen feet high. The grand feature of the whole building is the main hall, which is the largest clear chamber in the United States, and which, when the ceiling is finished according to the plan of the Architect, with a longitudinal arch, surmounted with rich, heavy cornices and sunken, ornate panels between each principal, will be perhaps the most imposing public room in the world. To give some idea of the proportions, we add the following special dimensions. The roof is framed in one span of one hundred feet, without any support. There are six principal rafters, etc. as follows: Tie beam, nine by sixteen inches; rafters, eight by twelve inches; staining beam between rafters, eight by fourteen inches; queen posts, nine by twelve inches, with iron head plates and bands; auxiliary rafters, four by eight inches; stringing sill on the beam, four by nine inches. All the above is securely framed and bolted with iron, having nuts on both ends, with plates, etc. The tie beam is put together in ten pieces, of three by sixteen inch timber, joined with ship-laps and firmly bolted through. When the principals were put together on the walls, where they have a bearing of twenty-five inches, the beam crowned precisely eight inches, and when the blocking was knocked away from under them, they settled only three-fourths of an inch. There are two octagonal ventilators on the roof, ten feet in diameter, covered with glass. The flooring of the main hall is laid with three-inch pine boards, and is supported by a double colonnade running through the basement hall. We sum up our description with the following items:

Building covers.....	100x140 feet
Main hall.....	100x120 feet
Lower, or basement, hall.....	100x120 feet
Six committee or officers' rooms in the wings or turrets, each.....	17x30 feet
Arcade in front of main entrance.....	10x48 feet
Arcade, or lobby, directly above.....	10x48 feet
Lobby directly below.....	10x48 feet

We cannot conclude this brief description of our modern Parthenon, which, at least in grandeur of proportions, resembles its prototype of the Acropolis, without expressing the hope that the same liberal and enterprising spirit on the part of our tax-payers, which has achieved thus much, will enable the Agricultural Board to go on and perfect this great work in all its details and appointments. Let the grand hall be surrounded with an open arcade or gallery some six feet in width and fifteen in height, arched and richly ornamented with consols and arabesques. Let the windows be furled out some two feet, for the purpose of forming cabinets, for mineralogy and other branches of natural history, between them, with pilasters and friezed capitals. Let the summits of the wings or turrets be crowned with observatories, properly equipped for astronomical and meteorological purposes; and finally, let a corps of efficient lecturers be organized, whose office it shall be, monthly or oftener, to analyze the objects that may here be collected or exhibited, discover the principles of their excellence, declare the laws of operative power in material productions, whether formed by man or brought into being by nature herself, and show how, acting through the medium of matter, we can produce beauty, utility, and power. Then, indeed, may we point with proud satisfaction to our Hecatompodon as a complete and perfect whole, and, in the memorable words of the immortal Webster, exclaim: "There she stands, behold her!"

ing, power, and spirit, all might possess themselves if educationally rendered able. By the uncultivated mind, unless of rare and peculiar organization, the loveliest and most magnificent works of nature are never fully appreciated. Though they produce an unconscious effect, their soul remains unperceived until touched by the enchanted wand of genius; and as the poet, the orator, or the writer, employs words, and actions, and sentences, to convey ideas, thoughts, and feelings, so the disciple of high art employs colors, forms, and symmetries, to give a moral to nature, and by the painting, the statue, or the architectural pile, to convey some sentiment or meaning. Thus tracing the analogies between the natural world and the spiritual, even the humblest flower may be invested with a voice to declare the solemn truth, asserted by revelation, that through eternity we maintain the direction given to our earthly identity; that the seed sown here is to expand in that immortal happiness—the unfolding of our own minds in futurity. This truth, teleologically echoed on from year to year, awakening bright memories of vernal seasons past and brighter hopes of an eternal spring, should stimulate us to employ every means to exalt our faculties toward the knowledge and comprehension of Him who bestowed them. We may not, indeed, look with the bodily eye upon God's face and live; but, in the glowing language of Madame de Staël, "if this earth be our road to heaven, what can we do better than so elevate our souls that they feel the Infinite, the Invisible, the Eternal, in the limits that surround them," and so learn to look with the intellectual eye upon that creation wherein His image is embodied in endless forms of beauty. The quality of the influence of this beauty may be too subtle to be exactly appreciated, but it is very certain that he whose mind is never subjected to its contemplation is unfitted for a higher sphere, because having never recognized its worth or import, and, by implication, its great source, he never has experienced those beautiful feelings, which refine the soul and lead to the development of its unlimited powers. It is for this reason that individual and national efforts have ever been directed towards that happy blending of the ideal with the real, which, when not permitted to run riot in sensuous beauty nor perverted to the uses of a Pantheistic worship, as of old in Greece, and Rome, and mediæval Italy, but controlled and tempered by an enlightened christianity, fulfills the noblest longings of the soul and leads the mind "from nature up to nature's God."

The agricultural society of our State has wisely taken the initiative in supplying the place of those galleries and museums which have been found indispensable to every progressive civilization and wherein may be exhibited the form in which this beauty or the ideal is rendered cognizant to our senses. Especially do we recognize the wisdom which, not confining the influence of art to easel-pictures in oil or water-colors, has sought to make its works no longer a monopoly, but an every day possession within the reach of the laboring man as well as of the opulent. This movement, so well calculated to ameliorate and exalt by the silent eloquence of the beautiful, sowed broadcast throughout the land, has devolved upon us, as a part of our duty, the awarding of prizes for the various kinds of engraving, whereon the genius of the artist and the skill of the artisan may be found combined. Such an union is most congenial with the practical spirit of our State, and we are glad to find some of our best artists following in the steps of the great Michael Angelo, Raphael, and other glorious celebrities, who had no fear of being mistaken for plasterers, while they laid whole days upon their backs spreading mortar and working up their immortal designs in fresco.

All history teaches that art has no preference for particular times or

countries, but that its aspects and forms are as different as the spirit of different ages and climates. Inasmuch, however, as it has always been fit to bear a strict relation to the circumstances of life that surround it, it behooves us in this land of gold to guard against the errors growing out of a tendency to admire what is overwrought or extravagant and to substitute splendor of color and elaborateness of work for beauty of form and elegance of design. It is written that the false taste of Venice—blending of the Gothic and Moresco, merely to take the eye—grew of immense and suddenly acquired wealth, thus seeking to ally its art, and from the parallel here presented we may derive a useful lesson.

In the rendition of their judgment, consistency and simplicity constituted the canons which controlled your committee. As in all artistic modes of expression, irrelevancy destroys the force of the effect, distracting the mind, so in painting, it superinduces deformity; while simplicity, which may be as rich as imagination itself can make it, conveys the relative fitness of parts and combines them into a complete and perfect whole.

Under the influence of such like considerations, your committee attempted to express some of the thoughts which have been suggested while, with scrutinizing eye and judicial mind, they compared and analyzed the different paintings and engravings submitted to their inspection and placed their approval upon those they deemed the worthiest.

AWARD OF PREMIUMS.

Oil Paintings on Canvas.—First premium, F. Butman, San Francisco. For the disciple of high-art California is virgin soil, fresh from the hand of One infinitely above him. "The wild, barbaric beauty of her face due to underlying rocks, which impart, like bone to flesh, the shape of a while a peculiar vegetation wraps in new, unheard-of folds of drapery her half revealed, untold charms. Of all the discovered phases of beauty, the valley of the Yosemite thus far stands unrivaled. A ten miles long and scarcely one mile wide at any point, this unique tapers to a mere gorge or cañon at either end, and is surrounded by granite mountains, exceeding frequently three thousand feet in height, the most grotesque forms. Every craggy height has its picturesque roundings of shrubs and trees, and every spot has its contrasts of color and appearance, heightened by the most fantastic shapes. From the perpendicular sides of the stupendous abyss is precipitated at one point two miles above the "Giant's Tower"—Tu-toch-ah-nu-lah—at an elevation of two thousand five hundred feet, the highest water-fall in the world. The upper or main portion of this fall is one thousand five hundred feet high, the second or middle is four hundred feet, and the third or lowest, six hundred feet, all of them perpendicular. To the right of Tu-toch-ah-nu-lah is Staubbach, or "Dust Brook," of California falls at one leap nine hundred and forty feet, surpassing its homologue of the Swiss Valley* by

*We append the following comparison between the Yosemite and some parts of the Alps, drawn by Rev. P. V. Veeder and published in *Hutchings's California Magazine*: "When we come to the Yosemite Falls proper, we behold an object which has no parallel anywhere in the Alps. It reminds me of nothing in the Alps but the avalanches seen falling at intervals down the precipices of the Jungfrau. It is, indeed, a perpetual avalanche of water coming as finely as snow and spreading as it descends into a transparent veil like the train of a comet of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight. As you look at it from the valley beneath, a thousand feet below, it is not unlike a snowy comet perpetually climbing the heavens, but the glorious cliffs which tower up three thousand feet into the zenith above, unlike a firmament of rock. The lower section of the Yosemite Falls has its parallel in Iceland, the Hædeck, but is much higher. The scenery around the 'Vernal Falls,' which resemble a section of the American Falls at Niagara, is like that of the Devil's Bridge

feet of altitude, and in the indescribable beauty of its clear, symmetrical arch of falling water. Long before it reaches the bottom, its sheaves of liquid silver dash themselves into spray so fine that the sun, when striking at the right angle, form them into little rainbows, hence the former name "Cascade of the Rainbow," but now more familiarly "Bridal Veil." Though the size of these marvelous water-falls, which attain their maxima during the months of May and June, when the snows are rapidly melting from the central ranges of the Sierra Nevada on the east, dwindle down during the long dry season to comparatively insignificant cascades—still, were these absent altogether, the unfathomable profound would lose none of its sublimity.

As examples of the scientific structure of nature in this locality, the two views here presented are very felicitous, excelling in consummate finish, with generic drawing and subtleties of effect. To accomplish these qualities, strength of tone and color have been somewhat sacrificed, but the comparative monotony of hue is compensated for in the rendering of other truths. The vaporous atmosphere in the distance of the one picture, in consonance with the idea of falling waters, and the matted profusion of boughs, foliage, and rocks, somewhat in the style of Doughty to the right, are inimitable; as is the stream in the middle ground of the other, sweeping with graceful line through the verdant meadow, after rushing downward in the rapid or leaping in cataract from the precipice. Here we perceive the ever-moving, ever-living waters piercing the dark recesses of the rocks; there ascending like a misty veil over the rugged sides of the enduring granite. The whole effect is impressive and well calculated to expand the soul in its conceptions of the grandeur and wisdom of the invisible Creator.

Oil Paintings on Canvas.—Second premium, Nahl Brothers, San Fran-

Great St. Gothard road, which is perhaps the wildest and most savage spot in Italy, unless we except that wonderful gorge of the Rhine, the Videllala. But when you climb through blinding spray and up the "ladders" to the top of the Vernal Falls, and follow the foaming river to the foot of the Nevada Falls, all comparison fails to convey an idea of the sublimity and wildness of the scene. The Swiss traveler must climb the rugged sides of Mount Blanc, cross the Mer de Glace, and stationing himself on the broken rocks of the Gardin, imagine a river falling in a snowy avalanche over the shoulder of one of the sharp aiguilles, or needle-shaped peaks around him. There are no glaciers at the foot of the Nevada Falls, but every other feature of the scene has an unearthly wildness, to be equaled only near Alpine summits. To return again to the comparison of the sister valleys—the Yosemite and the Lauterbrunnen (sounding brooks). The third peculiar feature of the Swiss Valley is the parallel precipice on each side, rising perpendicularly from one thousand to one thousand five hundred feet. They are indeed sublime, and where the cliff projects, in a rounded form, like the bastions of some huge castle, you might imagine that you beheld one of the strong holds of the fabled Titans of old. But what are they compared with such a giant as Tu-toch-ah-nu-lah, lifting up his square granite forehead three thousand and ninety feet above the grassy plain at his feet, a rounded, curving cliff, as smooth, as symmetrical to the eye and absolutely as vertical for the upper one thousand five hundred feet, as any Corinthian pillar on earth? What shall we say when standing in the middle of a valley, more than a mile wide, you know that if those granite walls should fall towards each other they would smite their foreheads together hundreds of feet above the valley? What magnificent domes are those, scarcely a mile apart, the one three thousand eight hundred feet, and the other four thousand five hundred and ninety-three feet in height? When you stand in the valley of Lauterbrunnen and look at the snowy summit of Jungfrau, or "Virgin," you behold an object eleven thousand feet above you, but your map will tell you that it is five miles distant, and by a little calculation you will find that you raise your eye at an angle of only twenty-three degrees. So at Chamounix, you look up at the snowy dome of Mount Blanc, rising twelve thousand three hundred and thirty feet above you, but you must remember that it is six and one-half miles distant from you and the angle at which you view it is only twenty degrees, while the very sharpest angle at which you can view it is twenty-five degrees. But at Yosemite you need but climb a few rods up the rocks at the base of that granite wall and leaning up against it you may look up, if your nerves are steady enough to withstand the impression that the cliffs are falling upon you, and see the summits above you at an angle of nearly ninety degrees, or in other words, you will behold a mountain-top three thousand feet above you in the zenith. I have seen the stupendous declivity of the Italian side of Monte Rosa, a steep, continuous precipice of nine thousand feet, but it is nothing like Tu-toch-ah-nu-lah, being nowhere absolutely perpendicular."

cisco: "Historical, life-size, painting of Emigrants with their Wagon and Team crossing the Plains." The subject of this picture is one that possesses peculiar interest for Californians, embodying, as it does, the main features of pioneer life. The grouping of the figures is well managed, and the composition, representing the high-idea of the westward march of civilization, will give the painting an enduring value when the Pacific Railroad shall have rendered the present mode of travel as curious a matter of history as Macauley's graphic account of the antiquated slow-coaches of old England. For, although the mode of travel may change, the original emotions of the human soul will roll on from age to age the same, unchanged and unchangeable, and the scene, rendered with such truthfulness, will ever excite the heart's feelings for all the actors in their embarrassing situation. The plaintive expression of the worn-out, fallen ox is truly touching, while the anxious countenances around, watching the effect of the refreshing draught, awaken the secret chords of sympathy. More elaboration in the landscape and greater depth of color, particularly in the foreground, would have made the picture more attractive to those who require a great variety of detail to excite interest, but it is questionable if it would not lose thereby in simplicity and harmony of general effect. Rendered as they are, all the figures tend towards the main object without being elaborately grouped to create a sensation. "This honesty in the arts, as in all things else," remarks the talented author of *Corinne*, "characterizes true genius, for artifices for effect usually destroy enthusiasm. There is a rhetoric in painting as in poetry, and those who have it not seek to veil the defect in brilliant, but delusive auxiliaries, rich costume, and remarkable postures, while an unpretending virgin with an infant at her breast, an old man attending the mass of Bolsena, a young one leaning on his staff, in the school of Athens, or St. Cecilia raising her eyes to heaven, by the mere expression of the countenance alone act much more powerfully on the mind. These natural beauties grow on us each day, while of works done for effect our first sight is always the most striking."

Fainting in Water-colors.—First premium, George H. Goddard, Sacramento: To the little cabinet picture of this collection named "The Stream" is awarded the first premium. Nothing can surpass the liquidity of the water in this painting, which tells with solidity against the sky. The vegetation of the trees is massed with great naturalness, and the light is subtly and equally diffused throughout the dense and somber foliage. A common error, or rather what we conceive to be a common error, among most Limners is that they exact so minute a scrutiny of their work, with an opera or magnifying glass, that the unity of interest, that vital principle of art, is necessarily fritted away. The veins of every leaf in the foreground, every ramifying twig or branch for a middle ground, the lichens, seams, and crevices in rocks, many miles distant, the precise outline of every cloud, be it cirrus, stratus, cumulus, or nimbus, the mathematical gradation of every ripple in the water, all are defined with such microscopic exactitude that the sentiment and consistency of the whole is lost in the search after minutiae. Hence, nothing is left for the imaginative faculty, which, clothing every scene from its own rich store of memory, is more affected by what is left unseen than by what is really seen. It is very evident that the author of the picture under consideration is not to be classed among these *specific* landscapists, but having studied nature with a loving eye and become imbued with her manifold beauties and subtleties, has learned how to render them cognizant to our

senses in the school of Turner. In the view of Lake Bigler,* particularly characterized by great clearness and transparency of tint, we recognize the making *felt* the difference between earth, atmosphere, and water, in a manner suggestive of more than is represented. As the eye passes over this extensive sheet of water, whose depth is indicated by its dark blue color, at an elevation of some five thousand eight hundred feet above the level of the sea, in sublime repose—it rises from the shelving water-worn granite bases of the surrounding mountains, with their majestic curves, some four thousand feet still higher, there to bring up, not upon opaque paint, but, aided by the powers of association at this height, to pierce into space, “quivering moist air, peopled with cloud forms, varied and delicate in shape and color, like the harmonies of nature itself.” As may be felt in some of those wonderfully luminous productions of our Page and Tilton, the effect of aerial perspective is here altogether marvelous, because while all the essential truths are preserved, such as the quality of the soil, the texture and sheen of the grass, the character of the trees, the geological formation, etc. the mind is not fettered by a Chinese minuteness, but the imagination soars at once into infinity through the windows of heaven, curtained by the rich sunset drapery of clouds, just as

*The following description of this lake is from the artist himself, accompanying a wood-cut of his painting in *Hutchings's California Magazine*: “The southern shores of this lake were explored during the State Wagon Road Survey of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and its extreme southern latitude determined at thirty-eight degrees and fifty-seven minutes. The one hundred and twentieth meridian of west longitude divides the lake pretty equally, giving its western shore to California and its eastern to Utah. Its northern extremity is only known by report, which is still so contradictory that the length of the lake cannot be set down with anything like accuracy. It can hardly exceed, however, twenty miles in length by about six in breadth, notwithstanding it has been called forty, or even sixty miles long. Although lying so near the main road of travel, little has been known of this lake until quite a recent period. There is no doubt but that it is the lake of which the Indians informed Col. Fremont when encamped at Pyramid Lake, at the mouth of the Salmon, Trout, or Truckee River, and which he thus relates, under date of January fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four: ‘They made on the ground a drawing of the river, which they represented as issuing from another lake in the mountains, three or four days distant, in a direction little west of south, beyond which they drew a mountain and further still two rivers, on one of which they told us that people like ourselves traveled.’ How clear does this description read to us, now that we know the localities. Afterwards, when crossing the mountains near Carson Pass, Col. Fremont caught sight of this lake, but deceived by the great altitude of the mountains to its east and the apparent gap in the western ridge at the Johnson Pass, he laid it down as being on the California side of the mountains, at the head of the South Fork of the American River. In the map attached to Col. Fremont’s report it is there called Mountain Lake, but in the general map, by Charles Preuss, it is named Lake Bompland. In Wilke’s map, and others published about the period of the gold discovery, it bears the former name. When Col. Johnson laid out his road across the mountains the lake was passed unnoticed, except under the general term of Lake Valley. Gen. Wynn’s Indian expedition, or the immigrant relief train, first named it Lake Bigler, after our late Governor. Under this name it was first depicted in its transmountain position in Eddy’s State Map, and thus the name has become established. There is no lake in California which for beauty and variety of scenery is to be compared to Lake Bigler; but it is not its beauty of situation alone that will attract us there. A geological interest is fastened upon it, for there we see what so many other of the great valleys of the Sierra once were. The little stream of the Upper Truckee, though but of yesterday, has yet carried down its sandy deposits through ages sufficient to form the five miles of valley flats, from the foot of the Johnson Pass to the present margin of the lake, and still the work progresses. The shallows at the mouth of the river are stretching across toward the first point on the eastern slope of the lake, and at the same time the water level of the lake is evidently subsiding. The point of view from where our illustration is taken is the summit of the granite knob to the south of the lake, one of the triangulation points of our survey. The point at which the Upper Truckee discharges into the lake is indicated by the smoke of our camp fires. The first depression in the mountains to our right is the Daggett Pass to Carson Valley. Beyond the next group of mountains lies the old pass of the Johnson Wagon Road to Eagle Valley. Nearly opposite, under a rocky point on the eastern shore of the lake, is the celebrated Indian cave, with its legendary romance. On the north rises the lofty mountain of Wassan Peak. From the western side the Truckee River finds its outlet, but the exact position seems to be still a myth. The high peaks to the northwest, in the distance, are near the Truckee Pass. But our poor attempt of the pencil can give but a faint idea of the beauty of the spot. We can only hope to recall to those whose eye has already beheld the scene what must ever be one of memory’s most pleasing pictures, while in those who have not seen it we hope to induce a desire to visit one of California’s noblest lakes.”

the sublimity of the ocean is best felt, not when the surging billows break along the strand, but when with all its heaving immensity it drops beneath the horizon from our view into the still eternity.

Painting in Water Colors.—Nahl Brothers, San Francisco, “Immigrants attacked by Indians”—second premium. These versatile artists have here executed a little colored drawing in their happiest sketchy style. The conception grasps all the imaginable horrors of such a scene; even the brute oxen appear writhing under the contemplation of the cruel carnage. The female figure introduced so prominently in the composition, gives a deep interest and pathos to the subject, and testifies to the relentless and merciless warfare of savage life, which spares neither women or children. Our revolting feelings do not permit us to dwell on the unhappily too truthful picture, and we turn from this example of the “convulsive school” with horror.

Drawing.—Mrs. Light, Sacramento—first premium. Numerous fine colored, monochromatic, and pencil drawings, indicate the skill and cultivated taste of the fair artiste. The committee would more particularly designate the fine monochromatic view of Clear Lake, and the Sylvan Scene, with the California mocking bird in the foreground, as most worthy of the first premium. The specimens here presented of the songster, with the surroundings of our wild flora, appear to live with all the freshness of the originals. The crayon drawing of a mammoth California mushroom, is particularly entitled to special commendation, being executed with a boldness and freedom of touch possessed by none of the other specimens.

G. H. Baker, Sacramento—second premium. The large fancy sketch of a mountain rivulet shows great boldness and freedom of hand, approximating in execution some of the masterly sketches to be seen in Harding’s works. The chief merit in pencil drawing, lies in accomplishing the greatest effect with the least labor; and we discover in most of the specimens exhibited by this artist, which we have scrutinized, that he has aimed at acting out this idea.

Engraving on Wood.—D. Van Vleck, San Francisco, “Illuminated title page of the *Hesperian*”—first premium. We have here a pleasing instance of the importance of wood engraving in popular art culture. The *Hesperian*, or *Star of the West*, is a most fitting name for a literary periodical published on the far-off shores of the Pacific, and the engraver, by his superior workmanship, has carried out in effective style the beautiful conception of its fair editress, as designed by those admirable draftsmen, the Nahl Brothers. The elements of power that pertain to xylography, is evidenced in the bold relief imparted by the cleanness and clearness of the lines cut into the wood, to the three gracefully arranged maidens representing the women of our State, who have put forth their bewitching hands to appropriate some of the golden apples from the tree of literature, transplanted now successfully among us. The old dragon of ignorance in the background, who watches so zealously, appears to be well aware that the pictorial arts are steadily growing to be the habitual vehicle, through the eye to the mind, for an immense amount of knowledge; and that, inasmuch as wood cuts can be printed with the utmost facility on the type press, composed with letter-press, and worked off with the forms of books, magazines, and newspapers, in almost unlimited numbers, the strongholds of ignorance, superstition, and barbarism, have everything to fear. Such being the importance of wood engraving, not only in contributing to the tasteful enjoyments of life, but also in giving a boundless circulation to valuable examples of the arts, to the events and accessories

of history, to natural scenery, and to the incidents and surroundings of social and domestic life, as well as to objects connected with science, it behooves us that it should be sedulously cultivated for improvements, both in its processes and in its style. Unfortunately, owing to the tendency to multiply among us engravings, which, in all points of style and meaning, are beneath criticism, wood engraving is peculiarly the victim of that sharkish competition which is now devouring the life of every high aspiration in science, as well as in art, and reducing to one common level capacities adequate to truly noble achievements. We would be doing injustice, however, not only to the recipient of this premium, but also to Messrs. Eastman & Loomis, of San Francisco, were we not to accord them full credit for an effort to give a higher character and spirit to an art so boundless in its scope. Many of the specimens exhibited (not for competition, inasmuch as they are not members of the society), by the last named artists, possess a delicacy of tint and exaltation of finish not usually seen in this description of engraving. Still it must be confessed that the mere dexterities and mechanical perfections belonging to the prevailing routine of engraving practice, appear to us but very unsatisfactory substitutes for the rough, bold vigor displayed by the great masters, Albert Durer, Goltzius, and Rembrandt, in Germany, Parmigiano, and Della Bella, in Italy, and Gallot and others, in France, and which they have in a great part superseded. We hope to see at the next exhibition that some real artist has boldly entered on a better practice and application of wood engraving. It may be that the demand at present is exclusively for petty subjects, but we feel assured that where so much good can be achieved by raising the tone of popular illustrations in our State, an Anderson or an Adams will not long be found wanting on the Pacific side of our country.

Engraving on Stone.—Nahl Brothers, San Francisco—first premium. "View of Yosemite Valley and Illuminated Certificates of Membership of Society of California Pioneers, and of the Agricultural, Horticultural, and Mechanics' Society." Of all the auxiliaries in training the popular taste to that true and critical appreciation of art, without which, sculpture, painting, and architecture, must languish in obscurity, none other can compare in point of facility in its capacities with lithography. For this reason, in France, Bavaria, Austria, and Russia, governmental aid has been extended towards perfecting it, and it is now among the permanent means of publishing both prints and fac-similes in nearly all civilized countries. Unfortunately, as is freely assumed in our State, it would seem that the diffusion of true art-culture has not yet reached that point at which the highest efforts at skill become the most lucrative to the artist; consequently, taste and propriety are so often outraged by mawkish caricatures, bald and blotched maps with city views, etc. sooty scenery—indeed anything that will pay. This policy is surely short-sighted, except from mere hand-to-mouth living, and we are glad to see that the Messrs. Nahl are turning their attention to this most important branch of engraving. The works they have already executed possess much merit, and exhibit to a considerable degree, that peculiar artistic delicacy of touch, which may be made to tell so effectively in this beautiful art, and which, judging from the great demand for good lithographs, such as Juliens & Las-salés' series of heads, the prints of Lomercier & Ackerman, and the landscape views of Ward, Westall, Harding, Lane, etc. we are inclined to think would receive a remunerative appreciation in our State.

Engraving on Stone.—G. H. Baker, of Sacramento—second premium. "Jim Barton"—The works of this industrious artist on stone generally possess the merit of great fidelity to nature. The execution of Jim Bar-

ton in full action is fine. The subcutaneous muscular development is correctly rendered, and the whole drawing displays a great deal of spirit. We regret to perceive, however, not only in this instance, but also generally among the lithographs executed in California, that the practice is one of dull routine in which nothing but the main chance is studied. No chemistry of material, none of the scientific processes by which Englemann achieved his chromo-lithography, appear to be ever thought of. We trust the time is not far distant when the noble attributes of lithography will no longer be ignored in our ateliers, but that as it has ever been everywhere with the progress of our race, so in California, the natural complement of production will follow with the fulfilment of all the higher thoughts and hopes which art engenders, revealed in her fairer and sere-ner daughter—science, of which she is but the comely and more vigorous mother.

Engraving on Copper-Plate.—M. C. Osborn, of Sacramento—first premium: "Wong-Mooney"—This miniature portrait of the well-known Chinese preacher, by the above name, has the merit of being an admirable likeness. It appears, however, defective in vigor, but possibly this may be attributable to a desire on the part of the artist to preserve the expressionless characteristic of the Mongolian physiognomy. If so, he has succeeded admirably by producing that softness of effect which we sometimes see resulting from *stippling*, and which is so beautifully adapted to rounding the cheeks and other swelling parts of the human figure, especially in drawings of children.

Engraving on Copper-Plate.—G. H. Baker, of Sacramento—second premium: "English Scenery"—This is a copy from an engraving in the *London Art Journal*, which was doubtless selected by the artist with a view to practising and improving his style. For this purpose a better model could not have been chosen. We find the etching freely executed, and the distance well-toned.

Engraving on Steel.—While on the subject of engravings, the committee would express their regret that no premium has been offered for steel engravings—the more so, because they find, among the collection of M. C. Osborn, of Sacramento, several very meritorious engravings of American scenery on steel. The views of "Hyde Park," the "Village of Sing Sing," and the "Outlet of Lake Memphremagog," are highly honorable to art and to their author.

One of the most valuable means of popular art-culture consists in the embellishment of books with prints, and in no better way can this be advanced than by the process devised by our countryman, Jacob Perkins, of Massachusetts, of decarbonizing and recarbonizing the steel-plate, whereby it is made soft during the engraving, and then hard for printing. Besides being capable of rather finer work than copper, the hardness of steel enables the plate to furnish a very great number of perfect impressions, thus presenting a most important advantage over copper for standard engravings. Whereas copper fails in from one thousand to three thousand impressions of good work, and six thousand of the coarsest, a steel-plate often will give over fifty thousand impressions, even of good engravings, and over one hundred thousand for the coarser species of work, such as school atlases, etc.

Whether considered, therefore, economically, mechanically, or æsthetically, a high importance attaches to steel engraving, and we hope the Executive Committee will recognize this fact another year by including this process in the schedule of premiums.

Special Premiums and Honorable Mention.—Messrs. Nahl Brothers, of

San Francisco. Besides those already enumerated under the head of award of premiums, there are several other works of great artistic merit, which the committee take pleasure, while exercising the privilege accorded them, in recommending for special premiums, as well as in making honorable mention; and foremost among these they would instance the exquisite miniatures, in India ink, of "Two Little Girls," by Nahl Brothers. Nothing we have ever seen, even among the choicest cabinets of Europe, surpasses the superlative finish of these marvelous conceptions of infantile loveliness—with their melancholy, expressive mouths, and dilated, sibilic eyes looking out deep into the future of the great world, in which they must soon inherit that dower of woman, which is "all of love and suffering from her birth." Verily, they are the crown-jewels of the entire collection, and richly merit an extraordinary premium.

To no other artists is the exhibition more indebted than to the Messrs. Nahl Brothers—not only as regards the intrinsic value, but also the variety of their works, which adorn its walls. The universality of their genius is remarkable, and on all sides are presented specimens alike of paintings and portraits in oil and in water-colors, drawings, designs, and engravings of all kinds, each possessed of more or less merit, and all evincing an earnest determination to contribute to art-culture among us, by bringing life, in every pursuit and calling, into daily contact with its productions.

Other artists appear content to confine their efforts to one branch of art; but, Catholic in their ideas, they undertake every species of art-culture, and whatever they undertake, they touch lovingly—at times it may be hurriedly—but always with power and meaning. In no respect is this trait more remarkable than in the "Roll-Board" for Engine Company, No. 6, of San Francisco, which has all been executed by the pen. It is seldom that we meet with fine penmanship and beauty of design so harmoniously blended as in this scroll-work. We recommend it to the consideration of the Executive Committee for a special premium.

Before closing this well-deserved tribute to the genius and industry of the Messrs. Nahl Brothers, we would briefly call attention to their elaborate engraving of the "Death of Chevalier Bayard"—not for the purpose of recommending it for special award, (because we believe the work was not executed in California,) but on account of its transcendent qualities. It is evidently engraved on copper, from some admirable painting, possessed of great merit as to composition. We are not advised as to the mode in which the engraving has been executed; but it appears to us to be a compound of etching and rule-work, most skilfully managed.

"The Rialto of Venice"—We take occasion here, also, to record our high appreciation of another work of art, of the same school as that to which the first premium for water-colors is awarded, and which is also not entitled to a premium, from the fact that it was not executed in California, and that the artist, being unknown, was not, of course, a member of the society. We allude to the "Rialto of Venice." Few artists have ever drawn architecture like Turner, (witness his Cathedral at Rouen, in his "Rivers of France,") and the present picture, in the blending and commingling of outlines, surfaces, local and accidental color, and light and dark, is worthy of the great *nine-color* master. The broad, thick, glorious arch, crowned with picturesque groups in many colored raiments, stands out, sharply defined, to span the liquid highway, on which gondolas seem to glide, instinct with motion, and, as if rising from the waters which they shadow with their imposing fronts, gorgeous, colossal structures, with moresco fretwork, and colonades of rare marble, and grand

portals, it may be, of jasper, and porphyry, and agate, all are ranged in architectural harmony with the never ceasing music they are wont to reverberate. When scanned closely, to analyze the method of work in this rare production of the art, a bewildering wonderment is created, in the minds of even skillful manipulators, as to the means resorted to for compassing such marvelous ends. The painting was accidentally met with some time since in Sacramento, and purchased by Mr. M. F. Butler, our Architect, who knew how to appreciate its beauties.

Norton Bush, San Francisco: Three views, in oil, of "Mount Diablo," "Foot-Hills," and "Ione Valley." The natural world, chiefly in landscape, appears to be a favorite study with our artists, and this is as it should be, for the first field of art lies amid the material beauties of the earth, and nature is the only safe teacher. Many, however, deceive themselves, and disappoint the expectations of their friends, by copying too closely after nature, forgetting that true art is not only an imitation, but an ideal—a seizing of the hidden soul of nature, and embodying it anew. Thus these views fail to awaken those emotions of sublimity which appertain to mountain scenery, and which, perhaps, would have been gained, if, instead of being taken in the broad day-light, the artist, availing himself of the phenomena of the penumbra, had seized the happy moment, when the western sun, from behind his gorgeous canopy of cloud, had suffused earth and air in a flood of soft radiance; or when the long shadows of aurora had brought out boldly only the striking features of the landscape, and beautified it as much by what is dimly seen in adumbration, as by what is here revealed in open day. Nevertheless, believing with Coleridge, that a work of art should be judged by its intrinsic merits, and not by its faults, we find all the above mentioned views possessed of much truthfulness.

The distant atmospheric effect, particularly in Mount Diablo, is excellent, producing exactly the impression conveyed to the eye by the peculiar hazy condition of the air, through which this mountain is seen during our arid midsummer or fall. It is true the coloring is somewhat monotonous, but it, nevertheless, evinces a fine sense of harmony in the mind of the artist. The unique style of Mr. Bush demonstrates that he is a self-taught amateur, little acquainted with the scientific technicalities of art. Yet, in this again, we would not find too much fault, because every artist, like every other thinker, has a perfect right to express the thought that is in him in the manner he deems best calculated to impart his own feelings and ideas; provided, the science that underlies all art, is not absolutely ignored. Mr. Bush may yet prove himself, not only an original thinker, but also a discoverer of some novel mode or process to interpret the new, unheard of forms of beauty here revealed, and thus create a great organic whole out of the varied and various materials supplied by California. Rules do not create genius, for genius creates rules; but, only when married to science, can it achieve its highest results.

Mrs. Mary Redding Clement:—That this lady is imbued with a sincere love for art is attested by the numerous specimens of her pencil on exhibition. Of these, that which possesses most interest, in our eyes, is her "Antigone," which, although a mere copy, nevertheless shows that the mind of the copyist has been trained to habitual sympathy with the beautiful and the good. Mary Howitt, in her "Artists Life in Germany," describes the original picture, but as we cannot procure her book for reference, we are unable to give the artist's name. The subject formed one of the tragedies of Sophocles, and represents Antigone, a Grecian maiden, sitting by the grave of her brother, and calmly awaiting the

fearful doom of being buried alive; her sisterly love having impelled her to incur the penalty decreed by her maternal uncle, Creon, monarch of Thebes, upon any one who should inter the slain body of his rebel nephew. By her side is the spade with which she dug the grave, and on the mound above it is placed the helmet and sword of the interred. Thebes fills the back ground, grand in traditional glory, but chiefly grand as the country which could inspire such heroism. By the aid of such classic record, and an uncolored print, our fair artiste has thoroughly possessed herself of the meaning of this touching epic; for as we gaze upon her work, a feeling of intense sympathy sinks deep into the heart—a moral effect produced by the heroic composure, the sense of internal strength, portrayed in the features of the condemned. "Grief, in modern times, in a state of society, cold and oppressive as the present, ennoble its victim; and the being who has not suffered can never have thought or felt. But with the ancients there was something even more noble than grief. The loveliest Grecian statues were mostly expressive of repose. The moral being was so well organized of old, the air circulated so freely in those manly breasts, and political order so harmonized with the faculties, that there did not exist that discontentedness of spirit, which, indeed, leads to the development of much refinement of thought, but which does not furnish to the fine arts the primitive elements of the feelings." This antique repose is well represented in the subject of the present painting. The head is sublime, with a large intellectual development; while the Hellenic type of beauty is admirably preserved in the purity, the force, the brilliancy, and the evanescent gradations of the flesh tints. The drapery is also most artistically managed, giving that simple, but unapproachable grace and symmetry of contour belonging to the faultless creations of the Grecian pencil. In keeping, too, with the pathos of the subject, the sky is filled with dense massy clouds, through which struggles a mysterious ruddy light, giving to every object a supernatural look. The happy rendering of all these accessories, proves that Mrs. Clement has not only studied well her subject, but is also possessed of sensibility, imagination, and quick perception of form and color, with considerable powers of association. These qualities should give her confidence to attempt a composition of her own, and we hope to find some production of her atelier, competing for a premium, among the original paintings at the next exhibition.

Herbert Burgess, of San Francisco. The highly finished drawings of this gentleman afford most satisfactory evidence of his qualifications as teacher of drawing in the San Francisco High School. We were particularly struck with the spirited "Spaniel's Head," which *lives* upon the paper. The eyes look out from between their silken-fringed lids as if their vital functions were fully developed.

Mrs. M. P. Benton, of San Francisco. Besides a highly creditable oil painting of a photographic view of the Yo-Semite Falls, many beautiful water-color paintings and drawings testify to the taste of this accomplished lady. So meritorious, indeed, are all of the delicate tracings of her pencil, that it is difficult to determine upon a preference.

T. A. Levison, of Sacramento. Calligraphy has perhaps never been brought to a greater perfection than in the beautiful design of a bouquet of flowers, exhibited by this accomplished penman. This remarkable curiosity of art, which has been entirely achieved by the use of a pen and colored inks, we commend to the especial attention of the Executive Committee.

Besides those we have thus honorably mentioned, there are many other

amateur productions in each department named in the schedule, possessed of more or less merit, but between which we find ourselves unable to discriminate as to relative pre-eminence. Very few fall absolutely beneath the pale of criticism. Of course it would be supererogatory in us to comment upon the two paintings, claimed as original from the hands of old masters, and which are hung against the walls, merely for ornament and admiration; the one, a pig-sty, by Moreland; the other, a group of sheep and goats, by Rosa de Tivola. We trust, however, it will not be considered invidious to call attention to the drawings and water-colors of the pupils of the San Francisco College, of the best of which, we consider, are the two moral scenes, "At Home," and "Abroad," and which reflect so much credit upon that institution. Also, to the spirited pencil sketch, by Frederick S. Butler, aged ten years, son of our tasteful Architect, of "Comanches throwing the Lasso and catching Wild Horses." These germs of the nascent talent of our vigorous young State, augur well for the future, and give promise to expand at some future exhibition of this noble institution, into many more of those higher productions of art, which go so far in refining and elevating the peoples of every nation.

In conclusion, the undersigned, acting as Chairman, regrets that in the absence of the Rt. Rev. Wm. Ingraham Kip, the duty of drawing up this report should have devolved upon one so much less conversant with the critical knowledge therein involved. With the valuable assistance, however, of the two other members of the committee, Messrs. W. C. Felch, of Sacramento, and R. H. Vance, of San Francisco, particularly the former, whose sound judgment and experience have been called into constant requisition; and aided by such acknowledged authority and sources of information as were accessible to us, more especially the "Art Hints" of Jarves, the illustrated account of the "New York Crystal Palace Exhibition," and the criticisms in the New York *Home Journal* of the "National Academy of Design," etc. the language and ideas of which have in several instances been adopted, it is hoped a decision has been arrived at that will be found based upon a proper and impartial consideration.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

THOS. M. LOGAN, M. D.

Chairman of Committee on Paintings, etc.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 52.

ESSAYS.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Essays, would respectfully report:

That in examining the essays submitted to our consideration, which were three only in number, all on the subject of "Irrigation," we have thought that the best is signed by the name of Wm. Thompson; the next best, that signed by W. Wadsworth, and awarded the prizes accordingly.

In the department of statistics, we award the first premium to the tables compiled by Mr. Daniel J. Thomas.

J. G. BALDWIN,
F. C. EWER,
CHAS. T. BOTTS.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 53.

LAGER BEER, ALE, PORTER, CIDER, ETC.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your special committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Lager Beer, Ale, Porter, Cider, etc. would respectfully report:

That we award the first premium for lager beer on exhibition to John B. Cole, Pacific Brewery, Sacramento.

To Smith & Co. of Sacramento, for best brown jug ale—first premium.

To Smith & Co. of Sacramento, for best brown stout, xxx—first premium.

We also award to S. S. Philips, for the best specimen of spice and worm-wood bitters—the first premium.

M. F. BUTLER,
FREDERICK BUTMAN,
J. POWELL.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 54.

DRUGS, PERFUMERY, ETC.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Drugs, Perfumery, Matches, Artificial Teeth, Patent Trusses, Kerosine Oil, Glass Work, Varnish, Chandelier and Gas Fixtures, Patent Roofing, etc. would respectfully report:

That we have examined a medicine chest, exhibited by C. Morrill, and find it one of the most complete ever imported. The samples of imported drugs are of good quality, and the same may be said of the oils, camphene, and burning fluid.

C. E. Hinckley, (Keith & Co.) exhibits a splendid collection of imported surgical instruments, probably the best in the country. The specimens of chemicals manufactured by them, are very good articles, and we would recommend that a premium be given for their chemicals and perfumery. We would especially particularize their Monsel's salt, pepsin, and hypophosphites, and their distilled verbena water.

J. L. Polhemus exhibits some California saffron, stramonium, orange peel, natural paints, and glue, which we recommend as worthy of a premium.

Matches, by J. T. Haviland. These are the first of a new manufactory just established in this city. They ignite very readily, and are not easily blown out by a current of air. They are intended especially for the use of miners, and as a new manufacture especially adapted to the wants of this country, we would recommend that a medal be awarded to Mr. Haviland.

G. C. Kellum, quartz and gold filling for teeth. We would recommend a premium to Mr. Kellum for his gold restorative work.

W. L. Boyle, exhibits a sample of continuous gum work, which is very beautiful, and we would recommend that a premium be awarded therefor.

Dr. D. L. D. Sheldon, exhibits a beautiful and highly finished truss, a new invention, for the radical cure of hernia. A very ingenious article,

and likely, in proper hands, to answer the purpose for which it is intended. We would recommend a gold medal to Dr. Sheldon.

John Mallon, pioneer glass-cutter of California, exhibits some very good work which is worthy of a medal.

G. H. Marsh, glass-blowing and fancy glass work—curious examples of patience and industry.

Stanford Bros. oils, camphene, burning fluid, spermacetti, etc. We would recommend that a medal be awarded to this firm for their sperm and polar oils.

Messrs. Stanford Bros. and J. B. Owens, exhibit an oil for burning in lamps which is produced from bituminous coal. This material, we believe, is cheaper and better than any material yet used for illumination, and has the distinguishing merit of being as harmless as oil. Your committee would recommend a diploma to each of these firms for introducing so valuable an article into this market, and we hope it will speedily banish that dangerous article, called burning fluid, from the State. The lamps sold by Stanford Bros. are furnished with Deitz's patent burners, and those of J. B. Owens, with Hale's improvement. We have carefully compared the two lamps, and are of the opinion that the light given by the Hale's Burner, (J. B. Owen's,) is the brighter and steadier of the two, with the same quantity of oil and the same sized burner. The Deitz Burner is simpler and easier to trim.

JOS. M. FREY, M. D.
R. H. McDONALD,
THOMAS G. BRADFORD.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 55.

SEWING MACHINE NEEDLE-WORK.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your special committee, appointed to award the premiums in the department of Sewing Machine Needle-Work, found the following machines on exhibition: Wheeler & Wilson's, Grover & Baker's, Frinkle & Lyons' and Singer & Co.'s. After making a careful examination of the work done by the different machines, would respectfully report:

That we have awarded to work done by Wheeler & Wilson's machine—the first premium.

To work done by Grover & Baker's machine—the second premium.

For the embroidery stitch, peculiar to the work done by Grover & Baker's machine, we would recommend a special premium.

A machine recently introduced in this State, Frinkle & Lyons make, had but little work on exhibition, much to the regret of your committee, but from specimens seen, we would suggest a favorable notice.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MRS. D. J. STAPLES,
MRS. FERRIS FORMAN,
MISS C. A. SMITH,
MRS. J. H. McKUNE.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 56.

ORNAMENTAL HOUSE PAINTING AND GRAINING.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your special committee, appointed to award the premiums in the department of Ornamental House Painting and Graining, would respectfully report:

That they have examined specimens of work in this department, and recommend the first premium to Fredericks & Krebs, of Sacramento, for an exhibit of imitations of bird's eye, maple, plain maple, oak, Egyptian marble, Sienna marble, glass work, etc. The Egyptian marble is a superb piece of work, and reflects great credit upon the artist who executed it. The Sienna marble is good, but inferior to the first. The maple is excellent, and bears fair comparison with the Egyptian marble in skill of workmanship. The oak is ordinary, and is in better company than it has just claims to.

The oak graining on the doors of the pavilion are entered for competition with the above. The imitation of oak is good, and in all respects superior to the above. We therefore recommend the second premium to A. C. Judy, of Sacramento, who executed the work.

W. C. FELCH,
Chairman committee.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 57.

DOUBLE ACTING FORCE AND LIFT PUMP.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your special committee, appointed to award the premiums in the department of Pumps, would respectfully report:

That we have examined a double acting force and lift pump, manufactured and exhibited by James Bowstead, of Sacramento, which, dispensing with the necessity for ordinary packing around the piston, is worked with unusual ease, is simple, and not likely to get out of order, and is recommended to your favorable notice.

Respectfully submitted,
E. G. SMITH,
W. H. HOWLAND,
Committee.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 58.

BEDS AND BEDDING.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your special committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Beds and Bedding, would respectfully report:

That Messrs. Collins & Co. of San Francisco and Sacramento, are the only exhibitors, and after an examination of their spring beds and mattresses, and the workmanship thereof, your committee are of the

opinion that they should be awarded a diploma or special premium for their exhibition of spring beds and mattresses, pillows, etc.
All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. CROCKER.
M. D. CULLEY.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 59.

REGALIAS, GIMPS, ETC.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Masonic and Odd Fellows Regalia, Gimps, Fringes, Cords, Tassels, etc. would respectfully report:

That your committee find but two competitors, both of whom have on exhibition very beautiful specimens of silver and gold embroidered regalia, and although both are highly meritorious, your committee decide that F. Rogers Johnson is entitled to the first and highest premium offered by the society.

The samples of Mr. Norcross, in point of elaborate execution, being nearly equal to that of Mr. Johnson's, your committee would recommend an award of the society's second premium.

We also recommend an especial award to Mrs. D. Norcross for a fine variety of fringe and gimps, cords and tassels, all manufactured by the exhibitor in San Francisco.

In conclusion, we beg to call especial attention to the large and fine display made by both of the exhibitors, and can, without prejudice or partiality assure the public that it becomes no longer necessary to import from domestic or foreign ports the class of goods above referred to.

WM. H. WATSON,
Chairman.
MRS. G. M. SMITH.

N. B.—In regard to the recommendation made by Mrs. Geo. M. Smith, one of the committee, in a special report herewith annexed, relative to a special award to Mrs. Norcross for a Knight Templar's cloak, I respectfully beg to differ.

Respectfully,
WM. H. WATSON,
Chairman.

I beg to recommend to Mrs. D. Norcross an especial premium for a Knight Templar's cloak, which is quite superior to any one piece in Mr. Johnson's case.

MRS. G. M. SMITH.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 60.

CIRCULAR SAWS.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your special committee appointed to award the premiums in the department of Circular Saws, would respectfully report:

That they have carefully examined the saws, and investigated their respective merits, and they are convinced by the favorable reports of the many practical mill owners who have used the circular saws with Emerson & Spalding's false teeth, that they possess superior merit and practical utility. This kind of false teeth being a California invention, and the ingenious and skillful workmanship displayed, in the opinion of your committee should entitle Messrs. Emerson & Spaulding to favorable notice. And as this article is not in the list for which regular premiums are to be awarded, we would respectfully recommend the awarding to them a diploma and special premium.

MARK HOPKINS,
WM. H. WATSON,
C. P. HUNTINGTON.

OF COMMITTEE NO. 61.

COLTS.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

Your special committee appointed to award the premiums offered by F. Werner, Esq. for the best and second best "Hamlet" Colts, also, for the best and second best "Rattler" Colts, would respectfully report:

That the number of colts by "Hamlet" entered as competitors were five, of these your committee award as follows:

To "Celem," a horse colt, five months old, owned by Mr. Pierce, of Solano—first premium, seventy-five dollars.

To "White Stocking," a horse colt, six months old, owned by Mr. Morris—second premium, forty dollars.

For the best "Rattler" colt your committee find that the number entered as competitors were nine. By the appointment your committee are necessarily compelled to make a selection which in some points has required nice discrimination, and in doing so the committee award to Mr. J. F. Brady the first premium for his horse colt, seven months old, one hundred dollars.

The second premium we award to horse colt "Billy Shears," owned by Jerome C. Davis, of Yolo, fifty dollars.

Your committee cannot close this report without mention of this entire group of colts reflecting great credit on their owners, and of which we, as Californians, may well be proud, placing us in no small degree under contribution to Mr. Werner for his laudible enterprise in the importation and introduction of the best blooded horses. Your committee can say in this award that they were not aware of who were the owners of these colts until after the award.

J. R. CRANDALL,
Chairman of committee.

P. S.—Your committee would express the same sentiments in relation to the "Hamlet" colts, as set forth in the foregoing report.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

POMOLOGICAL REPORT.

To the Board of Managers of the California State Agricultural Society:

The undersigned undertakes the task assigned him by the officers of the society, under a full appreciation of the difficulty of preparing a treatise worthy of the occasion, upon a subject which in all times past has engaged the attention of many of the most distinguished for scientific attainments and celebrated for their power of practical illustration.

In whatever views I shall present, the endeavor will be made to use plain and direct language, that I may be more readily understood by the laboring masses of men, whose occupations necessarily so limit their time that they can ill afford to waste a moment in searching authorities for a key to names or words, which in this age of telegraphic directness should in the first instance have been rendered in intelligible English.

Opinions may be advanced on this occasion conflicting with the practices of individuals which hereafter will prove fallacious—if so no one will more cheerfully recant. Having no preconceived notions I am as ready to receive instruction as to give it, fully impressed with the conviction, that in California a new and wide field of experiment is opened to all branches of labor and science. Yet, may it not be a popular error to affirm that in the exploration of the new and exhaustless field before us, we should discard the practices and customs of other lands, where the toils of science have combatted empiricism, through dim ages, and trampled in the dust of oblivion, fallacies which in all ages too long receive the public approbation?

It is a source of congratulation that our population is made up of all the peoples of the earth, each bringing the customs of father land, sanctioned by the usages of many generations. In this contact of individuality, strange, and sometimes rude elements of barbarian life, thrown into the crucible of competition, modify and give new and forcible direction to mind and material matter, which had been regarded as the immovable superstructures of civilization.

CLIMATOLOGY AND METEOROLOGY.

While treating upon the horticulture of California, it must be borne in mind that the meteorology, or dry and rainy seasons, are the same all

over its great extent of latitude and longitude, though the climate is more varied as regards heat and cold, humidity and aridity, than that of any other territory of equal extent on the globe.

During the summer season cold winds sweep down from the ice regions of Northeastern Asia, and Northwestern America, which are called the northwest trades. These winds, as they approach the coast, meet an under eddy current of heated air reflected from the land, and an occasional puff from the calm latitudes of the tropics. This hot air being forced down upon the surface of the water by the undeviating course of the northerly trade-winds, condenses a vast column of fog, reaching but a little distance to sea, and finding ingress upon the land wherever a depression is found in the coast range of mountains, which rise in most places above the currents of the trade-winds from Oregon to San Francisco. From the latter point to the bay of Monterey, the land formation is low, so that no obstacle is presented to the march of the fogs and cool winds into the interior, whose daily humid visitation adds much to the comfort of animal life, and promotes, in a marked degree, the success of agricultural and horticultural pursuits. The effect of this climatic influence upon three leading fruits, the apple, peach, and grape, is very noticeable, as upon the first its cooling moisture is favorable, while with the two latter it is highly detrimental, as will be shown more in detail.

On the north the track of the ocean winds crosses the lower part of Sonoma, Napa, Solano, Yolo, and Sacramento counties, seldom reaching above Sacramento City. Its southern margin takes in a portion of Monterey, all of Santa Cruz, San Mateo, San Francisco, Alameda, Contra Costa, and a part of San Joaquin counties, seldom extending beyond Stockton, while its effects are visible over the northern portion of Amador, all of El Dorado, and the southern part of Placer counties, the vegetation there having a soft velvety appearance whenever the breeze comes from seaward, while with a north wind it is parched and crisp.

I have dwelt thus much on the climatology of the State, because of its direct effects upon orchard and vineyard enterprises, and at the risk of being considered dogmatic in my opinions, I assert that for extensive apple plantations a cool temperature and moist atmosphere must be sought, not that I would discourage the amateur and votary of experiment from trying its culture everywhere, but when abundant and saleable crops are the desired object, and the longevity of the tree is had in view, inquiry as to soil and locality should be a primary consideration by those proposing to invest capital, time, and patience, in this precarious pursuit.

California presents the anomaly of the fruits of the tropical and temperate zones flourishing side by side, yet each is matured in a greater or less degree of perfection, as corresponding soils and climate to which they are indigenous, are selected for their production.

THE APPLE.

The best soil for the apple in this State is a black, gravelly loam, underlaid by a calcareous, clayey marl, of which there are vast beds in many of the valleys bordering our numerous bays and rivers; next to this a sandy loam, with a compact under-soil, to prevent leaching. Red, calcareous clay lands should be avoided as they are too heating for this fruit.

Much controversy is had respecting the mode of cultivation, so as to encourage the growth of surface or tap-roots. My experience is in favor of surface-feeders, which are within the reach of atmospheric influence. Such cultivated trees come into bearing sooner and produce finer flavored

fruit. It is noticeable that on the deep alluvial bottoms of some of our rivers, where the tap-root penetrates to a great depth, that the trees make a prodigious growth of sappy, spongy wood, destitute of fruit spurs. It remains to be seen whether such trees, after they shall have obtained great size and age, and have thrown out side-roots, which will arrest the descending sap and render the tap-root less influential in its action, will not make up in quantity at a future time for their failure in not coming into early bearing.

In all of our great valleys, and over the rolling hills, we are subject to violent storms of wind at the change of the seasons, both in the spring, when the blossoms are setting, and in the autumn, before winter varieties have ripened, therefore, it is a matter of prudence to cut the newly planted tree down so that it will form a low head, thus the branches being near the roots, the action of the ascending and descending sap is rapid, and the trunk of the tree becomes stocky, and able to resist the gales, which blow off most of the fruit on those trained up in whip-stock fashion. Another advantage of low pruning is that the tree is kept in reach of the pruning knife, and when the tree comes into bearing a great saving is made in gathering the fruit, as where labor is high, and likely to remain so, and fruit shall be cheapened, the difference between picking the fruit while standing on the ground and climbing a ladder is a large item. But there is another reason in favor of low training more important than all others. The fruit-growing season on the Pacific coast is subject to an almost endless sunshine, and when the trunk and branches are exposed to its constant rays, the bark becomes dry, and vegetating action ceases on all of those parts affected, premature decay takes place, and what little inferior fruit it produces will be blistered to a greater or less extent, and subject to the dry or bitter rot.

Scarcely too much pains can be taken in selecting healthy young trees, and in thoroughly preparing the ground for their reception, as the after success of an orchard depends in a great measure upon these prerequisites, and the care it shall have the first two years, when the roots will be established and the top have received the general form which it will afterward retain. Dig broad, deep holes, throwing the top soil, and if convenient, a few spadefull of manure, into the bottom, and be careful not to plant the tree deeper than its natural position in the nursery; many trees are lost because their roots are placed so low that the early warmth of spring expands the buds before the earth has become sufficiently warm so as to form the granulations, and force the emission of fibrous roots in time to sustain the incipient shoots. Years of experiment as a nurseryman and orchardist have satisfied me that orchards should be planted in this climate as early in the fall as practicable, even before the trees shall have cast their foliage, as some portion of the sap being up, its descent aids materially in forming the granulation of the roots, and the ground being warm in the fall, the emission of spongioles takes place during the reception of the early rains, and harden into rootlets through the winter, so as to give a supply of food to the buds on breaking early in the spring. I consider that trees sustain no injury by removal after the first of November, although the leaves may have to be stripped off by hand, and the tree reset in dry soil, as by that time the weather is cool, and the newly stirred earth becomes an absorbant of moisture from the humidity of the long nights.

THE PEAR.

Experience is demonstrating that the pear withstands the vicissitudes of

climatic influence far better than the apple, and it is a subject for congratulation that its extensive culture in all parts of California is destined to meet complete success. Of all fruits, perhaps, none are so adapted to general use as an article of food as the pear. Its inviting aspect, sprightly vinous flavor, sugary melting, aromatic taste, and nutritious ingredients, should commend this fruit to an increased and extensive cultivation. Succeeding equally as well, and coming almost as soon into bearing when worked on its own stock as when dwarfed on the quince, scarcely any choice can be made as to which is most preferable, it being rather a matter of locality as regards exposure to strong winds, the dwarf being of a habit which can be trained to the height of a field of grain, at which height little injury would be perceptible in the most exposed situations. The remark is frequently made that pears grown on a quince stock are of a more melting flavor than those produced on standards, the natural inference being, that as the pear root is of a tap tendency, the small feeders are at a great depth, where the ground is cold, consequently, the food sent up gives the fruit a coarse, watery, gritty, character, while the quince root being a surface feeder is within the influence of light, heat, and air, requisites to the healthy functions of the tree. Much complaint has been made of the ill success attending the culture of dwarf pear trees in this State; non-success is, in a measure, owing to the fact that at an early period some nurserymen, owing to the scarcity of imported stocks, used the California Mission quince to propagate trees on, a stock totally worthless for that purpose, as the trees worked on this variety make but a feeble growth, and soon perish. Another cause of failure is the planting of the trees on bad soils. The dwarf pear requires a moist, rich situation, and clean cultivation; with these requisites, when worked on the right kind of quince, its extensive cultivation will prove highly remunerative. A prejudice exists against dwarf fruit trees for large plantations, because, it is alleged, that they are shorter lived than standards. Now, as early fruiting is a paramount object in a country where fruit is scarce and high, it will be seen that dwarf plantations will repay the outlay before standards have produced samples of fruit; and although the dwarf requires a better soil and more expensive cultivation, yet no investment will pay a better return. It is a stupid error to suppose that after carelessly planting trees they can be left to neglect, and survive, or ever give satisfactory returns. In the Atlantic States trees neglected in this way sometimes struggle into bearing condition, because there they have the aid of periodical summer rains, but in this State the reverse is the rule, and this accounts for the vast number of fruit trees which have annually been sold by nurserymen, two-thirds of which, it is safe to affirm, have perished.

THE PLUM.

This fruit has proved to be an abundant, certain bearer in all parts of California, not only on the coast in the sweep of the fogs and ocean breezes, but in the hot valleys and in its indigenous state on the highest ranges below the bald peaks of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Its cultivation should be largely extended, particularly of the damson and prune varieties, for purposes of preserving. Scarcely a limit can be fixed to the demand for the prune of commerce. Exemption from the diseases to which this tree is subject in most all other countries and our cool nights, which prevent the ravages of the carculio, render the culture of the plum on a large scale a matter of certain profit, and for hedges to surround vineyards and dwarf fruit trees it is peculiarly adapted, as it is of rapid

growth and resists the wind by its tenacious upright habit, and requiring little aid from the pruning knife. A thick set hedge is no detriment to its bearing fruit.

THE CHERRY.

This delicious and cooling fruit has not yet become plenty, although giving great promise wherever it has had a trial. Low training, so that the branches shade the body to prevent the sun from cracking the bark, which makes them gum badly, is necessary to the health of this tree, and especially the pruning knife should be used as little on the cherry tree as possible.

THE PEACH, APRICOT, AND NECTARINE.

The above three fruits possess the same general characteristics, except in the range of the coast winds, where the peach and nectarine are subject to the curl of the leaf, occasioning the loss of the fruit and the denuding of the tree of its first spring foliage. Scarcely a fair crop of peaches has yet been obtained from any of the large peach orchards in the fog range, and it is a noticeable fact that of the immense quantities of fine peaches to be found in the San Francisco market during the season, most of them are received from orchards in the neighborhood and above Sacramento or the north part of Sonoma and Napa valleys.

THE FIG.

Those especially from the Mediterranean, grow to great perfection in most all parts of the State, out of the immediate effects of the cool and moist atmosphere of the coast. Enterprise could not fail of success by engaging largely in the culture of this fruit for purposes of packing for export.

SMALL FRUITS.

As the blackberry, raspberry, strawberry, currant, and gooseberry, may be said to succeed very well in the moist districts of the coast range, but in the warm, dry localities, their extensive cultivation cannot be recommended, except in moist situations.

THE GRAPE.

Upon the culture of the vine the writer hopes to be pardoned for indulging in extended remarks, believing, as he does, that this branch of industry is destined, in no long time, to become the leading pursuit of California enterprise, associated as the vintage is with the various manipulations of manufacture, utensils for packing, storage, marine commerce, and monetary exchange.

It is admitted that in all countries national and individual prosperity depend upon the proper economy of labor and a multiplication of the industrial pursuits. This truism has been lost sight of by the farmers of California, who, as a general thing, occupy all of their available land either for a crop of wheat or barley, depending upon a distant market for their supplies of meat, vegetables, and sometimes hay for their teams, subjecting themselves to an expense which often swallows up the proceeds of their solitary resource. To this lack of a proper division of crops can be attributed the precarious business of farming, as many of the great producing districts of the State are subject to such frequency of inundation or drought that the grain crop is quite as often a failure as a success.

Now, over large districts of the great valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquin, extending up into the foot-hills of the mountains, are lands of sufficient extent to occupy millions of people in the cultivation of the vine, and were joint stock companies formed for the purpose of bringing out the rivers at the foot of the hills to aid in the planting of vineyards, I think capital so invested would be far more remunerative than when outlaid in fluming rivers for golden treasures, which most frequently in such undertakings are found to have taken "to themselves wings." Was every farmer to plant five or more acres of vineyard he would be sure to find a ready cash market for his grapes by hauling them to the wine maker, and there would be little more trouble or expense than in the cultivation of an equal number of acres of grain, while the receipts would be so vastly in favor of the vineyard that there could be no comparison. The wine market cannot be readily overstocked, while the wheat is of such periodical fluctuation as often to entail disaster, because much of its value is consumed in freight and wastage when seeking a market abroad, while on the article of wine benefits are acquired by a voyage at sea more than counterbalancing the cost of shipment and accruing interest.

Of the manner of planting vineyards and the various operations connected therewith, I beg to refer to the treatise upon the vine furnished the State Agricultural Society, at a previous annual exhibition, by Col. Augustin Haraszthy, of Sonoma, as the value of that report by this intelligent and practical vintner can never be too highly estimated, and were large editions of this essay scattered broadcast among our people it would materially aid the development of this growing interest.

Much doubt exists as to the kinds of grape most desirable to cultivate. Future experiment can only solve the problem. However, no risk can be ran in planting largely of the California Mission, the Catawba, Black Hamburgh, and all other strong growing sorts. The Mission grape seems peculiarly adapted to this climate, as it is a very strong grower, and will make a good stock to graft the more feeble foreign sorts on, thus large vineyards can be expeditiously changed to any variety which shall be discovered to possess the best qualities for wine making. All of the delicate foreign grapes come to great perfection in open culture throughout our grape growing districts, but whether they acquire the high flavor and aroma of their native districts, where the nights are warm, is a question for be it not forgotten that all over California the nights are cool. This phenomena presents to my mind the only obstacle against our State becoming famous for the production of the richest vintage of all vine-lands.

Most of our citizens coming from portions of the Atlantic States and Europe, where the vine is little cultivated, much ignorance consequently exists among them with regard to the habits of the vine and its proper treatment, the prevailing error seeming to be the selection of rich, moist soils for vineyard sites, where a rank growth of wood is secured at the expense of quantity as well as the quality of the fruit.

The most desirable site for a wine-producing vineyard is a red soil intermixed with the debris of volcanic remains, irrigation being of secondary importance and mainly useful only in bringing the young vineyard sooner into the bearing of a greater quantity of fruit. On dry soils the vines should be planted quite near each other, and allowed to trail along the ground, which keeps the moisture from evaporating. On deep, rich land, they should be trained up quite high to a stake so that the sun can warm the ground and stimulate the roots, which are apt to run too deep. On planting a vineyard the young plant, on removal from the nursery, should be exposed as little as possible to the sun or a cold wind, as the

root of the grape is very sensitive. When it is desirable to plant cuttings in vineyard form, or place them in nursery, the first year they should be taken from the old vines as soon as the leaves begin to drop, while a portion of the sap is up, as this materially assists the cutting in the granulations from which the roots are emitted. By adopting this course only a small per centage of the cuttings will fail to grow, whereas if left on the old vines and exposed to frost, many of the eyes will be frozen as they begin to swell in the warm days of January and February. The effect of early pruning on the old vine is to bring it into leaf and blossom, the ensuing spring, some days before those later pruned, and consequently to accelerate in equal ratio the time of ripening, but where it is desired to retard the vines on account of danger from late spring frosts, the pruning may be delayed until the sap has begun to rise, the bleeding of the vine being no injury, but rather tending to the strengthening and establishing the blossoms into well regulated clusters and increased fruitfulness, particularly on moist, rich, localities, where the vine is apt to grow too much to wood unless checked in this manner. Repeated experiments convince me that where the object is to bring a tree or vine into fruiting the pruning should be done when there is a movement of the sap either ascending or descending. This applies equally to root pruning as well as top. But where the object is a great growth of wood, then all amputations should be made when the tree or vine is in a perfectly dormant condition, which is some time after it has cast its foliage, and before the buds begin to swell in the spring.

An intelligent vintner of Los Angeles reports that the present season has not been as favorable to the grape in that locality as former years, owing to two causes; the first, the ravages of the cut worm, which eat off many of the shoots just breaking into blossom, and a species of mildew caused by a long term of cold, foggy, weather, while the grapes were in process of stoning. From these causes he estimated that there would be a loss of ten per cent. in the crop, and that the wine would have less body but more bouquet; however, the vintage was regarded as satisfactory, and was receiving increased attention, which may also be said of all other vineyard localities. Indeed, the statements of the proprietors of small vineyards in the mining districts are of so encouraging a character that many persons who have been engaged in mining for a series of years are now turning their attention to vine-growing as a more pleasant and, it is hoped, profitable employment.

WINTER IRRIGATION.

Upon the acquisition of California by the American people, it was supposed by all new comers that artificial irrigation was requisite to success in the cultivation of any kind of crops, and one has only to consult the early files of the newspapers published in the country to be reminded that no longer than ten years since, it was a subject of congratulation to our gold-seeking people that the Sandwich Islands were in reasonable distance of the placers, so as to furnish supplies of fresh vegetables, such as potatoes, onions, and pumpkins. No one then dreaming that in half a decade this entire State was to grow on her own soil the products of every clime, and in such abundance that the markets of our cities are the pride of our citizens and the wonder of strangers, and all this, too, of a quality to defy competition and mainly raised without the aid of artificial irrigation.

The subject of irrigation involves the science of vegetable physiology,

and the limit to which I must confine this report will permit no elaborate treatment of it at this time; suffice, however, to state, that vast injury is annually being done to young orchards and vineyards by an indiscriminate use of water. Where the water is turned on to the land as soon as the rainy season closes, the plants and trees, owing to the coldness of the ground, and the drowning effects of an excess of moisture, have a sickly, yellow appearance until late in the season, and where water is not applied until the ground becomes dry, it induces the emission of a quantity of fibrous surface roots which afterward perish, unless the water is kept on in copious supply, which being done, the tree makes a sappy growth of wood, unripened at the approach of winter. I do not wish to be understood as condemning irrigation, but only its excessive and ill-timed application. The most beneficial use of the artificial application of water which I have observed is copious winter irrigation, which can be had on almost every acre of arable land in the State at a moderate outlay of money, if properly undertaken, as will be seen by taking Yolo County as an illustration; during the rainy season Putah and Cache creeks discharge a vast body of water into the tule. Now, were dams made at the foot of the hills, and these streams turned into ditches and carried over her great plains her farmers would be able to raise sufficient grain every year to supply the State, whereas, owing to our late dry winters, their crops have been almost total failures. The expense of this mode of irrigation is, when apportioned among many, but a trifle compared to the annual losses sustained by drought. Our soils being deep, and naturally retentive of moisture, winter irrigation would form vast reservoirs, which cultivation of the soil during the summer, would produce capillary attraction of the moisture to the surface through the dry season, insuring the healthful and natural maturity of crops.

EXPERIMENTAL GARDEN.

Possessed of a climate and soil with every grade of heat and cold of all the zones, it is believed that all the fruits and plants indigenous to all climes could be acclimated with great facility for general culture in California. Now, for the successful collection and experimental trial, and proper distribution of these, with reliable information as to their habits and uses, there needs be an initial point of concentration, presided over by a botanist of the highest abilities. Owing to the infancy of our State, and the natural selfishness of communities thus circumstanced, it cannot be expected that private enterprise will devote the capital necessary for such an undertaking, therefore, it can only be done by legislative endowment, which, by the judicious expenditure of public funds, receives back the evidences of its enlightened stewardship by the prosperity of the people thus promoted.

WILSON FLINT.

REPORT ON NATIVE WINES.*

In reporting on the wines presented for competition at the late State fair, your committee have availed themselves of the occasion to offer some remarks on the general character of the wines, rather than to enter into details as to the merits of the different varieties of wine to which premiums were awarded. They have also considered that the facts which have

*The society does not hold itself responsible for the opinions or deductions of committees.

come under their observation, in judging of so many samples of wine, (nearly one hundred), produced in different sections of the State, might enable them to offer some suggestions on the further development of this important branch of industry, which may be useful to those engaged, or about to engage, in it.

There can, we think, be but one opinion as to the peculiar advantage possessed by California, as a wine producing country; advantages which are not to be found combined in any other country in which the culture of the grape has been introduced. The nature of our climate is such that the grape invariably grows and comes to maturity, under conditions that are universally acknowledged to be the most favorable for the production of the finer varieties of wine. When, as occasionally happens in the wine producing countries of Europe, they have a summer approaching even the invariable character of ours, as regards temperature and dryness, the vintages, in such seasons, never fail to be of a superior quality. Here, at least, this element of success in wine growing is never wanting; as often as the summer comes round, so sure is it to bring a season favorable for making first class wines.

As regards soil and elevation, we possess advantages which are not to be surpassed. The different ranges of mountains traversing the State in parallel lines, through its whole length, afford innumerable localities among the lower hills, in which, according to all analogy, vineyards for the production of the finer wines can be planted, with every advantage of soil and exposure. Up to the present time, however, judging from the samples exhibited at the late State fair, our wine growers have not been in a position to fully avail themselves of these advantages.

However agreeable the task would have been to have bestowed every praise on the productions of our own soil, yet a regard for what we believe to be the truth, and a consideration for what we think will eventually be most conducive to the true interests of our wine growers, leads us to express the opinion that up to the present time, the wines of California have not reached that standard of perfection which our climate and soil must one day enable them to attain.

One of our number, Dr. Blake, has taken the trouble of submitting to a careful chemical analysis, one of the best of the wines exhibited, and has found that it contains as much as fifteen per cent. of alcohol—a quantity almost as large as is found in the stronger wines, the ports, sherris, and Madeiras, of Europe, and fully twice as much as is contained in any wines that are used as a common drink in wine producing countries. Again, the quantities of vegetable acids, (tartaric and racemic), in our wines, is very small, being not more than one-fourth of that which is contained in the ordinary French and German wines. A comparison of the following figures, taken from Mulder's work on "The Chemistry of Wine," with the results obtained by the analysis of our native wine, will fully confirm these observations:

Variety.	Alcohol.	Tartar.
Claret.....	7 to 10	1.5 to 0.8
Ordinary.....	8	.....
Medoc.....	7.4	1.9
Oppenheimer.....	10.3	1.3
California.....	15.00	0.28

In order, if possible, to arrive at the cause of these differences in the analysis of our wines, as compared with that of other countries, a chemical investigation of the juice of the grape as it came from the press, was undertaken. The most important elements to determine were the amount of sugar and of free acid contained in the grape juice, and to compare the results with those obtained from the analysis of the juice of grapes known to furnish a superior wine. The only analysis of foreign grape-juice, that was available for comparison, is contained in Kopp & Will's "Jahresbericht der Chemie," for one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and was made by Fresenius, a celebrated German chemist. It furnishes the following figures:

Variety.	Sugar.	Free Acid.
Oesterreicher grape, (fully ripe,).....	13.78	1.02
Ripe Kleinberger.....	10.59	0.82
Riessling	13.5	0.71
California grape, analyzed by Dr. Blake.....	21.0	0.26

It is evident from these figures, that the amount of sugar contained in our native grape is much greater, and that the amount of free acid is much less, than in the grapes which are used for the manufacture of the lighter German and French wines.

In view of these facts, your committee believe they are authorized to call the serious attention of our wine growers to the necessity of an early introduction into this country of varieties of foreign grapes which appear to possess those qualities which are wanting in our own, or, in other words, which contain less sugar, and more free acid.

On the importance of the presence of free acid in the grape, we would quote the following observation of Mulder, who has written a valuable work on the "Chemistry of Wine:"

"Lastly, I must mention that as a rule, the most oderiferous ingredients predominate in wines containing free acids—tartaric acid, for example. Very sweet wines obtained from grapes which contain either very little free acid, or have this acid softened by excess of sugar, are in general much less fragrant than some French or Rhenish wines. This confirms the opinion I have given as to the influence of the free tartaric acid in the formation of the compound ethers," (the oderiferous principle.)"

As to recommending any particular varieties which are most likely to fulfill these objects, your committee feel that the want of experience which, after all, must decide as to the grape that will produce the best wine in this State, will render any suggestions they may offer of but doubtful value. In referring to different works on the culture of the grape, and on the making of wine, they have found, however, descriptions of some varieties which would promise to fulfill the necessary indications. In the south of France, the white and red Muscat are much cultivated. They produce a wine which is highly esteemed as a desert wine, but which is too alcoholic for an ordinary table wine. Among the grapes most cultivated in the east of France, and producing lighter wines, are the Poulard, the Baclan, or Beclan, and the Enfarine, (very tart.) The principal varieties from which champagne is made, are the Franc Pineau, or Plante Doré d'Ay, and the Plante vert Doré. The best wines of Bordeaux,

or the clarets, are made from the Verdor, (a different plant from that imported into this country under that name,) the Cabernet-Sauvignon, Franc Cabernet, and Malbec; this last a very free bearer. Among the most prolific varieties for the commoner table wines are the Auvernat, and the Gamai blanc; for abundance of yield, and for the quantity of free acid it contains, this last variety, the Gamai blanc, appears to surpass all others. It might afford a valuable juice for mixing with that of our native grape.

Besides these French grapes, there are the Riessling and Kleinberger, two very good varieties of German grapes, which would probably do well on our hill-sides. We say probably, for it is impossible to form an opinion as to the effect that our soil and climate may have on any of these plants. So apparently capricious is the vine, that the variety which yields a fine flavored wine when planted on a hill-side, will give an inferior wine when planted in the plain at the foot of the hill, while the plant which on the plain yielded a good wine, has its produce deteriorated when planted on the hill-side. Mr. Rendu, Inspector General of Agriculture in France, in a most valuable work he has published on the vineyards of that country, has enumerated and described one hundred and forty-four varieties of grapes that are there grown for the production of wine, and as they have been cultivated there for centuries, there can be no doubt but that each variety has some properties which render it most appropriate for the soil and climate of the locality where it is grown. In view of this fact, our wine-growers must certainly produce a far superior article, when experience shall have taught them what varieties of grape are most suitable to the many and marked differences in soil and climate that are found in our State, and shall not attempt to make one variety of grape yield good wine on the hills and in the valleys, on the moist, sandy, flats of Los Angeles, and in the clayey soil, and heated, dry, atmosphere of the northern valleys. After alluding, in the work above named, to the different soils which are found in the wine-growing districts of France, Mr. Rendu observes:

"Almost every variety of soil is found in our most celebrated vineyards, and appears able to furnish a superior wine, when the variety of grape cultivated has been well selected, that is, when it is perfectly appropriate to the soil and climate. *The choice of the proper variety of grape that will suit the soil and climate, is after all the great secret for obtaining superior wines in a climate where the grape flourishes.*"

The best red wine that was exhibited was made by Mr. Delmas, of San José, from foreign grapes, and although as appears by his catalogue, these grapes had been selected more as table fruit than for wine making, yet the sample of wine exhibited by that gentleman only shows what could be done by a judicious selection of proper varieties. There were also exhibited some specimens made from the Muscat, possessing a great deal of bouquet, and which, as desert wines, would be far superior to the produce of the California grape, and may probably become valuable wines for exportation.

With these remarks your committee would conclude their report, and in so doing they cannot avoid expressing the hope that the facts and observations contained in it, may lead our wine growers to see the necessity for the introduction of varieties of foreign grapes.

JAMES BLAKE,
WM. L. SIMMONS.

REPORT ON BEE-KEEPING.

"Bee-Keeper's Directory"—Being the result of varied, extensive, and successful practice in Apiarian pursuits, during a period of sixteen years, four of which have been in California—a California work, but adapted for use wherever the honey-bee will flourish. By J. S. Harbison: Sacramento, 1869."

The above is the title of a work about to be issued from the press. The author has kindly furnished the following extracts, making a paper of rare interest:

FORMATION OF COLONIES.

The proper time to commence colonizing is from one to two weeks before the natural swarm would be likely to leave the parent hive. This must depend upon the early or lateness of the season, which varies in different localities. It will usually be from eight to ten weeks after the bees begin to gather pollen from the willows and other pasturage.

In the vicinity of Sacramento this work is commenced about the first of February, and the first swarms, for the past three years, have come out from the first to the fifteenth of April, but the majority of all swarms may be expected from the middle of April to the last of May.

PRIMARY DIVIDES.

One primary divide with the queen nursery formed may be depended on to supply from three to eight embryo queens, (sometimes a greater number,) though an average of five may be depended on.

THE OPERATION.

Suppose the owner finds, on the twenty-second day of March, that his bees are becoming crowded in the hives, and from the favorableness of the season he believes they would swarm early in the following month, then let him proceed to make one primary divide, and from a queen nursery in the queenless division. For this purpose choose a hive that is strong and likely to have the most brood. There should be at least five sheets of comb containing brood in the hive selected for this purpose. Commence by opening the hive, and then remove the chamber floor and the glass frame, and choose the side of the hive having the straightest combs. Now raise the front tenons of four frames out of the grooves in the front board. If they are glued fast with propolis take a chisel and pry them loose; then remove the second, third, and fourth one, away from the first, so as to give that more room for its removal without injury.

POSITION.

Let the operator stand with his left side close to the hive, and with his left hand take hold of the corner of the frame resting against the front board, and with the right hand the outer corner. Now raise the left hand carrying the frame upward and outward, moving on the fulcrum until free from its rest in the sill. This movement should be slow and gentle. Now place this frame in an empty hive ready at hand. Then take hold of the second frame in the same manner and turn it with the left hand enough to keep it from rubbing the bees and adjacent comb. Then by the upward and outward movement it is freed from its rest, and

without jar, the same as the first one. This frame is to be examined for the queen, and is also in the empty hive with the previous one. Each of the other frames are removed in the same manner, a portion being placed in the new hive, and a part left in the old hive, all having been moved from their original places.

FINDING THE QUEEN.

A sharp watch should be kept for the queen, and if found she should be placed in the new hive; but if she has not been found during the removal of the comb, spread a sheet on the ground and take out the comb, giving each frame a quick, but careful motion, by which the bees are shaken off and fall upon the sheet. In all cases, when handling comb, the frames must be kept in an upright position to prevent the comb from breaking. The queen will most likely be found in the cluster on the sheet—sometimes she crawls off the comb, and is found on the inside of the hive. When found place her in the new hive. Then examine the comb and choose one-half the most mature brood comb and place them in the hive with the queen. One sheet of comb containing stores should be placed first at the side of the hive and the brood comb placed compactly adjoining. The empty frames are added, and the hive is ready to receive its share of the bees.

QUEEN NURSERY.

The other half of the brood combs, in which are principally eggs and young larvae, together with the remainder of the store combs are to occupy the original hive after the vertical queen nursery is arranged, which is done in the following manner:

Take a comb and choose that portion of it in which a small number of eggs and newly-hatched larvae are found, and with a knife cut out a section three inches long and one and a quarter wide. The ends are cut beveling to form supports for the piece of comb which is to be inserted. This piece of comb is cut to fit and then inserted with the cells in a vertical position, instead of horizontal, like the remainder of the sheet. There is then a space about half an inch cut out below the inserted piece to give room for the development of queens in a perfectly straight and natural position. Two of those sections should be thus prepared in one sheet of comb, and two sheets thus prepared are placed adjoining each other, and next to the first sheet of store comb at the side of the hive—next to them the remainder of the brood and store comb is placed in a compact manner. Then one empty frame is placed on the side and a cloth spread over the top, and hanging down to the bottom, to protect from chill and preserve animal heat.

DIVISION OF THE BEES.

The bees are now to be equally divided between the two hives, and the glass frame and honey-board put to their place and the hive closed up, and the apertures arranged for the ingress and egress of the bees. The hives are then to be placed, one on the right and the other on the left of the center of where the original one stood, and within a few inches of each other.

TIME OF DAY.

This primary divide is best performed in the evening, about one hour before sundown, yet it will do at any time of the day. They should be observed for the first few hours that they fly, to see that a proper propor-

tion of them enters each hive. If more are found to enter one than the other, move the one into which the greater number enters further from the other, and nearer to the center of where the original stood. If the object is not thus effected, close the entrance of the strong one for about two hours, and thus force the returning bees to enter the weak one, when the apertures are again opened; or a board or cloth may be so placed as to change the appearance of the one receiving more than an equal share of the bees, which will tend to effect the same object.

CONSTRUCTION OF QUEEN CELLS.

The bees in the old hive now finding themselves without a queen, but in possession of the means to rear young ones, at once commence to enlarge and build downward a number of the cells containing eggs, in the under side of the inserted pieces of brood comb. At the same time the young larvae are supplied with a whitish substance called royal jelly, which is of a slightly acid, pungent taste, and is different from the food on which the common brood are fed. These royal cells are sealed, a part on the sixth and the balance on the seventh day from the time of forming the nursery. The queen cells are straight, and occupy a pendant position. The queens are larger, more perfectly developed, and a greater number is reared by this method than when the colony is left to rear from cells in a horizontal position.

DRONE LAYING QUEENS.

It sometimes occurs that the young queen is unable to fly out, on account of defective wings, in consequence of which she fails to become impregnated, which can only take place on the wing. She, however, lays eggs, which produce only drones. These eggs being laid in worker cells it is not easy to determine their character until they are sealed up. The only indication while in the egg is, a portion of them appear deficient in size, being only the covering without the substance. After they are sealed up, or nearly so, it is easily detected. There being but a part of the cells occupied it presents the appearance of irregular rows and clumps. These cells are raised and oval, being lengthened out and enlarged to accommodate this unnatural production. Drones thus raised are only about half the size of those properly raised, and are very short lived. A hive with a drone-laying queen will soon become depopulated, and fall a prey to robbers. As soon as it is discovered that a hive has such a queen she should be sought out and destroyed; then all the comb occupied by her brood should also be destroyed, for it is utterly useless. The balance of the comb should then be exchanged for perfect brood, and a queen or royal cell supplied. But if there are only a few bees remaining, break up the colony and give the remaining comb and bees to another hive.

Occasionally a young queen will lay only drone eggs (but in worker cells) for the first few days after impregnation, but afterwards will produce workers and drones perfectly developed, in their proper order. When the raised oval cells are found, search for the queen, and if her wings are defective destroy her, but if they are all right it is best to wait a few days longer, when if she has changed for the better, the last brood sealed will be smooth and regular.

THE SEX OF EGGS.

The sex of eggs is determined at or previous to the time of deposit in the cells by the queen. All laid in drone cells will produce drones only,

while those laid in worker cells can be developed perfect queens or perfect workers, at the pleasure of the nursing bees. In proof of this I adduce the following experience: In practicing the dividing system I have frequently found the bees to build some of the queen cells on drone comb, containing drone larvae; and in three instances all was built the same. In two cases of the latter I supplied comb the second time containing eggs and larvae, both in worker and drone cells, and in both cases the queen cells were all built on the drone comb, and in one instance this was repeated three successive times. I have given these apparent queen cells to queenless colonies, but in no instance has either a queen or drone emerged from them. I have opened nearly one hundred of these cells, at various times, and have found them to contain larvae of considerable size, but none had become a pupa; all had died on reaching that age. These cells are larger than those built for the worker brood, and should be destroyed as soon as found. Many of the failures to produce queens have resulted from using such cells without knowing their true character. The use of the queen nursery formed as heretofore described, such failures will in a great measure be prevented.

ESSAYS.

ON IRRIGATION.

BY WILLIAM THOMPSON—TO WHOM WAS AWARDED THE FIRST PREMIUM.

"Rura mihi et ugi placeant in vallibus amnes
Flumina amem sylvasque englorius."—VIRGIL.

PART FIRST—QUALITIES OF WATER.

Agriculture has ever been the inseparable companion of civilization, traveling with her from east to west, flourishing when she has flourished, retarded when her progress has been interrupted, and sharing with her in her triumphs as one of the most indispensable of the useful arts. At first both were rude and homely; now, either is more deserving of universal homage. But while agriculture has acquired new accomplishments, knows how to do her work, and generally does it more perfectly, the westward march of empire and the arts, which carried her along with them, has nearly depopulated many of the countries which formed her early abodes, leaving but an enfeebled and degenerate race, who miserably represent their enterprising progenitors in ancient times.

The westward progress of agriculture has taken her into other climates, where other appliances have to be resorted to for the accomplishment of the same object. In the hot and dry valleys of the Euphrates and Tigris irrigation stood prominently forward as the most useful auxiliary of them all. In the moist climate of Britain the principal requisite, to reduce a large portion of the land to the most suitable condition, is draining—its apparent opposite. We are thus considerably at loss in regard to irrigation, which once proved of such essential service to countries which have a similar climate to that of our own State. If we wish to learn its use where it was first practiced, we find but the vestiges of ancient works and the retention of obsolete contrivances in the hands of a contemptible people. If we go to Europe or the older States, we find it of but minor importance and its adoption limited.

Let us resort to science. The petty fisherman, who "paddles his own canoe" around the margins of his native lake or bay, needs neither sextant nor compass. Every hillock is a landmark and every tree or rock a guide. They are, all and each of them, familiar and old acquaintances.

Take him out into the middle of the ocean, where the enlightened captain directs his vessel with nothing but the sun and stars to look to, and what would become of him? Yet are these latter as sure and certain guides as the other, and far more extensively useful.

Water performs several important duties in promoting vegetation. First, it is greedily absorbed by plants, and is so far indispensable; secondly, it regulates the temperature both of the soil and of the atmosphere; and thirdly, it dissolves and holds in solution many substances which enter with it into the organs of plants, and are essentially necessary in their construction. The first assumption requires no proof; the second but little. Every one knows that water forms a conducting medium of heat, which possesses greater powers of resistance than the soil; that it is penetrated by it more slowly and more slowly parts with it, and that the evaporation which is constantly taking place from moist soils and sheets of waters cools or warms the air in proportion to the amount of the vapor disengaged and the difference between the water evaporated and the atmosphere into which it escapes. The second duty is, therefore, of no small importance in irrigation. The third is more important still, and the capability of water to discharge it is manifest. By a little reflection we conclude, from *a priori* reasoning, that the atmosphere, which forms a general receptacle of all the gases, vapors, and odors, which are daily and hourly escaping into it, must sooner or latter part with them, and that they, having an affinity for water, get connected with it in its vapory state, or at all events, that the atmosphere gets cleansed and purified of such foreign substances by descending showers, by which they are carried along. The question does not admit of doubt. Liebig has discovered ammonia in snow-water, and Pereira, Brande, and Timmerman, traces of several salts, and even metallic oxides, in that of ordinary rain. Such is the natural condition of water when it first descends as rain or snow, at which time it contains the smallest amount of fertilizing qualities. Some portions of rain-water percolate into the soil and rise again at a lower level; others sweep the surface, either immediately after the fall of rain or as melted snow. The water of springs partakes of the qualities of the rocks through which it percolates (before it makes its appearance on the surface) and which it gradually abrades, disintegrates, and dissolves, by its continuous operation. Water which is formed from the immediate fall of rain or from melted snow contains only few mineral impurities, but, from its washing the surface of the ground instead of entering into it, is richer in vegetable matter. The limpid, and apparently pure, water of autumn contains a much greater proportion of mineral matters in a state of solution, in which they are more immediately available by plants, than the muddy floods of winter and of early summer. Both kinds act beneficially in promoting vegetation, but not in the same manner.

There is another kind of muddy water, however, which is extremely rich in partly dissolved, and constantly dissolving, mineral matters, although I am not aware of its entering into any of our California rivers—water from glaciers. These form the outlets of the great masses of snow which accumulate in the higher Alps, and in similar situations in other countries, where the height of the mountains and temperature of the climate admit of such accumulations and glacier formations. They are so many frozen rivers, slowly, but steadily, moving onwards, and carrying with them blocks of stone of enormous size. "For the moving of large masses of rock," says Professor Playfair, "the most powerful agents, without doubt, which nature employs, are the glaciers; those lakes or

valleys of ice, which are formed in the highest valleys of the Alps, and other mountains of the first order. These great masses are in perpetual motion, undermined by the influx of heat from the earth, and impelled down the declivities on which they rest by their own enormous weight, together with that of the innumerable fragments with which they are loaded." As the ice melts, the immense bowlders of rocks, scattered over their surface, are tumbled into crevases, and wedged into fissures in which they are carried along, grooving the rocks which form the sides of the glacier valleys, in their passage, and grinding, or helping to grind, like so many immense millstones, the smaller fragments between them and the bottom, into an impalpable paste, which mixes with the bottom matter. Even the pulverized fragments adhering to the bottom of the ice may be presumed to resemble, in their effects, the emery powder of the lapidary. "There can be no doubt, from observation," says Professor Forbes, in his valuable "Travels through the Alps of Savoy," "that a glacier carries along with its inferior surface a mass of pulverized gravel and slime, which, pressed by an enormous superincumbent weight of ice, *must* grind and smooth its rocky bed. The peculiar character of glacier water is itself a testimony to this fact. Its turbid appearance, the same from year to year, and from age to age, is due to the impalpable fine flour of rocks, ground in this ponderous mill, between rock and ice. It is so fine as to be scarcely depositable. No one who drives from Avignon to Vancluse can fail to be struck with the contrast of the streams, artificially conveyed on one and the other side of the road, in order to irrigate the parched plain of Provence. The one is the incomparably limpid water of Petrarch's fountain, the other an offset from the turbid Durance, which has carried into the heart of this sunburnt region the unequivocal mark of its birth amidst the perpetual snows of Monte Viso. This is the pulverizing action of ice."

These surmises in regard to the *manner* of the operation of glaciers in grinding rocks, may be mere theory. The *fact* of the grinding does not admit of being disputed. We see the outward machinery and frame work of the mill, and find the impalpable, and scarcely depositable sediment of the muddy waters which issue from it, as therein manufactured. How the work has been done is of little consequence.

Rocks differ in their chemical composition, and so must also the water of different places, whether it filters through the rocks, or the rocks have got ground and been blended with the water. To be of most service, the water used in irrigation should supply the natural deficiency of the soil. Thus, a soil chiefly formed from the disintegration of granite, which generally contains but little lime, would be much benefited by being watered from a stream which has its rise in limestone or chalk; while a soil formed from sandstone, and naturally deficient in potash, would be proportionally benefited by being irrigated with water which has been percolated through granite. Where the composition of the soil and that of the water applied are approximately identical, the chemical benefits resulting from irrigation are confined to a supply of the matters which are abstracted by crops, so far as the water used is capable of affording them; the natural deficiencies of the soil must be supplied from some other source.

To this cause may be partly ascribed the want of success in the following instance, mentioned in "Young's Annals of Agriculture:" "Mr. Orchard, of Stokes Abbey, Devonshire, has two meadows. These meadows are situated on the side of a hill, their aspect nearly south—the superstratum, a fine rich loam, from eight to ten inches deep, on a sub-stratum of strong

yellow clay. No difference whatever can be seen by the naked eye in either the upper mold or the sub-stratum, or in the herbage growing on the surface of them, except that in the lower part of one a few rushes appear, in consequence of some small springs which rise near them, but the water from them is not sufficient to render any part of the land poachy. At the head of the two meadows is a large pond, formed by a collection of small runs of spring water rising near it, and which is also improved by the wash of a small farm-yard adjoining, which of course must add to its efficacy as a manure. When this water is thrown over one of the meadows it produces the richest herbage in abundance, and this field is regularly mowed for hay. On the other meadow, though repeatedly tried, it produces no good whatever."

The principal cause of the failure in this case, however, appears more evidently to have resulted from the impervious nature of the subsoil and from the land requiring to be drained. However paradoxical it may appear to some, the proper drainage of watered meadows is even more essential than that of other fields. I have seen so many instances of failure, in Scotland, when this fact has been overlooked, that I confidently assert what I say. Farmers not sufficiently acquainted with the principles of vegetable physiology would conclude that if certain fields were naturally too moist they might be irrigated with greater ease and a more limited supply of water. The result, in every instance, was an abundant crop of rushes and similar plants of almost as little value, but scarcely any of the more desirable grasses, which require a freer admission of air to their roots than they can procure in soils at all times wet. (See page —) Besides, it is a mistaken notion that the water used by plants is only required by them in the state in which we drink it. It has to be prepared and adapted to meet their several wants—some of them requiring its alteration to a greater extent than others. By means of the saline matters contained in water and the soil, plants are furnished with hydrogen, which we find forms a principal ingredient in all of them, entering, in combination with carbon and oxygen, into woody fiber, gum, sugar, starch, and oil. To effect the separation of the elements of water a certain amount is needed, whether it takes place in the plant or the sap undergoes a change before it enters it. All the circumstances of the case combine to show that the separation partly takes place in the soil. In fact, it must do so when the temperature admits of it. Where the soil is over-saturated with water it is generally much colder, and such a change must consequently take place with difficulty, if at all. Hence, the more valuable plants would languish, and inferior plants usurp their place. The art of irrigation consists in having the soil at one time dry, at another wet. The former state is as necessary as the latter.

The waters of different places differ in the proportion of their components more frequently than in the components themselves, the same as soils do: and rivers which collect their waters from different sources, so far as their united branches have been analyzed, are found to be very much alike. Dr. Bostock found in ten thousand parts of the water of the Thames, after most of its mechanically suspended matters had subsided, about one and three-fourths parts of foreign ingredients, as follows:

Organic matters.....	0.07 parts
Carbonate of lime.....	1.53 parts
Sulphate of lime.....	0.15 parts
Muriate of soda.....	0.02 parts

In an equal quantity of the waters of the Clyde, Dr. Thomson found nearly one and one-third part of solid matters in a state of solution, viz:

Muriate of soda.....	0.360 parts
Muriate of magnesia.....	0.305 parts
Sulphate of soda.....	0.394 parts
Silica.....	0.118 parts

The little Itchen which runs past Winchester, the waters of which are famed for their irrigating qualities, has its rise, as have also its tributaries, among chalky downs, and consequently it contains a large proportion of lime in solution. In ten thousand parts of its water two and one-half parts of solid matters were found, as under:

Organic matter.....	0.02 parts
Carbonate of lime.....	1.80 parts
Sulphate of lime.....	0.72 parts
Muriate of soda.....	0.01 parts

Rivers which rise among granite mountains, on the other hand, contain a large proportion of potash, a principal ingredient of plants, which scarcely enters into the composition of the water of English rivers, and does not appear to have been detected in any of the above analysis. But in their little variations, every similar analysis, or but partial examination, all goes to confirm the remark of Bacon in regard to the effects of water on meadows, that "it acts not only by supplying useful moisture to the grass, but likewise by carrying nourishment dissolved in the water."

The waters of the same river differ considerably, at different places, in their effects on vegetation, owing to other causes than the accession of tributaries of another character, or the nature of the soils to which they are applied. Water gets softer in its course, and becomes less suitable for irrigation, either from having deposited a portion of its saline matters, or from their becoming less active in their character by exposure to atmospheric influences, or from both or more causes combined. In the absence of more widely extended analysis, we are left, but half enlightened, to grope for the true cause, or causes, among inferences to be deduced from the certainties of abstract science. The fact, that water not enriched from extraneous contributions is less suitable for irrigation, is well known to every practical farmer who has at any time been engaged in this branch of husbandry. Water-cresses grow luxuriently in almost any spring-water not absolutely mineral; in river water they grow with difficulty, if at all. Mr. Simmons, of St. Croix, near Winchester, for a number of years enjoyed the exclusive use of a branch of the Itchen for watering his meadows. A farmer higher up the stream concluded to use it for a similar purpose before him. The result was, although Mr. Simmons received the water very little diminished in quantity, its quality was conspicuously deteriorated, as he found to his loss. Did this proceed from the plants and soil of the upper field having appropriated, in undue proportion, its more fertilizing ingredients, by subtracting them in greater quantities than those which were less useful? Or did it proceed from the water getting less energetic in its character, by being exposed in a broad sheet as spread over the surface of the upper meadow? Or from some deleterious

rious substances with which it had got connected, the exudations and excrementitious matters of the plants which grew on it? The experiments of Saussure, when he put living plants into a mixture of various salts, showed conclusively that they possess selective powers, and do not absorb them indiscriminately without regard to their qualities. The plants of our upper meadow having the first choice, it would seem had taken an unfair advantage; that they were capable of doing so, his experiments indisputably prove. (See my Premium Essay on Alkaline Soils, Tule Lands, and Salt Marshes, in the society's report for one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven.) As to the second query: The water of both springs and rivers contain lime—that of the Itchen conspicuously so—than which no earth more perceptibly undergoes chemical changes. When burnt, carbonate of lime parts with its carbonic acid, losing about forty-four per cent of its weight by the operation, but which carbonic acid it gradually regains by exposure to the atmosphere. When water is thrown on this quicklime it absorbs it greedily, and gets much heated. It is now hydrate of lime, and contains about twenty-four per cent. of water. When quicklime is exposed to the atmosphere it absorbs from it about twelve per cent. of water and twenty four per cent. of carbonic acid, thus constituting a mingled carbonate and hydrate. In the form of a carbonate it is scarcely soluble; as a hydrate, it dissolves easily. Besides, when a strong acid is put on carbonate of lime it parts with carbonic acid, and combines with a larger proportion of oxygen (when oxygen forms the acidifying principle of the acid), the variations in the alkalinity of its character, in the new state, depending on the quantity of oxygen (or chlorine,) which the acid contains, modified by the nature of its former base. That which is contended for in this case is, that, in consequence of lime possessing these properties, limestone and chalk may part with a portion of their carbonic acid and become more soluble; that water containing such lime in solution would be apt to deposit it when spread in a thin sheet over the ground, in consequence of the lime being thus enabled to regain the carbonic acid previously given out, and that what it did not deposit might become less energetic in its character from meeting with acidulous matters of the soil, as well as by absorbing carbonic acid from the atmosphere. As to whether the excretions of plants are injurious to other plants of the same species, when mixed with their aliment, it is a fact well known to gardeners, that "the water in which bulbs have been cultivated, will not well support other bulbs, although such impure water is found to be more grateful than clear water to plants of another species." Now, if we may answer in the affirmative in regard to each of our queries, taken separately, we naturally conclude that the influence of these damaging causes in deteriorating water, when combined, must be considerable, and that what took place on the adjacent meadows on the Itchen, from the water being thinly spread, must have taken place, to a certain extent, in regard to all river water at a distance from its source, the length of its course having exposed it, though in a greater body, to similar influences, and sometimes in an equal degree.

But if nature withholds from those who dwell in the lower valleys, on the banks of rivers, the enviable water of the mountains, she has given them a richer soil, which is more easily stimulated. Besides, if river water gets poorer in its course in respect to mineral ingredients, it gets richer in organic matters. The former it brings with it from the bowels of the earth; the latter, being of more superficial origin, it mostly collects as it runs. The quantity of the latter, however, which is found in a state of solution in rivers, is so small that its increased supply is not

sufficient to counterbalance the advantages of spring water in other respects. It is when rivers are in flood that they more than compensate the soils on their banks for any slight deficiencies in their water at other times in *warping* them while they irrigate them, and thus continuously building up the mixture of scum and sediment of which they are composed.

PART SECOND—PRACTICAL IRRIGATION.

The facts in regard to water which I have been endeavoring to explain, and the inferences to be drawn from them, are of importance when we come to apply it to practical use in irrigating the soil; especially as variations in practice have to be adopted to suit the situation of the ground, the nature of the soil, and the quality and available quantity of the water to be applied. The principal use to which irrigation is turned in Europe, (almost its exclusive use in the British Islands,) is for the purpose of increasing the quantity of grass in meadows, for which it is a very efficient agent. "In the vicinity of Liegen, a town in Nassau," says an annotator on Liebig's Organic Chemistry, "from three to five perfect crops are obtained from one meadow, and this is effected by covering the meadow in spring by numerous small canals. This is found to be of such advantage, that supposing a meadow not so treated to yield one thousand pounds of hay, then from one thus watered, four thousand five hundred pounds are produced." The Freigate Whins, and ten acres of poor, sandy, land, in the vicinity of Edinburgh, were properly leveled, and formed into a water-meadow; the previous rent of the pasture of the whole, (amounting to thirty acres,) being one hundred pounds sterling. After being irrigated the meadow was let at from fifteen to twenty pounds sterling per acre. The fact of the great increase in the produce of grass lands by such means is evident and indisputable.

The irrigation most suitable for the purpose of raising hay crops is that species of flooding which consists in spreading a sheet of water over the surface, and which I propose to call by the name of "Surface Irrigation," to distinguish it from another kind of which I shall have occasion to take notice, which may not inaptly be called "Subsoil Irrigation." In the practical application of water in the former manner, the first thing to be done is to have the ground properly leveled, or otherwise laid out to suit the circumstances of the case. This done, and the land having been sown with proper grasses which have acquired sufficient strength, and which, we shall suppose, have been closely grazed by cattle, the water is trained in little aqueducts over the whole surface, (say an inch deep,) in the fall of the year, and allowed to remain for two or three weeks, interrupted by an interval of as many days during that period, which gives it a good soaking to begin with. By irrigating in the fall the ground is preserved in a more equable and generally warmer state during winter, from the fact that water retains heat much better than earth, as well as acquiring it more slowly. It is consequently a great equalizer, which is a principal reason why it is so acceptable to grasses, which prefer a moderate temperature. The water thus applied should continue gently flowing so as to be constantly removing the partially exhausted water, and supplying its place with fresh water; and also, because water in a stagnant state to a certain extent undergoes decomposition, and is afterwards injurious, or at least, less beneficial to vegetation. Even with the water properly flowing among the roots of plants, decomposition soon commences, as is evidenced by the scum and bubbles which, after a time, appear on the surface. Under such circumstances the soil is parting with

its fertilizing components, for the bubbles are mostly occasioned by the escape of carburetted hydrogen. The farmer has to watch for such well known indications. They teach him when to turn off the water.

The land having received a good soaking of two or three weeks duration, (divided by a short interval,) is left dry for a week or longer; at the end of which time it is watered for a fortnight more, and sometimes this latest watering is repeated at the end of another week, the object being to render the land sufficiently compact from its being well saturated; the intervals being necessary to prevent the formation of scum and bubbles, or rather the decompositions which they indicate.

So long as the grass grows freely more watering is unnecessary, but as soon as it begins to flag the water should be turned on again. It is, as we have seen, a liquid manure, and being ready at hand, it is presumed no prudent farmer, who has his aqueducts and channels in good order, would neglect to do so, on all such occasions. The invariable rule should be—to water often and for a short time at once, to make the land as dry as possible after every watering, and to take off the water the moment that any scum makes its appearance. The reasons are obvious. The roots of plants require air to a greater extent than it is to be found in water. When water is turned over the surface of the ground, as it soaks into the soil, the air contained in the soil mostly escapes, the spaces which it occupied being taken possession of by water, and no free ingress of air can take place till the water is withdrawn. Plants, in consequence, must linger under circumstances which would eventually cause their death from asphyxia. The sooner the ground is rendered dry after watering, the sooner they are restored to a more suitable condition. Why we should remove the water on the appearance of scum or bubbles, I have already stated.

The fact that water gets deteriorated, has induced variations in the way of using it, in conformity with the quality of the water to be applied, and the quantity of it which is available. Where spring water is used, little else is required but to spread it over the surface in such a way that a small quantity of water may irrigate a considerable extent of ground. When the water is more abundant, but from previous usage, or long exposure, has been reduced in its energy, it is of importance not to apply the same water over too great an extent of surface. Consequently, it is usual, if the ground to be watered is extensive, to have one class of aqueducts for bringing on the water, and another for carrying it off. When it is abundantly available, as in the case of irrigating from rivers, it is customary, (to accomplish this object with greater ease,) if the land is naturally level, to form it into raised ridges. By having it in this form the water is brought on in channels along the central or highest portion of each ridge, from which it is trained over the slopes on either side, and then carried off in drains cut between the ridges, and into which it afterwards flows, by which means the whole grass is irrigated with water in the freshest state in which it is available.

When the ground is naturally sloping the same object is accomplished, when desirable, without being at the trouble of shaping it artificially, by making catch-drains, which prevent the water which is supposed to be partly deteriorated by immediate use from encroaching on ground which may easily be supplied with water in a fresher state. The formation of level meadows into ridges is also advantageous, especially if the soil is of a retentive nature, on account of the greater facility with which they become dry on the water being withdrawn. This, as we have seen, is a

matter of no small consequence, and ought to be taken into account, whatever may be the quality of the water applied.

Almost any description of grass will grow on water-meadows if the water is not allowed to cover the surface too long at once. But the grasses which have a natural predilection for moist soils will be found most productive, and if sown with others, will eventually take almost exclusive possession of the ground. We should trust to nature, and not be too conceited in our predilections for any particular grass, but sow a mixture of several kinds, so that with proper management in the course of a few years our meadows may be covered with those which are most congenial to the soil and climate, the others having gradually given place to them. Among those which are suitable for water-meadows may be mentioned the Meadow, or Fertile Fescul Grass, (*Festuca Pratensis*), the Meadow Foxtail, (*Alopecurus Pratensis*), the Raughish Meadow Grass, (*Poa trivialis*), Timothy Grass, (*Phleum pratense*), and Florin, (*Agrostis Stolonifera*), all of which are tall grasses, and their natural situation is a moist soil. To these may be added Rye Grass, (*Lolium Perene*), and the Great or Smooth-stalked Meadow Grass, (*Poa pratensis*), both of which, although not peculiar to moist soils, are found to grow well in irrigated meadows. By using a mixture of the seeds of these grasses, all of which are valuable, nature would be allowed a choice, and less risk would be incurred than in using any one particular grass, which might be found less suitable than where we formed our acquaintance with it. Where the ground to be irrigated does not require to be shaped, and is already in grass, it might be imprudent to break up the present sod, but in no case would it be amiss to scatter the seeds of such grasses as I have mentioned over the surface, after the ground has been well soaked and the water withdrawn, as by such means more congenial grasses than those indigenous to a dry soil would be introduced, and better hay crops procured.

The superior claims of surface irrigation rest chiefly on the immediacy of the action of water in assisting vegetation, and the facility with which by such means it may be turned on or off according to circumstances. But in many cases another kind of irrigation is adopted, which, though less serviceable for the purpose of growing hay, is used extensively, both for that object and for pasture lands, and also in warm countries, as an auxiliary in raising grain crops and fruit. This is what I propose to call by the name of "subsoil irrigation." According to this method the water brought in aqueducts and channels to the fields where it is used, is not spread over the surface as in the other cases, but is allowed to soak into the subsoil, and thus moisten the surface in a gradual and natural way. It is neither more nor less than draining reversed.

In a moist climate its benefits extend no further than in enabling those who use it to grow in greater abundance those plants which prefer a moist soil. In dry climates it often enables the inhabitants to grow plants which otherwise they might not succeed in raising at all.

There are many meadows in England which are watered in this manner—some of them devoted to hay and some to pasture. If they are less productive of hay than those which are watered in a different manner, they require less skill in their management, and are available in many places where the situation of the land does not readily permit surface irrigation.

The channels once made require no further trouble. In these the sleepy waters which have been separated from the adjoining river glide slowly and imperceptibly along—just fast enough to prevent stagnation. They are generally pretty deep, and in some cases too wide to leap. One

has therefore to look to the footpaths, or he might otherwise get bewildered and entrapped among them, as I have sometimes done.

The effect of the water thus brought in multiplied ramifications through those delightful meadows is half magical. Grass, cattle, trees—everything is thus improved—I had almost said brought to the highest state of perfection.

To render subsoil irrigation of more extensive use, and especially for the purpose of applying it in assisting the growth of grain plants, and for horticultural uses, it has been proposed to assimilate it more nearly to the reverse of thorough draining, by conducting water in covered channels through fields which are naturally too dry, in the same way as in the other case it is drawn off from those which are too wet; and a patent is said to have been taken out in England for that purpose. It is an interesting proposal, and much benefit would accrue, in cases where the land is meant to be cultivated in the usual way, by having the multifarious ramifications of the aqueducts covered up. But we must not be too sanguine of its practicability. It generally takes but little water to render land too wet, because in such cases its overmoisture usually proceeds from the retentiveness of the subsoil. Where lands are too dry, it almost invariably proceeds, in such countries as England, from the subsoil being unusually porous. It must, therefore, require a much greater quantity of water to render such land moderately moist than is carried off a field of the same extent which is too wet, so much, that it may often be impractical to moisten it to the desired extent by means of covered channels; or, at all events, not consistent with prudence to attempt to do so in ordinary field cultivation.

I believe that subsoil irrigation is likely to be of much greater utility in California than surface irrigation. But whichever is used, we must not forget that in either, or any case, the subsoil has to be well soaked, and that any attempt to irrigate the surface while the subsoil is too dry, is a mockery which must end in disappointment. In the county of Fresno the thermometer occasionally shows, in summer, a maximum heat of one hundred and twenty degrees in the shade; the whole district gets scorched, and the soil dried, as if in an oven, to a depth of twenty feet and upwards. On such ground I have seen gardening attempted, and little channels made to lead the water (which had been pumped up) over the surface, without any reference to the state of the subsoil; the water did not spread (how could it), but went straight downwards, the edges of the beds near the channels being too wet, and the centers of the same beds too dry.

Although, in England, it is usual in most cases where subsoil irrigation is adopted, to turn the water off in winter, by which means the channels which supplied the meadows with water in summer, becomes so many drains, through which the water which falls in rain is carried off, at a season when it would be detrimental. It is evident that in most cases in this State subsoil irrigation should commence in the fall, as surface irrigation is presumed to do in other places, and that we ought to rely on having the subsoils of the fields to be irrigated sufficiently soaked at a time when the natural rains and little evaporation of the season contribute to make it a comparatively easy matter.

In subsoil irrigation the channels should, if possible, be nearly on a dead level, having just enough of fall to make the water run, but so as to be scarcely visible, by which means a much less supply will accomplish the same object, and it is likely to be done more effectually. They should be pretty deep, so as to admit of the supply of water being regulated by

raising or lowering it, and should not be too far apart, as every practical farmer knows. A proper distance from the surface for the water to stand at in summer would be about eighteen inches, for grain and grass crops. In winter, after the subsoil has been sufficiently moistened, the comparative depth of the water, or its admission at all, must depend on the state of the soil, which would have to be seen before any advice could be given in the matter. For irrigating orchards the distance of the water from the surface would require, at all times, to be considerably greater than in irrigating for grass or grain—in consequence of the much greater depth to which they extend their roots, and in accordance with the experience of gardeners.

By adopting this system of irrigation we would be enabled to grow grass, grain, and roots, in endless succession, and in whatever order we might think most profitable or convenient, in many cases two or more crops in one year. When one crop was grown, instead of having to wait till the rains of winter had moistened the soil, we might, if we found it expedient, fill our channels and raise the water over the surface of the ground, so as to moisten it as thoroughly as it could have been by natural means, or, at all events, so far as to experience no difficulty in the germination of seed sown at midsummer. As Mr. Eno remarked, in his oration before the society, "we can render ourselves in a great measure independent of the seasons, but to do so must render art subservient to the great advantages which we possess."

I can fancy the poet—the especial poet of the seasons, who felt their power—as he stood on Richmond hill, and contrasted in his mind the glories of the southern land with the sterner beauties of his native Scotland, exclaiming, in a burst of natural eloquence—

"Heavens! what a goodly prospect spreads around,
Of hills, and dales, and woods, and lawns, and spires,
And glittering towns, and gorgeous palaces!"

And dream of the bright features of California, when a similar industry shall have transformed them to a similar extent. But even there, how turn the heart and eye to the emerald water-fed meadows which skirt the Thames in all its windings! We overlook the gaudier attractions in the panorama, and sigh for the blessings of the country to be found amid such green retreats, and those natural enjoyments without which, wealth and honors fail to satisfy us.

WM. THOMPSON.

MILLERTON, August 10, 1859.

ON IRRIGATION.

BY W. WADSWORTH—TO WHOM WAS AWARDED THE SECOND PREMIUM.

To secure a thrifty, vigorous, growth of vegetation, be it grass, plant, flower, fruit, or tree, has ever been the great aim of soil culturists; and yet the object can never be attained, be the soil ever so fertile, unless contains during the growing season, a certain supply of moisture. Water is of itself one of the first great elements of fertility, being the medium by which the constituents of all vegetable are conveyed to their proper place. Seeds cannot germinate, and growth cannot be sustained without it.

The simple question then as to the adaptability of irrigation under any circumstances to California soils, can be easily determined. Have we any soils that during the growing season lack the necessary moisture for the fullest development of their vegetable products? If we have, then the advantages of irrigation are undeniable; for if the soils do not contain naturally sufficient moisture, it must be supplied artificially or the culturist must be content with partial or imperfect crops. In no country where a judicious system of irrigation has been once put in practice, was it ever abandoned. On the contrary, in the valley of the Nile, the oldest irrigated country we have any record of, except the garden of Eden, irrigation is as necessary and as useful now as it was in the days of the Pharaohs. It was the wealth of Egypt then, and it is now.

That there are fertilizing properties in all fresh waters used for irrigation, requires no better proof than this: That whenever judiciously applied, lands are kept in a constant state of fertility for ages, without the application of any other fertilizer. The purest water obtainable from either springs or streams contains considerable quantities of soluble salts, themselves fertilizers, and in the very condition adapted for the food of plants; and this is the reason why irrigated lands are the only ones that without the application of any other fertilizer, can bear a constant annual removal of their entire product without deterioration. It is evident, therefore, that irrigation is a direct and positive fertilizer, as well as moistener of soils.

Vegetation may derive some portion of its sustenance from the atmosphere; but in quantity so small as to be almost unappreciable. That the air has a direct influence upon the growth of plants through their leaves or lungs, is highly probable and oven demonstrable; so has the air a direct influence upon animal life; but no one would ever think of living upon it alone. A large amount of moisture is constantly required to supply in all growing plants the loss of juices by evaporation from the leaves. That such evaporation is constantly going on, requiring in all plants with leaves a far greater quantity of juices than barely sufficient to carry the constituents of vegetable fiber to their proper place, is evident from the rapidity with which any portion of a growing plant or tree will wilt when detached from its roots and its leaves left upon it; but detach its leaves and the wilting process proceeds much more slowly.

An adequate supply of moisture is also necessary, as an auxiliary to a proper decomposition of such vegetable manures as the soil may contain, whether supplied artificially, or the natural product of the same. Heat, air, and moisture, combined, are powerful in aid of a rapid decomposition of other substances than mere vegetable manures or fiber; they act upon the solids, setting free carbonic acid and ammonia, which uniting with the lime, gypsum, potash, and other soluble salts contained in the soil or imparted to it by the waters of irrigation, are productive of the essential requisites of a vigorous vegetation. The effects of heat, air, and moisture, being more apparent upon and near the surface of the soil than beneath it, rain or irrigation is necessary to convey the product of such decomposition to the roots of plants, or they could derive no benefit from it.

It is evident, therefore, that in a country where we have no oft-recurring rains during the season of growth, however much of fertility the surface soil may engender by decomposition or contain by application, it cannot reach the roots of trees or plants without the aid of water as a solvent, as well as a carrier. This being true, it is a question whether any supply of water from deep beneath the surface and passing upwards to sustain vegetation, can be as well adapted to its sustenance as though

conveyed to the roots by means of rains or irrigation through the more fertile surface soil. Nature always places her manures upon the top, and fertilizes her soils by direct action of the rains upon them. Shall we follow the same rule or reverse it? Shall we put our manures below the subsoil, in order that the ascending moisture from deep beneath may in its passage upwards convey its fertilizing properties to the roots?

Recent scientifically conducted experiments, both in the Atlantic States and Europe, are going far to prove that manures have been buried too deeply; that to derive the greatest benefit, either from long and coarse, or from concentrated fertilizers, they should be subject to the action of heat and moisture for decomposition, and then to washings from rains or irrigation; as water alone has the power to convey the fertilizing properties to the roots.

It is frequently observed that the application of coarse vegetable manures beneath the surface of our soils, after the spring rains have ceased, are of little or no advantage to the growing crop, and often a positive injury by rendering the soil drier than it would have been without it. In all such cases had an adequate supply of moisture which the rains did not furnish, been supplied by irrigation, both objects would have been attained, a decomposition of the manure, and the consequent fertilization of the soil. It is evident, therefore, that irrigation judiciously applied under our desiccating summer atmosphere, must be attended with good results, upon a great variety of soils.

It is objected to by some on account of its tendency to fill the land with weeds and coarse rank herbage; and yet, this is one of the strongest arguments in its favor. The vigorous growth of weeds, or other herbage, the result of irrigation, upon lands that never grew them before, is proof of its fertilizing and life-giving tendency. Girardin, on Irrigation, says: "It is, without doubt, the most simple and economical means of increasing the fertility of a field, conveniently situated, because it affords fodder in abundance, and, in consequence, a large supply of manure. For this reason are lands flowed and enriched by streams, the only ones which allow of a continued exportation of their products, without suffering deterioration."

It needs no further argument to prove the advantages of irrigation; but of its application, the time, mode, and quantity of water, much can be said, as upon these, and their conditions, depend the advantages to be secured, as well as injury done; for irrigation may be productive of inquiry as well as good. A field in which the product is grass or clover, and intended for hay or pasturage, would require an entirely different application of water and at a different time, from one devoted to the production of orchard trees and fruits. There is nothing more certain than this: disrobe our fields of their entire product of grasses at the usual season of cutting for hay, over a large part of California, where now, if herbage is not cut it dries up, and the land remains verdureless of every green thing, till December or January, for the want of sufficient moisture in the soil to maintain it, if such lands could be irrigated immediately after the removal of the crop, and to an extent amounting to saturation, or until the waters of irrigation meet those from below the subsoil, a new, rapid, and abundant yield of green herbage would be the certain result, but which can be secured by no other management. Mulching of such lands, even if grass lands could be mulched, would not produce it; no stirring up of the surface soil will do it; nothing but irrigation can secure a green crop of herbage from June to January. It is not meant by this that irrigation is to be resorted to in order to secure a continuance of

green pasture, or a second crop of hay, upon lands sufficiently moist to produce them without; but it is that there are vast tracts that might be kept in perpetual green by the introduction of the proper grasses and a system of irrigation adapted to their growth, that never will produce any green thing after the month of June of any year.

Irrigation, applied to the growth of orchard trees, is of varied utility. Upon almost all soils on which orchard growing has been attempted in California, if a proper system of planting had been adopted, irrigation might have been dispensed with after the first year; but many who have set new orchards, have learned that to secure a certain and vigorous growth the first year one or two waterings are required, or some of the trees will suffer from a lack of moisture, and others die. The application of water, if only by the pailful, to each tree, once or twice during the dry season, call it what you may, it is irrigation, and it is that which in many instances saves the tree. It is evident, therefore, that, though irrigation may be dispensed with upon some orchard lands, after the first or second year, it is highly desirable the first year; and if it could be secured at any reasonable cost, but few planters would allow their newly set orchard trees to dwindle and die for the want of moisture that irrigation would supply; and as the same reasoning will apply to the early growth of the vine, we claim that a judicious irrigation of orchard and vineyard grounds cannot be deemed wholly undesirable. To practice a constant flooding of orchard grounds, because the water for the purpose can be easily obtained, is not what intelligent culturists understand by judicious irrigation, any more than a constant stream of water running through a man would be called judicious drinking.

To say just how much water would be required, and the time of its application, in order to secure the fullest benefit from irrigation, must depend upon a variety of circumstances, as the season, the situation, and condition of the soil, its power to retain the moisture it may contain or receive from any source, the nature of its subsoil, and the quality of the water. It is impossible to lay down any general rule or practice applicable alike to all soils; but this is no reason why we should discard irrigation altogether. Nothing is more certain than that irrigation is destined to render fertile and productive large areas of California lands, clothing them in green verdure, throughout the entire of summer, where now only the dried herbage is seen for months. It enlarges the growth of fruits, vegetables, and trees; it doubles the annual product of hay, grasses, and clovers, and extends the season of green food for milch cows and other animals through the entire of summer, and it is a practice that has met the approval of scientific soil culturists, in all ages and in all countries.

ON IRRIGATION.

BY ROBERT E. C. HAWES.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 13th, 1859.

The whole theory and practice of irrigation, or the artificial watering of lands by flooding the surface, as practiced in many localities in California, is of doubtful utility, for since the time of its first adoption here it is quite questionable whether a single instance can be shown where the benefits derived from its use have not fallen far short of the actual cost

attending it. That irrigation may be made available in some places of limited extent, to increase the vigor of trees and plants during the dry seasons of our summers, and particularly with amateur cultivators, there is not a doubt, but that it will ever pay the cost pecuniarily is extremely problematical when applied to extended field culture.

It is believed that there are other practices that cultivators may adopt to insure continued growth during our dry summers that would be quite as efficacious as irrigation and never attended with the least injury. One of these is mulching the surface of the soil with any substance that has a tendency to render it a non-conductor of heat, at the same time that its power of retaining moisture, with little loss by evaporation, is increased. Another practice is that of frequently stirring the surface soil, thus preventing the growth of all weeds. It is believed that either practice, or a combination of the two, can be made to take the place of irrigation, in and under all circumstances of soil and climate. It is equally adapted to sandy loam, clay, or adobe lands, and as no mistake in its application can possibly occur, there is not that liability to go wrong for a want of practical experience, as there is in the practice of irrigation.

In introducing what I have on the subject of mulching and stirring the surface of our dry soils, as connected with the subject of irrigation, it seemed the more necessary because to urge the abandonment of irrigation without providing a substitute would be to consign to sterility many beautiful places that, without regard to cost, are now the brightest gems of our State's horticulture.

It is to be regretted that in offering premiums for essays on irrigation, mulching and stirring the soil had not been connected with it, because the two can better be treated collectively than otherwise. Indeed, it seems hardly probable, with the present view now so generally entertained, that irrigation can be wholly dispensed with in the soils of California, that an essay upon the advantages to be derived from its continuance or further adoption will be even attempted. For, after years of trial and numberless experiments, the point is now conceded that not only are all nursery trees raised without irrigation preferable to those grown under its influence, but the fruit of such trees is superior in point of flavor, if not in size; and though but little can be said in favor of the irrigation of orchard trees or the nursery row, many reasons can be given why it often works a positive injury to both.

The liability to excess of moisture where water is easily procured and irrigation practiced, by which an excess of soft woody fiber is formed at the expense of the fruit-bearing propensity of the tree, is one of the evils, but the worst arises from the liability of such excess of wood growth to injury from late and early frosts, on account of its immature nature. Doubtless many of the diseases of trees, or their want of constitutional vigor, arises in the first instance from the same cause—climatic influence or the sudden changes of heat and cold upon soft, immature wood, souring and poisoning the juices and fitting the trees for premature decay.

Another evil consequent upon irrigation is its tendency to bring in a spurious vegetation, rendering foul the soil by the excessive increase of noxious weeds, the existence of which, in all orchard grounds, is the surest mode of robbing the trees of their proper nutriment and moisture, for weeds not only impoverish all soils, but drink up a large amount of moisture therefrom.

Irrigated lands are more likely to have their vegetable products injured by frost than those which are not irrigated. Rapid evaporation, in all cases, is productive of cold, by the rapidity with which heat is carried off

in the process. The products of soils in low, wet situations are always more liable to injury from frosts than though they were drier, and irrigation renders the higher grounds equally liable to injury from the excess of moisture imparted to them, while mulching and stirring the surface soil, as a substitute for irrigation, has directly the opposite effect, rendering the soil drier and consequently warmer.

Irrigation from artesian wells, in the valley of San José, has proved a failure. Fruit has been diminished in quantity by a tendency in the trees to produce an excess of wood and the increased injury from frosts, the result of causes already mentioned.

Therefore, to urge the continuance or the adoption of the practice of irrigation as being adapted to an improved system of California agriculture would be to recommend a positive evil.

There is no more necessity of irrigation on our gravelly plains or adobe lands than upon the river bottoms if a proper mulching is given them. Moisture can be drawn to the surface from below the subsoil amply sufficient for all the wants of trees or plants, and at a much less cost than it can possibly be supplied by irrigation.

In the foregoing nothing is advanced as theoretical; it is simply reason and common sense, based upon practical experience.

ROBERT E. C. HAWES.

ON AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF THE STATE.

BY DANIEL J. THOMAS, SACRAMENTO.

SACRAMENTO, September 13th, 1859.

To the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society of California:

GENTLEMEN:—The preparation of the accompanying, to compete for the society's silver plate, "for the best agricultural statistics of the State," was not undertaken for the purpose of obtaining the prize on account of its intrinsic value, as every one who has ever experimented upon a compilation of statistics is fully aware that the time and labor expended in gathering, examining, collating, and correcting, the necessary preliminary information alone, to say nothing of the work evidenced by the face of the several papers, would not be, even in a slight degree, compensated, in a pecuniary point of view, by any prize the funds of the society would warrant its offering. But there is a higher prize than the one you announce. And this prize is the anticipation of a gratified pride in carrying off the first premium for the best initiatory attempt at combining the heterogeneous materials of our floating agricultural statistics into a form of practical utility, for the use and advantage of our farmers and graziers, and perchance, also, for the consumers of, and operators in, much of our produce; and, beyond this, there is a further hope that the tables will benefit, as well, the State at large, as each individual within her borders, by drawing to our shores an increase of permanent settlers to farm our lands—men who may be enticed here by the fact that we send to their present homes a series of documents, authenticated by your adoption and publication, showing conclusively that for most of the important crops, (in fact for all, excepting only cotton, hemp, tobacco, and sugar,) neither our soil nor our climate is equaled in the Union; and that those who till our valleys, or keep their flocks and herds upon our hills and

plains, receive a larger return for their labor and capital than any other agriculturists in the world. And even with cotton, hemp, and tobacco, more particularly with hemp and tobacco, the experiments thus far made, give us reason to believe that within a very few years we will produce at least as much as the average of the several States now engaged in their cultivation.

In consequence of the difficulty of obtaining the market price of the minor crops for a series of years, several of the papers submitted are not complete; and some of them may be slightly erroneous. In fact, it is scarcely possible that they can be otherwise. But every effort in my power has been used to render them correct. I applied individually, and through friends, and by letter, to all the great agriculturists, and persons who feel an interest in such matters, with whom I was acquainted, or of whom I could obtain any knowledge; and I have also used, so far as it extended, and could be relied upon, the information gathered by the Surveyors and Assessors and transmitted, in their annual reports, to the Surveyor-General. But many of these were found to contain such egregious errors, to exhibit such a total absence of a knowledge of the principles of even moderately good guessing, and to have been hurried together

—scarce half made up,
And that so lamely—

that as a general thing they are of but little practical use; wherefore, I suggest, whether it would not be expedient for either the Executive Committee, or the society at large, at its annual meeting, to adopt a resolution, urging the Legislature to enact a stringent law, compelling the Assessors to furnish the Surveyor-General with the information his annual circulars require, and that when any crop named therein is not grown in the county, that that fact should be stated in the report; and also, that no Assessor shall have more than one-half of his account allowed by the Supervisors, until he has filed with their Clerk a copy of his report, with his affidavit thereon, that the original has been transmitted to the Surveyor-General. Such a statute would enable you in future years to arrive, almost without trouble, at a nearly exact statement of the extent of each important crop, and it would not cost either the State or county a dollar more than is now paid under the present very imperfect, and still more imperfectly complied with, law.

Your obedient servant,
DANIEL J. THOMAS.

TABLE I.

The Wheat Crop—Sixty Pounds per Bushel.

YEARS.	Acres cultivated....	Bushels produced ..	Average Bushels per Acre	Average price*		Average value of Crop per Acre..	Aggregate value of Crop
				Per 100 lbs...	Per Bushel ..		
1852.....	no report	271,763	.....	\$4 00	\$3 40	.....	\$652,231
1855.....	148,595	2,885,351	19.42	2 92	1 75	\$34 02	5,056,202
1856.....	170,018	3,445,019	20.25	3 03	1 82	36 81	6,258,363
1857.....	143,126	2,791,438	19.50	3 93	2 36	45 93	6,580,934
1858.....	197,869	3,750,172	18.95	2 75	1 65	31 27	6,187,864
1859†.....	296,902	6,097,884	20.54	1 67	1 00	20 54	6,097,884
Average 4 years, '55 to '58	164,902	3,217,995	19.53	3 16	1 90	37 02	.....
Average 5 years, '55 to '59†	191,302	3,793,973	19.73	2 86	1 72	33 04	.....

TABLE II.

Increase of the Wheat Crop.

YEARS.	Increase Acres planted.		Increase Bushels produced.		Increase value Crops.	
	In number.	Per cent.	In number.	Per cent.	In Dollars.	Per cent.
From 1855 to 1856 ..	21,423	14.42	556,668	19.30	\$1,202,161	23.56
From 1856 to 1857 ..	decr. 26,892	decr. 15.82	decr. 650,581	decr. 18.90	322,571	5.16
From 1857 to 1858 ..	54,743	37.55	953,734	34.34	dec. 392,570	decr. 5.97
From 1858 to 1859 ..	99,033	50.05	2,347,712	62.60	dec. 89,480	decr. 1.45
Three y'rs '52 to '55.....	.....	.....	2,613,588	961.72	4,403,971	675.22
Three y'rs '55 to '58.....	49,274	33.16	864,321	29.97	1,131,162	18.28
Six years, '52 to '58.....	.....	.....	3,478,409	1,279.97	5,535,133	848.65

*These prices are for the grain sacked and delivered in San Francisco. In California all grains, and in fact all other kind of produce, are sold by weight. The bushel is a measure unknown. Everything is priced by the pound. The prices given are the averages for the agricultural year, commencing with July (when the crops begin to come into market,) instead of with January. Those for one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two are from the Census Report of that year—those of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five to one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, inclusive, are from the monthly averages published in the *Prices Current and Shipping List*; and for those of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine I am indebted to Joseph R. De Prefontaine, Esq. Editor of the San Francisco *Mercantile Gazette*.

†These have been added since the paper was originally prepared, and the prices given are the averages as furnished me by J. R. De Prefontaine, Esq. for the eleven months of the agricultural year to the first of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

TABLE III.

Number of Bushels of Wheat produced in the several Counties, and the Average Product per Acre in each, as returned by the Assessors.

COUNTIES.	1852.	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		Average Bushels per Acre.....
	Number of Bushels ..	Number of Bushels ..	Bushels per Acre	Number of Bushels ..	Bushels per Acre	Number of Bushels ..	Bushels per Acre	Number of Bushels ..	Bushels per Acre	Number of Bushels ..	Bushels per Acre	
Alameda	new	460,000 20-96		462,134 20-95		252,000 18-00		256,060 20-00		443,660 20-46	20-07	
Amador	new	26,980 26-82		28,000 35-00		31,125 25-00		22,140 15-00		39,000 20-00	24-36	
Butte	3,355	46,625 25-00		*		53,868 15-48		46,829 18-76		109,726 20-83	20-02	
Calaveras	none	*		*		*		6,760 10-00		*		
Colusa	2,295	101,500 15-55		122,360 23-00		66,907 19-99		52,900 14-86		65,625 12-50	17-18	
Contra Costa	17,060	105,000 15-00		301,385 35-00		162,216 18-00		236,790 17-00		583,200 20-00	21-00	
Del Norte	new	new		new		new		new		new		
El Dorado	*	11,700 26-00		17,280 18-00		18,200 14-00		10,258 10-12		17,000 18-88	17-40	
Fresno	new	new		new		new		new		new		
Humboldt	new	*		35,000 35-00		34,000 29-98		40,000 29-26		*	31-41	
Klamath	none	*		*		30,000 25-00		37,500 25-00		24,200 22-00	24-00	
Los Angeles	34,280	17,833		*		25,096 14-14		*		4,000 1-60		
Marin	none	*		21,384 33-00		19,710 30-00		21,840 40-00		*		
Mariposa	none	*		*		1,625 11-13		4,200 15-00		4,000 20-00	15-38	
Mendocino	new	new		new		new		new		new		
Merced	new	new		*		15,000 10-00		12,000 20-00		75,000 18-75	16-25	
Monterey	1,781	24,000 15-00		*		12,540 22-00		2,610 10-00		72,760 40-00	21-75	
Napa	37,735	132,696 12-00		*		*		500,000 31-25		867,110 25-00	22-75	
Nevada	none	*		*		*		*		23,915 25-00		
Placer	86	75,000 25-00		69,770 21-25		63,000 18-45		108,000 21-50		160,360 32-52	23-74	
Plumas	new	5,765		24,500 18-65		*		46,200 15-00		*		
Sacramento	14,290	129,775 25-00		132,420 18-93		213,248 19-44		171,340 17-79		167,200 14-80	19-19	
San Bernardino	new	12,000		30,000		18,500		13,525 25-00		8,000 20-00		
San Diego	1,056	3,000		5,000		*		16,000 20-00		*		
San Francisco	5,300	20,000 20-00		*		700 28-00		850 28-33		700 28-00	26-08	
San Joaquin	5,145	198,841 19-50		247,120 20-00		354,260 27-85		300,000 15-00		635,200 14-98	19-47	
San L. Obispo	1,210	6,000 20-00		10,800		*		3,000 6-00		12,250 25-00	17-00	
San Mateo	new	new		*		75,810 35-00		74,400 30-00		96,000 30-00	31-67	
Santa Barbara	615	*		*		4,000 20-00		13,525 25-00		*		
Santa Clara	122,192	240,000 12-00		180,000 15-00		200,000 12-50		145,000 10-00		522,900 25-00	14-90	
Santa Cruz	7,028	30,000 7-50		*		76,310 25-00		98,250 25-00		420,000 30-00	21-88	
Shasta	550	65,378 21-55		63,618 25-77		*		24,060 20-05		36,500 25-00	23-34	
Sierra	none	*		*		*		*		*		
Siskiyou	none	60,000 20-00		149,900 20-00		130,000 20-00		140,000 35-00		90,000 15-00	22-00	
Solano	8,305	*		182,333		*		165,164 20-00		294,300 20-00		
Sonoma	26,798	77,000 6-21		192,600 30-00		55,335 15-00		160,000 20-00		328,525 32-40	20-72	
Stanislaus	new	55,260 15-00		16,960 10-00		7,038 8-93		18,500 10-00		20,000 10-65	10-40	
Sutter	300	15,800		48,452 17-00		*		62,300 28-00		*		
Tehama	new	new		new		212,500 25-00		144,200 20-00		133,450 17-00		
Trinity	none	*		18,950 20-00		16,850 20-33		*		*		
Tulare	none	*		*		10,000 20-00		36,000 30-00		47,380 20-00		
Tuolumne	none	*		48,190		22,480 28-35		*		*		
Yolo	1,497	600,000 46-16		226,000 17-00		*		*		121,312 8-00	23-73	
Yuba	6,345	36,900 20-00		60,380 20-00		46,000 23-00		85,975 25-56		90,000 30-00	23-71	

* No reports from the county for the years marked thus.

TABLE IV.

The Barley Crop—forty-eight pounds per Bushel.*

YEARS.	Acres cultivated ..	Bushels produced.	Average Bushels per Acre	Average Price.		Average Value of Crop per Acre..	Aggregate Value of Crop
				Per 100 lbs.	Per Bushel.		
1852	no report.	2,973,734		\$2 92	\$1 40		†\$4,163,227
1855	108,924	3,588,676	32-95	2 48	1 19	\$39 12½	4,272,000
1856	168,370	4,365,203	25-93	2 16	1 04	26 89	4,527,469
1857	220,825	5,960,485	26-90	1 45	70	17 73	3,915,227
1858	241,870	6,405,813	26-48	1 25	60	15 89	3,843,314
1859	227,157	5,659,600	24-92	1 73	83	20 72	4,697,468
Average four years, '55 to '58 ..	184,998	5,085,042	28-07	1 84	88	24 93	
Average five years, '55 to '59 ..	193,420	5,199,955	27-44	1 81	87	23 87	

TABLE V.

Increase of Barley Crop.

YEARS.	Increase Acres planted.		Incr. Bu's produced.		Increase in value of Crops.	
	In number.	Per cent.	In number.	Per cent.	In Dollars.	Per cent.
From 1855 to 1856...	59,446	54-58	776,527	21-64	\$255,469	5-98
From 1856 to 1857...	52,455	31-16	1,615,282	37-00	decr. 612,242	decr. 13-52
From 1857 to 1858...	21,045	9-53	425,328	7-11	decr. 71,913	decr. 1-84
From 1858 to 1859...	decr. 14,713	decr. 6-04	de. 746,213	decr. 11-65	854,154	22-23
Three years, '52 to '55			614,942	20-68	103,773	2-61
Three years, '55 to '58	132,946	122-05	2,817,137	78-50	decr. 482,686	decr. 10-35
Six years, '52 to '58			3,432,079	115-41	decr. 319,913	decr. 7-69

* All the notes at the foot of Table I, apply to this table.

† There is an error of one million dollars in the extension of the value of the barley crop in the Census Report, (page 8,) and the footings up of the columns show that it is not a typographical one.

TABLE VI.

Number of Bushels of Barley produced in the several Counties, and the Average Product per Acre in each, as returned by the Assessors.

COUNTIES.*	1852.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	Average Bushels per Acre.....
	Number of Bushels..	Number of Bushels..	Number of Bushels..	Number of Bushels..	Number of Bushels..	Number of Bushels..	
Alameda.....	new	753,720 55-00	918,000 45-00	1,174,000 40-00	721,820 30-00	522,120 30-00	40-18
Amador.....	new	29,375 24-58	52,990 35-00	58,550 25-00	36,560 30-00	31,175 25-00	25-02
Butte.....	32,940	72,000 30-00	a	61,017 15-25	78,669 19-25	138,886 25-89	22-60
Calaveras.....	none	a	a	a	28,976 12-00	a	a
Colusa.....	33,185	94,066 17-70	114,608 26-00	125,000 22-97	96,906 20-00	39,375 15-00	20-00
Contra Costa.....	288,180	a	135,900 60-00	259,600 40-00	180,000 28-57	326,920 0-00	29-64
Del Norte.....	new	new	new	new	6,000 60-00	5,850 42-00	2,100 60-00
El Dorado.....	a	9,520 28-00	27,600 23-00	51,280 17-00	17,744 11-74	12,700 12-00	18-35
Fresno.....	new	new	new	a	33,000 40-00	20,000 20-00	20,000 25-00
Humboldt.....	new	a	15,000 30-00	19,840 40-00	10,000 40-00	a	a
Klamath.....	380	a	a	a	250 25-00	300 20-00	7,500 25-00
Los Angeles.....	12,120	a	a	a	42,660 9-73	a	a
Marin.....	none	a	43,459 39-92	75,780 39-72	56,800 40-00	a	a
Mariposa.....	none	a	a	a	4,000 13-43	7,500 15-00	8,000 30-00
Mendocino.....	new	new	new	new	new	new	125,000 25-00
Merced.....	new	a	a	a	90,000 11-25	25,000 25-00	140,000 20-00
Monterey.....	15,181	a	a	a	65,800 35-00	76,428 30-42	49,510 29-34
Napa.....	216,312	31,680 20-00	a	a	a	150,000 30-00	349,450 25-00
Nevada.....	14,310	a	a	a	a	a	42,500 15-74
Placer.....	14,290	a	50,760	82,850	a	100,000	110,500 30-00
Plumas.....	new	854	a	a	a	5,800 20-00	a
Sacramento.....	157,071	163,410 30-00	210,360 36-45	420,046 23-88	510,782 24-11	586,450 25-00	25-69
San Bernardino.....	new	16,200	a	15,000	a	12,425 35-00	1,500 3-00
San Diego.....	1,321	15,000	a	8,000	a	27,500 25-00	a
San Francisco.....	18,450	a	a	a	4,200 38-18	4,000 40-00	7,500 30-00
San Joaquin.....	111,489	346,470 30-00	435,200 20-00	845,675 40-00	600,000 16-42	527,400 17-49	24-78
San L. Obispo.....	3,845	3,000	a	8,000	a	2,500 7-29	5,000 31-25
San Mateo.....	new	new	new	a	115,830 40-00	103,600 40-00	80,900 61-54
Santa Barbara.....	4,748	a	a	a	a	12,425 35-00	a
Santa Clara.....	415,340	75,000 25-00	48,000 20-00	125,000 19-23	160,000 20-00	91,860 30-00	22-35
Santa Cruz.....	60,149	54,000 30-00	a	a	160,320 30-00	200,000 30-21	156,000 30-00
Shasta.....	1,490	74,575 25-00	70,779 25-72	a	a	26,592 14-20	33,660 17-00
Sierra.....	10	a	a	a	a	a	a
Siskiyou.....	340	24,000 20-00	30,270 30-00	77,250 30-00	145,000 26-25	91,250 23-08	28-87
Solano.....	105,630	a	127,067	a	a	164,175 25-00	119,000 21-83
Sonoma.....	92,564	49,952 23-00	65,640 30-00	117,225 25-00	240,000 40-00	255,840 40-00	33-40
Stanislaus.....	new	44,620 20-00	33,480 12-00	45,078 13-97	48,000 12-00	70,000 20-00	15-00
Sutter.....	50,927	314,080	a	94,813 19-51	a	308,000 28-00	a
Tehama.....	new	new	new	150,000 30-00	228,500 25-00	232,000 24-05	a
Trinity.....	220	a	a	38,380 32-60	17,100 14-61	a	a
Tulare.....	none	a	a	a	12,000 30-00	6,000 20-00	26,475 25-00
Tuolumne.....	830	a	a	81,362	a	a	a
Yolo.....	126,076	800,000 40-00	850,000 24-65	a	a	a	245,260 10-00
Yuba.....	312,876	54,975 25-00	111,400 20-00	68,800 16-79	153,765 26-72	177,000 30-00	23-70

* No report for the year marked thus a.

TABLE VII.

The Oat Crop—thirty-six pounds per Bushel.*

YEARS.	Acres cultivated....	Bushels produced...	Average Bushels per Acre.....	Average price.		Average value per Acre.....	Aggregate value of Crop.....
				Per 100 lbs...	Per Bushel...		
1852.....	no report.	100,497	.....	\$2 78	\$1 00	.....	\$100,578
1853.....	32,429	1,181,150	36-41	2 61	94	\$34 21	1,109,738
1854.....	31,647	1,084,487	34-37	2 60	94	32 17	1,018,084
1855.....	40,601	1,286,182	31-92	1 91	69	21 95	991,192
1856.....	47,736	1,661,337	34-59	1 86	67	23 16	1,105,566
1857.....	56,513	1,917,187	34-05	2 08	75	28 54	1,437,890
Average four years, '55 to '58.....	38,106	1,300,791	34-32	2 25	81	27 80	.....
Average five years, '55 to '59.....	41,747	1,424,070	34-27	2 21	80	27 41	.....

TABLE VIII.

Increase of the Oat Crop.

YEARS.	Increase Acres planted.		Incr. Bbls produced.		Increase in value of Crops.	
	In number.	Per cent.	In number.	Per cent.	In dollars.	Per cent.
From 1855 to 1856...	decr. 792	decr. 2-44	decr. 96,672	decr. 8-12	decr. \$91,654	decr. 8-26
From 1856 to 1857...	8,954	28-29	201,695	18-60	26,892	2-55
From 1857 to 1858...	7,135	17-33	265,155	22-12	114,374	11-54
From 1858 to 1859...	8,577	17-98	265,850	16-10	332,324	30-06
Three years, '52 to '55.....	.....	.....	1,080,662	1,075-32	1,009,160	1,008-36
Three years, '55 to '58.....	15,297	47-16	470,178	39-80	decr. 4,172	decr. 0-38
Six years, '52 to '58.....	.....	.....	1,550,840	1,542-17	1,004,988	999-02

* All the notes at the foot of Table I apply to this table.

TABLE IX.

The number of bushels of Oats produced in the several counties, and the average product per acre in each, as returned by the Assessors.

COUNTIES.*	1852.	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		Average Bushels per Acre.....
		Number of Bushels..	Bushels per Acre.....	Number of Bushels..	Bushels per Acre.....	Number of Bushels..	Bushels per Acre.....	Number of Bushels..	Bushels per Acre.....	Number of Bushels..	Bushels per Acre.....	
Alameda	new	481,850	50.00	260,500	50.00	150,365	45.00	324,720	60.00	203,440	40.00	49.00
Amador	new	18,740	22.63	17,680	40.00	8,200	20.00	7,500	25.00	1,875	25.00	26.53
Butte	315	5,250	30.00	d	d	4,334	10.97	6,235	28.60	15,153	36.60	26.54
Calaveras	none	d	d	d	d	d	d	2,810	50.00	d	d	.....
Colusa	890	1,500	20.00	d	d	d	d	23,550	30.00	d	d	.....
Contra Costa...	4,085	d	d	10,960	20.00	28,595	35.00	31,500	35.00	70,455	35.00	31.25
Del Norte	new	new	new	new	new	70,000	70.00	68,250	70.00	103,250	70.00	70.00
El Dorado	d	9,765	25.23	26,400	20.00	50,400	18.00	8,211	4.76	6,200	4.28	14.47
Fresno	new	new	new	d	d	1,400	70.00	d	d	d	d	.....
Humboldt	new	d	d	40,000	42.10	56,250	50.00	40,000	33.33	d	d	.....
Klamath	100	d	d	d	d	32,000	40.00	78,000	18.00	15,000	30.00	.....
Los Angeles	none	1,565	d	d	d	500	10.00	d	d	1,000	20.00	.....
Marin	none	d	d	29,412	43.00	97,200	36.27	130,000	40.00	d	p	.....
Mariposa	none	d	d	d	d	1,000	20.00	1,000	20.00	2,000	20.00	.....
Mendocino	new	new	new	new	new	new	new	new	new	new	new	.....
Merced	new	new	new	d	d	6,000	15.00	100	20.00	10,000	20.00	.....
Monterey	130	d	d	d	d	2,100	30.00	12,900	60.00	8,820	60.00	50.00
Napa	14,330	d	d	d	d	d	d	50,000	25.00	103,075	25.00	.....
Nevada	307	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	89,000	26.00	.....
Placer	610	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	.....
Plumas	new	1,015	d	d	d	d	d	17,500	24.93	d	d	.....
Sacramento	10,760	d	d	23,040	31.82	32,100	28.00	41,420	24.66	44,100	26.47	27.74
San Bernardino.	new	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	300	30.00	.....
San Diego	5	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	.....
San Francisco.	3,900	d	d	d	d	1,960	20.42	2,000	20.00	9,000	20.00	20.11
San Joaquin	1,625	47,712	24.00	58,760	20.00	56,460	30.00	40,500	25.00	45,000	25.00	24.80
San L. Obispo.	none	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	.....
San Mateo	new	new	new	d	d	79,160	40.00	73,075	35.00	73,500	35.00	36.67
Santa Barbara.	none	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	.....
Santa Clara	13,520	66,000	23.00	30,000	30.00	50,000	33.33	25,000	25.00	12,450	50.00	34.27
Santa Cruz	4,350	14,000	11.67	d	d	27,720	30.40	38,400	40.00	150,000	30.00	28.04
Shasta	1,200	4,956	25.74	17,985	20.34	d	d	14,000	20.00	3,500	5.16	17.32
Sierra	10	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	.....
Siskiyou	1,408	37,500	25.00	92,680	35.00	122,500	35.00	142,500	40.70	135,000	30.00	33.14
Solano	13,870	d	d	16,667	d	d	d	24,990	30.00	9,000	50.00	.....
Sonoma	2,828	98,040	30.00	162,995	35.00	200,000	25.00	119,560	20.00	287,000	49.65	31.93
Stanislaus	new	d	d	d	d	1,000	20.00	d	d	d	d	.....
Sutter	360	1,207	d	d	d	2,747	d	28,000	20.00	d	d	.....
Tehama	new	new	new	d	d	3,600	30.00	3,125	25.00	d	d	.....
Trinity	2	d	p	14,422	45.00	18,975	51.35	d	d	d	d	.....
Tulare	none	d	p	d	d	d	d	250	50.00	2,070	30.00	.....
Tuolumne	100	d	p	16,201	d	4,740	15.19	d	d	d	d	.....
Yolo	5,075	120,000	40.00	2,200	22.00	d	d	d	d	4,000	25.00	29.00
Yuba	14,377	4,400	20.00	9,240	20.00	12,000	20.00	8,700	29.00	10,500	30.00	23.80

* No reports from the county for the years marked thus d.

TABLE X.

The Maize or Indian Corn Crop—fifty-six pounds per Bushel.

YEARS.	Acres cultivated..	Bushels produced.	Average Bushels per Acre	Average Price.		Average value per Acre	Aggregate value of Crop
				Per 100 lbs.	Per Bushel.		
1852	no report.	62,532	.....	\$4.46	\$2.50	.....	.....
1855	7,212	251,791	34.90	.....	.....	.....	.....
1856	11,207	430,788	38.44	.....	.....	.....	.....
1857	13,355	479,239	35.88	.....	.....	.....	.....
1858 *	9,566	333,617	34.88	.....	.....	.....	.....
1859	26,314	884,793	33.62	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average four years, '55 to '58 ..	10,335	373,859	36.03	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average five years, '55 to '59 ...	13,531	476,046	35.54	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XI.

Increase of the Maize or Indian Corn Crop.

YEARS.	Increase Acres planted.		Inc. Bushels produced.		Increase value of Crop.	
	In number.	Per cent.	In number.	Per cent.	In dollars.	Per cent.
From 1855 to 1856 ..	3,995	55.39	178,997	71.09	.....	.....
From 1856 to 1857 ..	2,148	19.16	48,451	11.25	.....	.....
From 1857 to 1858 ..	decr. 3,789	decr. 28.37	decr. 145,622	decr. 30.39	.....	.....
From 1858 to 1859 ..	16,848	175.08	551,176	165.21	.....	.....
Three years, '52 to '55 ..	.....	.....	189,259	305.86	.....	.....
Three years, '55 to '58 ..	2,354	32.64	81,826	32.50	.....	.....
Six years, '52 to '58 ..	.....	.....	271,085	433.51	.....	.....

* The Assessor of Sonoma returns more corn as having been grown in his county this year than I have estimated for the entire State. He reports one thousand three hundred and forty-eight acres as producing three hundred and forty-seven thousand bushels, or an average of two hundred and fifty-nine bushels per acre. Perhaps it is possible that with extraordinary cultivation and an excessive and extravagantly expensive use of highly concentrated fertilizers, such an average may have been grown at a great cost upon a small lot, but that two hundred and sixty bushels per acre were actually produced on one thousand three hundred and fifty acres in one county in this State could not be believed by any man who ever held a plow or swung a scythe—Sparrowgrass himself would not give it credence.

TABLE XII.

Number of Bushels of Maize or Indian Corn produced in the several Counties, and the Average Product per Acre in each, as returned by the Assessor.

COUNTIES.	1852.	1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		Average Bushels per Acre.		
	Number of Bushels ..	Number of Bushels ..	Bushels per Acre.	Number of Bushels ..	Bushels per Acre.	Number of Bushels ..	Bushels per Acre.	Number of Bushels ..	Bushels per Acre.	Number of Bushels ..	Bushels per Acre.			
Alameda.....		16,480	40-00	10,070	38-00	7,000	40-00	10,185	35-00	19,040	40-00	38-60		
Amador.....						5,606	40-00	10,000	50-00	19,008	48-72	46-24		
Butte.....				3,500	35-00	1,772	22-15	3,630	31-56	6,918	27-90	29-15		
Colusa.....	206			2,000	30-00			5,350	35-67	5,250	30-00	31-89		
Contra Costa.....	8,865									3,500	35-00			
Del Norte.....								750	75-00					
El Dorado.....								1,000	45-00	900	45-00			
Fresno.....						2,000	40-00	3,000	30-00	30,000	50-00	40-00		
Humboldt.....				525	35-00	525	35-00	2,250	30-00			33-23		
Klamath.....						1,150	28-75	2,200	36-67	1,750	35-00	33-47		
Los Angeles*	6,934	50,153		4,024		273,800	100-00			60,000	40-00			
Marin.....				440	23-15									
Mariposa.....						625	25-00			800	30-00			
Mendocino.....	981									10,500	35-00			
Merced.....				7,000	35-00	9,000	45-00	3,000	30-00	60,000	30-00	35-00		
Monterey.....	6,208			2,800	35-00		750	30-00	430	10-00	1,900	10-00	21-25	
Napa.....	2,770							50,000	25-00	276,000	30-00			
Nevada.....	9,950													
Plumas.....		5						1,000	27-75					
Sacramento.....	1,247			9,900	61-88	5,466	33-00	6,600	34-00	9,344	27-51	41-67		
San Bernardino*		2,300		20,000		10,000	2-00	10,990	35-00	12,000	40-00			
San Diego.....	1,205	15,000		2,000				6,030	20-00					
San Francisco.....	1,360													
San Joaquin.....	1,245	4,130	35-00	6,750	28-72	10,150	50-00	9,120	35-00	12,574	30-53	37-65		
San Luis Obispo	951	2,000		500				600	20-00	900	15-00			
San Mateo.....						470	35-00	1,520	18-00	3,450	15-00	22-00		
Santa Barbara.....	2,316							10,990	35-00					
Santa Clara.....	19,645	6,000	20-00	1,200	12-00	1,500	10-00	1,500	15-00	1,460	15-70	14-54		
Santa Cruz.....	1,342	3,150	35-00	12,250	30-00	4,500	30-00	9,000	30-00	18,000	30-00	31-00		
Shasta.....	670	5,143	25-82	7,000	38-20	350	35-00	3,340	20-00	9,440	26-00	26-80		
Siskiyou.....	25			5,250	50-00	18,375	35-00	12,500	25-00	10,000	20-00	27-50		
Solano.....	8,565			15,000				8,560	20-00	16,950	30-00			
Sonoma†.....	2,791	28,560	40-00	85,040	40-00	43,350	30-00	347,000	259-00	146,840	40-00			
Stanislaus.....				1,600	30-00	4,380	36-50	4,000	13-23	16,000	40-00	29-96		
Sutter.....	100			2,547	10-00			4,380	35-00					
Tehama.....				9,000	30-00	7,500	30-00	600	3-00					
Trinity.....				9,500	32-00	2,375	50-00	2,480	35-00	1,400	35-00	38-00		
Tulare.....				4,138		1,500	30-00	8,000	40-00	10,620	24-58	31-53		
Tuolumne.....				1,800	30-00			500	33-50			750	35-00	32-83
Yolo.....	1,310	9,000	30-00	2,100	35-00	4,400	40-00	5,675	35-00	7,500	35-00	35-00		
Yuba.....	810	1,400	40-00	480	6-00	1,050	35-00	3,750	50-00	30,000	60-00	38-20		

NOTE.—The counties that have never been returned as producing corn, are omitted.
* If the Assessors are to be relied upon, there was an astounding difference in the average crop per acre in the two adjoining counties of Los Angeles and San Bernardino in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven—one returns two thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight acres as producing two hundred and seventy-two thousand eight hundred bushels, or one hundred bushels per acre; the other, five thousand acres as yielding but ten thousand bushels, or but two bushels per acre.
† See note at foot of Table X for crop of Sonoma for one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

TABLE XIII.

The Rye Crop—fifty-six pounds per Bushel.*

YEARS.	Number of Acres cultivated	Number of Bushels produced	Average Bushels per Acre	Average Price.		Average value of Crop per Acre..	Aggregate value of Crop
				Per 100 lbs.	Per Bushel.		
1856	292	8,685	29-74				
1857	1,059	35,775	33-78				
1858	2,345	57,360	24-46				
1859	2,470	59,688	24-16				
Four years' average.....	1,542	40,377	26-04				

* No rye was grown prior to one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six; but as it yields well, and has thus far realized a high price, it is probable that the crop will be materially increased, though it can never become one of great importance. The average crop in the United States, according to the last Census Report, was but thirteen and seventy-four one-hundredths bushels per acre against twenty-eight and four one-hundredths bushels, as above. Ohio, which grew the greatest average rye crop, produced but twenty-five bushels, and Vermont, the next highest, but twenty bushels per acre.

TABLE XIV.

Number of Bushels of Rye produced in the several Counties, and the average Product per Acre in each, as returned by the Assessors.

COUNTIES.*	1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		General average per Acre.....
	Bushels ...	Average per Acre.....	Bushels ...	Average per Acre.....	Bushels ...	Average per Acre.....	Bushels ...	Average per Acre.....	
Alameda	2,385	53.00	6,750	50.00	860	30.00	1,800	30.00	38.50
Butte			350	27.00	135	22.50	1,466	22.21	23.90
Calaveras			400	25.00					
Contra Costa			2,500	50.00	2,400	40.00			
Humboldt					200	20.00			
Los Angeles							250	25.00	
Marin	625	34.60							
Mendocino							1,875	25.00	
Napa							300	30.00	
Sacramento	450	12.86	1,925	21.39	100	30.00	580	21.50	21.44
San Bernardino			100	12.50	120	20.00	250	25.00	19.17
San Joaquin	1,456	28.00	2,500	25.00	2,050	23.04	2,636	23.86	25.48
San Mateo			8,560	40.00	11,760	35.00	9,600	30.00	35.00
Santa Barbara					120	20.00			
Santa Clara	1,000	20.00	500	16.67	500	10.00			
Santa Cruz			1,250	25.00	3,500	25.00	2,000	20.00	23.33
Siskiyou	609	30.00	2,500	25.00	12,500	25.00	10,000	20.00	25.00
Solano					1,000	10.00	800	40.00	
Sonoma	1,400	30.00	1,390	30.00	7,160	20.00	120	20.00	25.00
Stanislaus			542	15.00	1,500	10.00	8,000	20.00	15.00
Sutter					4,200	30.00			
Tehama			3,200	40.00	4,020	30.00			
Tuolumne							625	25.00	
Yolo							900	30.00	

* The counties that have never been returned as producing rye, are omitted.

TABLE XV

The Buckwheat Crop.*

YEARS.	Acres cultivated ...	Bushels produced...	Average Bushels per Acre	Average price.		Average value per Acre.....	Aggregate value of Crop.....
				Per 100 lbs...	Per Bushel...		
1856	1,087	27,375	25.19				
1857	1,171	35,398	30.00				
1858	1,085	20,256	18.65				
1859	1,333	48,596	26.51				
Four years' average.....	1,294	32,906	25.09				

* The average crop in the United States, according to the last census report, was but seventeen and forty one-hundredths bushels per acre against our twenty-five and nine one-hundredths for four years, as above; and no State exceeds our average. Indiana and Vermont, each of which raised twenty-five bushels per acre, are the nearest. New York produces twenty-two bushels and Ohio and Connecticut twenty bushels each.

TABLE XVI.

Number of Bushels of Buckwheat produced in the several Counties, and the average Product per Acre in each, as returned by the Assessors.

COUNTIES.*	1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		General average per Acre.....
	Bushels	Average per Acre.....	Bushels	Average per Acre.....	Bushels	Average per Acre.....	Bushels	Average per Acre.....	
Alameda	7,350	70.00	5,750	67.65	1,400	10.00	740	20.00	41.91
Butte .....	.....	.....	200	40.00	.....	.....	150	50.00	.....
Del Norte .....	.....	.....	60	60.00	715	50.00	.....	.....	.....
Humboldt .....	.....	.....	1,250	25.00	500	25.00	.....	.....	.....
Marin	980	36.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mendocino .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	25.00	.....
Monterey .....	.....	.....	2,200	40.00	400	10.00	410	10.25	20.68
Napa .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	625	25.00	.....
Sacramento .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,540	17.11	.....
San Bernardino .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	10.00	30	30.00	.....
San Joaquin	925	25.00	1,525	25.00	900	30.00	1,880	20.00	32.56
San Mateo .....	.....	.....	260	20.00	1,160	40.00	2,000	20.00	27.67
Santa Barbara .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	10.00	.....	.....	.....
Santa Clara	240	20.00	1,000	20.00	200	20.00	300	30.00	23.50
Santa Cruz	8,000	20.00	13,080	40.00	9,400	20.00	5,000	20.00	25.00
Sierra .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	36.00	.....
Siskiyou	1,000	20.00	750	25.00	.....	.....	6,250	25.00	23.33
Solano .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	10.00	300	15.00	.....
Sonoma	6,660	15.00	5,820	15.00	2,420	20.00	12,950	50.00	25.00
Sutter	96	32.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trinity .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	30.00	.....
Tulare .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	25.00	.....
Yuba .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	25.00	400	26.67	.....

* The counties that have never been returned as producing buckwheat, are omitted.

TABLE XVII.

The Pea Crop—fifty-seven pounds per Bushel.*

YEARS.	Acres cultivated..	Bushels produced.	Average Bushels per Acre	Av'ge Price.		Average Value of Crops per Acre.	Aggregate Value of Crops.....
				per 100 lbs..	per Bushel..		
1856.....	1,491	35,094	23.53	.....	.....	.....	.....
1857.....	2,137	65,469	30.64	.....	.....	.....	.....
1858.....	2,190	67,754	30.94	.....	.....	.....	.....
1859.....	5,281	150,970	28.58	.....	.....	.....	.....
Four years' average	2,772	79,822	28.85	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XVIII.

The Bean Crop—fifty-seven pounds per Bushel.

YEARS.	Acres cultivated..	Bushels produced.	Average Bushels per Acre	Av'ge Price.		Average Value of Crops per Acre.	Aggregate Value of Crops.....
				per 100 lbs..	per Bushel..		
1856.....	11,126	160,976	14.47	.....	.....	.....	.....
1857.....	11,074	215,352	19.44	.....	.....	.....	.....
1858.....	9,073	174,040	19.18	.....	.....	.....	.....
1859.....	4,685	96,219	20.56	.....	.....	.....	.....
Four years' average	8,989	161,672	18.41	.....	.....	.....	.....

In the United States Census Report, the bean and pea crops are returned together, and the average product is thirteen and forty one-hundredths bushels per acre. Putting the two crops together in this State, the produce is twenty and fifty-three one hundredths bushels per acre—the best other State, Vermont, growing twenty bushels, and South Carolina, which ranks next, but eighteen bushels.

* See note to Table XVII—the Bean Crop.

TABLE XIX.

The Potatoe Crop—sixty pounds per Bushel.

YEARS.	Acres planted.....	Bushels produced...	Average Bushels per Acre.....	Av'ge price.		Average value per Acre.....	Aggregate value of Crop.....
				Per 100 lbs...	Per Bushel...		
1852.....		1,393,170		\$2 50	\$1 50		\$2,089,753
1855.....	13,997	1,256,173	90 00				
1856.....	13,437	1,169,875	87 09				
1857.....	20,864	1,944,796	93 25				
1858.....	15,989	1,423,202	89 00				
1859.....	24,900	1,938,671	77 86				
Five years' average.....	17,837	1,546,543	87 44				

NOTE.—I apprehend it is fair to conclude that this crop has fully reached the standard of consumption—has got to that point where the ordinary supply fully equals, if it does not exceed, the ordinary demand; and consequently that all the increase, except the moderate one to meet the increase of population, must operate to reduce the price of the whole crop and cause the entire loss of their portion to those who are unlucky enough to hold the surplus, unless it shall be found advantageous to grow it for our stock, or we discover some use for potatoes other than that of an aliment, or a means shall be devised to transport them in good condition to China and the East Indies.*

Notwithstanding the opinion which generally obtains to the contrary, and the unprejudiced crops which have from time to time been reported (for instance, the two thousand five hundred bushels per acre claimed by an exhibitor, at the fair of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, to have been raised on the Mokelumne bottom), this is not a particularly good potato-growing State, though the yield in some of our counties, and the quality and size in all of them, is scarcely equaled in the Union. The average crop in the United States is one hundred and sixteen and twenty-two one-hundredths bushels per acre. Ours is but eighty-seven and forty-four one-hundredths. Texas averaged two hundred and fifty bushels, New Hampshire two hundred and twenty, Florida and Vermont one hundred and seventy-five each, and Massachusetts one hundred and seventy bushels. We only excel Alabama, Connecticut, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Virginia.

* As the proof-sheets are being read by the author, (July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty,) he began to suggest that the crop of this year (one thousand eight hundred and sixty) and its present market price fully bear out the above remarks.

TABLE XX.

Sweet Potato Crop—fifty pounds per Bushel.

YEARS.	Acres planted.....	Bushels produced..	Average Bushels per Acre.....	Av'ge price.		Average value per Acre.....	Aggregate value of Crop.....
				Per 100 lbs...	Per Bushel...		
1856.....	188	86,975	196 06				
1857.....	499	100,723	201 60				
1858.....	605	105,484	174 35				
1859.....	1,174	186,245	158 64				
Four years' average.....	617	107,357	182 81				

NOTE.—I heard of no attempts to raise this crop prior to one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and the first official report we had of it was in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, in which year the legitimate "Carolina potato" was introduced; since when the crop has rapidly grown into importance in localities suitable for its cultivation, as its large yield and the high prices it has thus far commanded has rendered it one of the most profitable grown in the State. This crop, as yet, is confined almost exclusively to the counties of Sacramento, Yolo, Solano, and San Joaquin, though experiments are being made with it throughout the State with excellent success, particularly in Tulare and Fresno valleys.

The crop in the United States averages but one hundred and forty-seven and fourteen one-hundredths bushels per acre against our one hundred and eighty-two and eighty one-hundredths bushels, and we are excelled by but two States, viz: Georgia, with four hundred, and Alabama, with two hundred bushels. Louisiana, the next highest on the list, produces one hundred and seventy-five bushels.

TABLE XXI.

Number of bushels of Sweet Potatoes produced in the several Counties, and the average number of bushels raised per acre in each, as returned by the Assessors.

COUNTIES.	1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		General average.
	Bushels.	Bushels per Acre.	Bushels.	Bushels per Acre.	Bushels.	Bushels per Acre.	Bushels.	Bushels per Acre.	
Alameda.....					300 100-00	140 10-00	55-00		
Amador.....			900 90-00	1,000 100-00			95-00		
Butte.....			1,600 200-00	500 290-00	600 120-00	203-33			
Fresno.....				1,000 250-00	4,000 200-00	225-00			
Los Angeles.....			500 10-00		600 100-00	55-00			
Merced.....			1,500 100-00						
Monterey.....					1,075 75-00				
Sacramento.....	1,181	54,605 240-00	37,200 224-00	65,644 247-72	237-24				
San Diego.....	1,000		25 25-00						
San Joaquin.....	17,100 300-00	13,000 120-00	8,480 80-00	16,760 72-87	143-32				
San Mateo.....			75 25-00						
Santa Clara.....		20 20-00							
Shasta.....					100 50-00				
Solano.....			21,850 183-00	20,000 200-00	191-00				
Stanislaus.....		62 21-00							
Sutter.....	1,000 250-00								
Tehama.....		600 30-00	1,000 50-00						
Tulare.....			4,000 200-00	4,800 200-00	200-00				
Yolo.....	13,300 133-00	18,000 200-00	17,100 180-00	20,700 225-00	184-50				
Yuba.....					1,500 150-00				

NOTE.—Those counties that have never been returned as producing, have been omitted.

TABLE XXII.

The Onion Crop—fifty-five pounds per Bushel.

YEARS.	Acres cultivated....	Bushels produced ..	Average Bushels per Acre	Average price.		Average value of Crop per Acre..	Aggregate value of Crop
				Per 100 lbs...	Per Bushel ..		
1853*.....		178,003					
1856.....	495	76,961	156-00				
1857.....	1,115	180,215	156-00				
1858.....	1,104	120,830	109-00				
1859.....	1,393	203,266	145-38				
Four years' average.....	1,023	145,325	141-60				

* Of the one hundred and seventy-eight thousand bushels returned in the census of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, Santa Clara County produced one hundred and fifty-two thousand; Sacramento, thirteen thousand; Sonoma, eight thousand nine hundred, and Contra Costa, three thousand two hundred and fifty bushels, leaving but about one thousand bushels for the remainder of the State. In one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight Santa Clara report d only about five thousand, and in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, but two thousand eight hundred bushels. In one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine Contra Costa did not report any, and Sonoma but three thousand bushels, while Sacramento gives forty-one thousand seven hundred and sixty; San Joaquin, forty-four thousand four hundred and thirty-five; and Merced, twenty-five thousand bushels, but this latter is evidently an over estimate, being at the rate of five hundred bushels per acre for the ground planted.

Those who remember the difference in the price of onions between the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, will be at no loss to account for a large portion of the reasons that urged the farmers of Santa Clara and Sonoma valleys to change their crops. The same sized onion fields that in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two made exorbitant fortunes for their owners, a year or two later caused the ruin of many a man of moderate means who rushed into their cultivation with as little forethought, and with the same unbounded confidence of becoming millionaires within the year, as the gold-hunters exhibited in their frantic rushes to Gold Lake, Gold Bluff, or Frazer River.

The United States Census gives no returns of the onion crop, and I have not been able to find any statistics in regard to it in the transactions of any State Agricultural Society at my command, but as two-thirds of the crop of the State are now produced in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, the ratio of our productions as compared with that of other States is not important to the general farming interests.

TABLE XXIII.

The Hay Crop.*

YEARS.	Acres cut.....	Tuns produced.....	Average number of Tuns per Acre.....	Average price per Tun.....	Average value Crop per Acre.....	Aggregate value of Crop.....
1855.....	.....	43,598	.....	.....	.....	.....
1856.....	57,021	59,560	1.05	.....	.....	.....
1857.....	75,419	84,636	1.11	.....	.....	.....
1858.....	89,420	104,849	1.17	.....	.....	.....
1859.....	106,794	139,248	1.35	.....	.....	.....
Five years' average.....	117,498	150,401	1.27	.....	.....	.....
	89,230	107,739	1.19	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XXIV.

Number of Acres of Land cultivated in the State.

YEARS	In Wheat.....	In Barley.....	In Oats.....	In Corn.....	In Rye.....	In Potatoes.....	In Sweet Potatoes.....	In Onions.....	In other crops †.....	Totals.....
1852.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110,748
1855.....	148,595	108,924	32,459	7,212	.....	13,997	.....	.....	150,605	461,772
1856.....	170,018	168,370	31,647	11,207	292	13,437	188	495	196,400	592,054
1857.....	143,126	220,825	40,601	13,355	1,059	20,864	499	1,113	273,493	714,937
1858.....	197,869	241,870	47,736	9,566	2,345	15,989	605	1,104	395,654	910,932
1859.....	296,902	227,157	56,313	26,314	2,470	24,900	1,174	1,398	.....	1,055,646

* The quantity of hay cut from cultivated land in this State is so small that we are justified in saying that our whole crop comes from wild land. Our crop for five years averages one and nineteen one-hundredths tuns per acre. The average of the whole United States is one and twenty one-hundredths tuns per acre.

† Acres cut for hay not included, as but a very small portion of our land is cultivated for that crop.

TABLE XXV.

Number of Fruit Trees, Grape-Vines, etc.

VARIETY.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Grape-vines.....	324,234	1,442,491	2,048,241	4,090,026	6,668,717
Apple trees.....	101,085	290,808	579,517	752,920	891,934
Peach trees.....	173,753	634,317	974,784	1,565,618	1,484,131
Pear trees.....	20,629	28,760	84,192	174,420	237,020
Cherry trees.....	8,171	15,854	47,749	87,492	117,466
Plum and prune trees.....	11,649	18,054	39,645	101,348	126,252
Nectarine and apricot trees.....	4,450	13,652	37,601	113,098	143,841
Quince trees.....	4,548	4,705	31,023	51,775	51,798
Fig trees.....	1,325	4,379	10,972	19,625	22,323
Olive trees.....	503	627	4,338	4,826	6,680
Pomegranate trees.....	.....	1,490	4,594	6,078	6,224
Orange, lemon, and citron trees.....	.....	4,865	.....	5,551	6,510
Almond trees.....	.....	384	5,286	7,139	14,910
Walnut trees.....	.....	1,050	4,632	6,976	8,958
Filbert trees.....	.....	4	193	309	427

TABLE XXVI.

Number of Working Stock.

YEARS.	Horses.	Mules and Asses.	Work-Oxen.
1852.....	64,773	16,578	29,065
1855.....	86,577	16,258	26,579
1856.....	97,685	20,538	27,580
1857.....	106,485	27,038	* 24,789
1858.....	151,606	29,337	27,447
1859.....	150,535	31,798	29,970

* The three thousand oxen lost this year, can only be accounted for as the Feeje Chief did for the missing Missionary, "Too good to live—ate 'em up."

TABLE XXVII.

Increase of Working Stock.

YEARS.	Horses.		Mules and Asses.		Work-Oxen.	
	In number.	Per cent....	In number.	Per cent....	In number.	Per cent....
From 1855 to 1856.....	11,108	12.83	4,280	26.33	1,001	3.68
From 1856 to 1857.....	8,800	9.01	6,500	31.65	decr. 2,791	decr. 10.12
From 1857 to 1858.....	45,121	42.88	2,199	8.13	2,658	10.72
From 1858 to 1859.....	4,929	3.25	2,561	8.76	2,523	9.19
Three years, from 1852 to 1855.....	21,804	33.66	decr. 320	decr. 1.93	decr. 2,486	decr. 8.55
Three years, from 1855 to 1858.....	65,025	73.23	12,979	79.83	888	3.28
Six years, from 1852 to 1858.....	86,835	134.06	12,659	76.36	decr. 1,618	decr. 5.56

TABLE XXVIII.

Number of Horned Cattle.

YEARS.	Milch Cows.....	Calves	Other Cattle, except- ing Work-Oxen.....	Total Cattle, including Work-Oxen.....
1852.....	104,339	*	315,392	448,796
1855.....	82,636	19,374	325,998	454,587
1856.....	98,787	47,251	456,150	629,768
1857.....	129,946	79,539	411,549	645,823
1858.....	186,900	138,033	534,879	887,349
1859.....	273,120	212,276	600,895	1,116,261

* The calves, this year, are included with the "other cattle."

TABLE XXIX.

Increase of Horned Cattle.

YEARS.	Milch Cows.		Cattle, excepting Work- Oxen and Milch Cows		Total Cattle, including Work-Oxen and Cows.	
	In number....	Per cent.....	In number....	Per cent.....	In number....	Per cent.....
1855 to 1856.....	16,151	19.54	158,020	45.75	175,181	38.53
1856 to 1857.....	31,159	31.54	decr. 12,313	decr. 2.51	16,055	2.55
1857 to 185.....	57,044	43.90	181,824	37.03	241,523	37.40
1858 to 1859.....	86,130	46.06	149,250	22.48	228,912	25.91
Three yr's, '52-'55 decr.	21,703	decr. 21.01	69,980	22.19	5,791	1.29
Three yr's, '55-'58	104,354	126.30	237,540	74.62	432,762	95.20
Six years, 52-58..	82,651	79.21	357,530	113.36	438,553	95.49

TABLE XXX.

Number of other Live Stock.

YEARS.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Goats.	Poultry.
1852.....	82,867	38,976	.....	96,230
1855.....	135,413	211,847	4,678	.....
1856.....	219,280	161,560	3,333	358,797
1857.....	282,865	158,164	13,269	598,280
1858.....	451,031	167,494	12,537	*781,183
1859.....	605,978	255,558	14,255	873,479

* This year the Assessor of Solano returned one million fowls for his county, just five hundred and seventy-five for every voter in it. But while the gentleman thus liberally supplies his constituents with poultry, he seems to have selected a horribly bad breed, as in the same report he represents the million to have produced but fifty thousand dozen eggs, or precisely four-fifths of an egg each during the year. The Assessor of Siskiyou was not quite as liberal, and was rather more fortunate in his choice of stock. He gave each voter seventy-five poultry, amounting in the aggregate to two hundred thousand, which he says produced twenty thousand dozen eggs, or an egg and one-fifth each, during the year. Of course such returns are worse than useless.

TABLE XXXI.

Increase of above Live Stock.

YEARS.	Sheep Increased.		Hogs Increased.		Poultry Increased.	
	In number.	Per cent.	In number.	Per cent.	In number.	Per cent.
From 1855 to 1856...	83,807	61.94	decr. 50,287	decr. 23.72	.....	.....
From 1856 to 1857...	63,585	28.95	decr. 3,396	decr. 2.10	239,483	66.75
From 1857 to 1858...	108,106	59.45	9,330	5.89	182,903	30.57
From 1858 to 1859...	154,947	84.35	88,064	52.58	92,296	11.82
Three years, '52 to '55	52,546	63.41	172,871	443.53	.....	.....
Three years, '55 to '58	315,618	232.34	decr. 44,353	20.94	.....	.....
Six years, '52 to '58..	368,164	444.28	128,518	329.74	684,953	711.78

TABLE XXXII.

Products of Live Stock.

YEARS.	Pounds of Wool ..	Pounds of Butter .	Pounds of Cheese.	Dozens of Eggs ..
1855.....	145,376	.....	.....	.....
1856.....	273,830	497,390	270,724	1,614,580
1857.....	* 927,334	2,137,147	1,114,159	2,691,200
1858.....	1,448,389	2,597,120	1,337,918	3,515,320
1859.....	.....	.....	.....	3,935,651

* Until this year but little attention was given to wool, the sheep being mostly raised or imported for mutton.

TABLE XXXIII.

Number and Value of Cattle Slaughtered.

YEARS.	Number..	Aggregate value ..	Average val.
1857	80,894	\$3,373,485	\$41.76
1858	83,801	3,619,380	43.18
1859 .....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XXXIV.

Number and Value of Hogs Slaughtered.

YEARS.	Number..	Aggregate value ..	Average val.
1857	50,793	\$690,756	\$13.60
1858	57,005	699,100	11.73
1859 .....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XXXV.

Number and Value of Sheep Slaughtered.

YEARS.	Number..	Aggregate value ..	Average val.
1857	46,175	\$356,378	7.72
1858	47,990	338,961	7.07
1859	43,471	287,677	6.62

TABLE XXXVI.

Wages for Farm Labor.

It will strike most of you with astonishment to learn that since, and including, the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, the rate of wages paid to farm hands has scarcely altered, yet such is the fact, in the vicinity of Sacramento at least. James Rowan, who keeps the well known intelligence office, and whose attention to his business and reliability of character are proverbial, made a careful and thorough search of his books for me, with the following average result:

YEARS.	Farm Hands.	
	By the year.	During harvest
1856.....	\$35 per month	\$40 to \$75, say \$2 per day
1857.....	35 per month	40 to 75, say 2 per day
1858.....	35 per month	40 to 75, say 2 per day
1859.....	30 per month	40 to 75, say 2 per day

The demand for good farm hands, at the above prices, he says exceeds the supply, and that during harvest he cannot procure one-fifth of the number he has calls to furnish. And there is always a demand for gardeners at from fifty to seventy-five dollars per month—ability to bud, and graft, and take care of orchards, being a *sine qua non*.

The pay of wood-choppers has varied slightly within the last three and a half years, but principally in accordance with the nature of the wood to be cut. One dollar and eighty-seven and a half cents to two dollars per cord, and find themselves, may be taken as the standard; if they live with their employers, board and lodging is furnished them at four to five dollars per week.

Mr. Rowan says that the greatest difficulty he has in any branch of his business is to find good female help for the families of our farmers. The price for such help has been for several years forty dollars per month; it is now thirty-five dollars to thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents, and yet he never did and never could obtain one-half enough to fill his orders.

TABLE XXXVII.

The Average Yield per Cent. of the various principal Crops in California and the several other United States.*

YEARS.	Bushels Wheat	Bushels Barley	Bushels Oats.	Bushels Corn.	Bushels Rye.	Bushels Peas and Beans.	Bushels Buckwheat.	Bushels Potatoes.	Bushels Sweet Potatoes.	Tons of Hay..
Alabama.....	5	0	12	15	0	12	0	60	200	.....
Arkansas.....	10	.....	18	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
California.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.19
Connecticut ..	.....	.....	21	40	.....	.....	20	85	.....	.....
Delaware.....	11	.....	20	20	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	.....	.....
Georgia.....	5	.....	18	16	7	5	.....	125	40	.....
Illinois.....	11	40	29	33	14	.....	15	115	.....	1.50
Indiana.....	12	25	20	33	18	.....	25	100	.....	1.00
Iowa.....	14	.....	36	32	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	8	.....	18	24	11	.....	.....	130	65	1.50
Louisiana.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	.....
Maine.....	10	20	20	27	11	.....	.....	120	.....	0.88
Maryland.....	13	.....	21	23	18	.....	.....	75	.....	1.00
Massachusetts.	16	21	26	31	13	.....	.....	170	.....	1.00
Michigan.....	10	.....	26	32	.....	.....	14	140	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	9	.....	12	18	.....	12	.....	105	.....	.....
Missouri.....	11	.....	26	34	.....	.....	.....	110	.....	1.25
New Hampshire.	11	22	30	30	14	.....	.....	220	.....	1.00
New Jersey.....	11	18	26	33	8	.....	16	75	.....	.....
New York.....	12	25	25	27	17	.....	22	100	.....	1.13
North Carolina	7	.....	10	17	15	.....	.....	65	.....	.....
Ohio.....	12	30	21	36	25	.....	20	75	.....	1.62
Pennsylvania.....	15	.....	22	20	14	.....	.....	75	.....	1.75
Rhode Island.....	.....	18	30	.....	16	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
South Carolina.	8	.....	12	11	.....	18	.....	70	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	7	.....	19	21	7	.....	.....	120	45	.....
Texas.....	15	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	250	45	.....
Vermont.....	13	.....	26	32	20	20	25	178	.....	1.00
Virginia.....	7	.....	43	18	5	.....	7	75	.....	1.00
Wisconsin.....	14	18	35	30	.....	.....	.....	125	.....	.....

* These figures, excepting those for California, are from page one hundred and seventy-eight of "A Statistical View of the United States," prepared by the Bureau of the Interior, and published by an order of Congress, made January twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLES

FOR

SACRAMENTO AND FORT CROOK, CALIFORNIA,

BY

DRS. LOGAN AND HOLLENBUSH.

rain prior to January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, have been estimated and computed according to the most reliable information that can now be obtained, and are not wholly the result of our own positive admeasurements. It will be seen that the mean annual fall of rain reaches twenty inches, which would be ample for agricultural purposes if it were uniformly distributed through the rainy months of every season; but, as appears by the table, there is a great fluctuation not only in the monthly amounts, but also in the amounts of different seasons—so great as to lead to the conclusion that the husbandman cannot depend upon the rain alone, but must be prepared to supply the deficiency whenever it occurs by irrigation. For such emergency perhaps no other country is better adapted than California, both as regards soil and climate, as well as facilities of commanding water. From the apparent fact that the seasons of one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three were very rainy, and that six comparatively dry years elapsed before the present wet season, the idea is favored that every three and every seven years are periods of maximum rains. Should the first short cycle happen again in one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, this conjecture would be somewhat sustained. On this point, however, it would be altogether antiphilosophic to express any decided opinion. Many more years must elapse before generalizations can be reliably deduced. A long series of continuous observations must absolutely be made to impart value or importance to any prognostications that may be predicated upon meteorological data. Anything short of this would amount to Charlatanry in physics—the most rigorous of the exact sciences.

TABLE OF RAINS

At Sacramento, California, arranged according to the Seasons, showing the amount in inches of each Month during Eleven Years; also, the mean quantity for each Month of the Year during that period, and the mean annual amount of Rain.

MONTHS.	'49-'50	'50-'51	'51-'52	'52-'53	'53-'54	'54-'55	'55-'56	'56-'57	'57-'58	'58-'59	'59-'60	MEAN.
July.....	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.012	0.000	0.030	0.004
August.....	0.000	0.000	0.020	0.000	0.000	sp'kle	0.000	0.000	sp'kle	sp'kle	0.000	0.002
September...	0.250	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.000	sp'kle	sp'kle	sp'kle	0.000	sp'kle	0.025	0.116
October.....	1.500	0.000	0.180	0.000	0.005	1.010	0.000	0.195	0.655	3.010	0.000	0.596
November....	2.250	sp'kle	2.140	6.000	1.500	0.650	0.750	0.651	2.406	0.147	6.485	2.089
December....	12.500	sp'kle	7.070	13.410	1.540	1.150	2.000	2.395	2.632	4.339	1.834	4.443
January.....	4.500	0.650	0.580	3.000	3.250	2.670	4.919	1.375	2.444	0.961	2.310	2.424
February.....	0.500	0.350	0.120	2.000	8.500	3.460	0.692	4.801	2.461	3.306	0.931	2.520
March.....	10.000	1.880	6.400	7.000	3.250	4.200	1.403	0.675	2.878	1.637	5.110	4.039
April.....	4.250	1.140	0.190	3.500	1.500	4.320	2.132	sp'kle	1.214	0.981	2.874	2.827
May.....	0.250	0.690	0.500	1.450	0.210	1.150	1.841	sp'kle	0.203	1.037	2.491	0.875
June.....	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.310	0.010	0.633	0.350	0.098	0.000	0.017	0.073
Totals.....	36.000	4.710	18.000	36.361	20.069	18.620	13.770	10.443	15.003	16.021	22.107	20.025

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

At Fort Crook, California, Lat. 40° 10' North, Long. 121° 20' West, for November and December, 1857.

MONTHS.	TEMPERATURE.								Quantity rain..
	MAXIMUM.			MINIMUM.			Greatest wind in 24 hrs.	Monthly mean.	
	7 a. m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.	7 a. m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.			
November.....	45	55	47	19	43	30	14	39.56	4.35
December	35	44	39	22	40	28	11	33.51	3.77

SUMMARY OF WINDS AND WEATHER.

MONTHS.	NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS AND SUM OF FORCE.								Number of days fair....	Number of days cloudy.	Number of days rain....	Number of days snow...
	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.				
	Number.	Force....	Number.	Force....	Number.	Force....	Number.	Force....				
November.....	2	5 15 30	8 14	3 5	2	7 16 29	16 12 23	16 33	13 66	11	3	
December.....	2	5 11 33	8 14 16 35	2	7 11 33	8	5 22 49	11	20	6	9	

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

At Fort Crook, California, for the Year ending December 31, 1858.

MONTHS.	TEMPERATURE.									Quantity rain..
	MAXIMUM.			MINIMUM.			Greatest wind in 24 hrs.	Monthly mean.		
	7 a. m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.	7 a. m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.				
January	32	43	34	10	29	21	24	29.01	2.6	
February	45	51	41	12	31	24	15	37.18	4.3	
March	46	56	49	21	30	29	14	41.01	2.5	
April	41	80	58	31	42	33	11	47.49	1.2	
May	50	78	60	45	60	46	9	55.08	.1	
June	64	97	73	47	60	49	15	65.46	.3	
July	66	103	76	52	76	58	8	71.18	.3	
August	67	95	82	47	75	66	11	70.55	.0	
September	63	91	80	35	67	53	22	64.49	.0	
October	47	80	60	24	48	36	25	48.15	3.6	
November	46	54	49	19	41	31	21	41.50	1.3	
December	34	36	33	-17	10	6	30	33.11	6.3	

SUMMARY OF WINDS AND WEATHER.

MONTHS.	NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS AND SUM OF FORCE.								No. of days fair.*	No. days cloudy.	No. of days rain.	No. of days snow.
	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.				
	No. of Force	No. of Force	No. of Force	No. of Force	No. of Force	No. of Force	No. of Force	No. of Force				
January.....	1029	513	1	11027	8	1034	1	515 40	14	17	2	12
February.....	515	516	1	1 715	8	1246	1	1331 9	18	10	11	5
March.....	2 7	512	1	11134	8	1237	1	642 157	13-33	17-66	7	11
April.....	1 5	2 2	1	1 513	9	727	3	945 149	18	13	6	5
May.....	212	512	1	11672	9	521	3	944 165	20	11	6	5
June.....	212	2 5	1	11352	9	625	3	948 192	23-33	6-66	4	12
July.....	212	2 5	1	1 311	9	2 9	3	959 223	27-33	3-66	4	11
August.....	212	1 3	1	1 827	9	414	3	948 159	24	7	4	12
September.....	212	418	1	1 828	9	1564	3	932 106	26-33	3-66	1	5
October.....	410	2 6	1	11135	9	1959	3	922 73	19-66	11-33	3	3
November.....	1450	315	1	11126	9	513	5	1824 62	22	8	3	3
December.....	1749	315	1	11436	511	926 1133	7 19	8-66	23-33	1		14

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

At Fort Crook, California, for the half Year ending June 30th, 1859.

MONTHS.	TEMPERATURE.								Quantity rain..
	MAXIMUM.			MINIMUM.			Greatest variation 24 hrs.	Monthly mean.	
	7 a. m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.	7 a. m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.			
January	36	44	40	-20	10	0	25	20.44	1.81
February	38	45	36	4	26	25	25	31.29	5.96
March	44	47	49	22	34	23	17	33.12	4.03
April	43	70	54	18	41	30	14	45.61	1.26
May	60	85	69	12	41	48	12	56.21	.60
June	71	99	86	51	67	56	10	72.59	....

SUMMARY OF WINDS AND WEATHER.

MONTHS.	NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS AND SUM OF FORCE.								No. of days fair.	No. days cloudy.	No. of days rainy.	No. of days snow.
	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.				
	No. of Force	No. of Force	No. of Force	No. of Force	No. of Force	No. of Force	No. of Force	No. of Force				
January.....	1134	...	3	916 41	2	41237 13	37	1232	17	14	5	6
February.....	11 5	1 3	1128	511	1763	1463 18	55	3 7	6	23	6	18
March.....	1032	1 2	925	612	416	1871 22	66	924	9-66	21-33	5	14
April.....	1756	...	413	3 9	1	12455 30	91	824	16-33	13-66	4	4
May.....	2191	2 8	721	3 8	...	1674 29 103	417	19-33	11-66	6		1
June.....	720	...	3 7	...	...	1538 41 135	...	...	24-66	5-33	1	.....

LAYING THE CORNER STONE.

The corner stone of the Agricultural Hall in Sacramento was laid July first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine. According to previous arrangement, the Board of Managers of the State Agricultural Society were met on the ground at six o'clock, p. m. by the M. W. Grand Lodge of F. and A. M. of California, N. Green Curtis, Grand Master, presiding. The City Guard and the Turn-Verein Rifles were out in uniform, and assisted on the occasion. A platform was laid over a part of the grounds on which the edifice was to be constructed, where a large number of ladies and others were accommodated with seats, and hundreds of spectators stood outside of the base walls during the exercises. The ceremonies commenced with prayer, by Rev. Mr. Hill. Gen. C. I. Hutchinson, the President of the Agricultural Society, then delivered the following address :

FELLOW CITIZENS :—The work in which we are engaged to-day may well excite our profound interest. It is an occasion worthy of a passing enthusiasm. It is the inauguration of a new era in the history of the Commonwealth. The building whose corner stone we are about to lay, is the willing tribute of an enlightened people to a cause which is intimately connected with their own prosperity. It is a substantial token of the appreciation of our citizens of the object intended to be promoted. No imposing ceremony; no tinsel ornament of words, is needed to add to its importance, or endow it with a borrowed dignity. It is not for to-day, nor for to-morrow, nor for the brief period within which may be reckoned the limit of the existence allowed to those who now participate in its initiation. When our memory shall have perished, and the events of this day shall have been forgotten, it will stand, the silent interpreter of the past, and the eloquent exponent of the wisdom and liberality of its founders.

It is right, then, that the people should come together to witness its commencement—that in their individual capacities, and as organized bodies, they should congregate around the spot selected for its site, and with banners flying, and with stirring notes of music, with words of congratulation, and songs of exultation, join in celebrating the occasion.

Fellow citizens, the importance of this day's enterprise cannot be estimated by the mere cost of its completion. It is pregnant with results, the full fruition of which the future only will reap. Its influence upon agriculture is destined to be sensibly felt, not alone in its immediate neighborhood, but throughout the State. It is but the beginning of a series of enterprises, the ultimate object of which, and the crowning glory, shall be the promotion of our agricultural interests in all their branches, and

this spot, of our gallant military and our intrepid firemen? Why are the moral, social, benevolent, the native and foreign organizations of our youthful city and its surrounding country gathering here? Why are all classes here to act, and the press to record those acts? Is there here a military chieftain to display his prowess, or a Hercules to exhibit his strength? Has an actor advertized for this time and place his re-production of character, or a vocalist his powers of song? Has the cry "To arms!" called us here to listen to the history of aggression from a foe, or the fireman's doleful bell rang the alarm of sorrow and destruction? No; we are met of our own free will, unbidden volunteers, to engage in a service and to perform a duty worthy the combined efforts of the past and the present, and full of hope for the future.

Nor is it strange that this occasion has attracted such a multitude of our people. We have assembled to lay a corner stone, but this is no very strange thing. It is the corner stone of a large building, and yet many other large buildings have had corner stones laid; and we might go further and say, that this building is to furnish a hall, superior in its dimensions to any other of which we have knowledge in all the land; and yet, this will not account for the interest here manifested. We find a satisfactory solution only in this: It is an agricultural building. But is there anything strange in this? Other communities have erected agricultural buildings, beautiful in form and commodious in size. So they have; and yet, they have never done what we are here doing. Some County Agricultural Societies have, in different States, erected buildings for their accommodation, while some States have gone to large expense for similar purposes. And yet, this is an isolated case; it has no parallel in the annals of either agriculture or architecture, or both combined.

I hesitate not to say, for I hazard no encounter with history or fact by the saying, that this is the first instance where a county, of its "own free will and accord," has, without even waiting the active organization of an agricultural society within its bounds, voluntarily assumed the expense of erecting to the name and praise of agriculture such a temple as these foundations indicate. When we reflect that this county has been settled by white men, and municipally organized, less than ten years, and is in a country whose agricultural resources were scarcely the subject of thought until within the last seven years, and that within that time she has suffered greater comparative loss by fire and flood, has expended more money for municipal improvements, and paid higher taxes than any other people in Christendom—then, to see her come forward and cheerfully assume the erection of a more magnificent temple of agriculture than any whole State in the Union has ever done, is truly a wonder and an astonishment. I can scarcely credit the facts which I know to exist—facts which place Sacramento County, in California, at the head, yea, very far in advance, of the front rank of all the eighteen hundred counties within the territory of our vast Confederacy—facts which enable this little county to safely challenge the world for an equal. Friends and fellow-citizens, I never in my life conducted the acclamations of enthusiasm in the boisterous "hurra" for any man or any object, and I have frequently thought that I never would; but with my present views of this matter I pledge you here, before Israel and the Sun, that if I live to meet you on the occasion of the completion of this splendid temple to the farmers, (I have half a mind to propose it now), I will count it a high honor to swing my hat with my utmost energy, raise my voice to its highest notes, and lead you in three times three such cheers for Sacramento County as even this enthusiastic people, with all her conventions, has never heard.

But why so much enthusiasm about the culture of the soil? The culturist is a staid, sober, candid man. He is not the man for fashion and display; for shouts and enthusiasm. His golden harvest fields, his lowing herds, his bleating flocks, his fruitful vines, all inspire him with emotions holier than mirth, more dignified than enthusiasm. And yet, at his success, the world is full of joy. His "Harvest Home" is replete with earthly bliss; his well filled garner, and increase of fleece and fiber, inspires with joy and gladness the heart of all the world besides. In this success the soldier sees the guarantee of fuller, fresher rations, and the merchant of enlarged commerce, and more richly laden sideboards. In this success every laborious profession, every honest calling, every laudable department of human effort, is certain to share. It is indeed a very true maxim, that "as the farmer thrives, so the whole world lives." Hence the natural outbursts of joy at every move which promises an advance in the farmer's welfare.

But how is the erection of this building to facilitate his interests? Of what benefit to the culture of the soil can be these bricks and mortar, these stately halls and lofty ceilings? It confers honor upon the calling, and enlists attention to the business of farming. It brings into comparison the results of labor, and into competition the various modes of culture. It enables each exhibitor to avail himself of the theories, the practice, the experience, of all the others; for every exhibitor who has produced any article worthy of competition in these halls, is in duty bound to exhibit with his article the *modus operandi* of its production.

This enables each of an hundred men to see the result and learn the theories of each and all others, producing a reflex influence and double-acting system of learning without a rival in all the methods ever introduced for the instruction of men.

The erection of this building will tell a tale of enterprise more surprising to people of other climes than the tales of our mountain wealth, will sound an "onward march" which will resound through every vale and echo from every hill-side and mountain cliff, until every State in the Union shall have caught the sound, and every country shall have joined the column of that army which is to break in pieces and subdue the soil of the whole earth, and feed with wholesome food "all the inhabitants thereof." This building, when finished, all simple and inornate—yea, "plain and barn-like" though it be—will stand peerless on the earth. True, its windows and its walls will have no nameless, costly sculpture, nor will it, by angular profusion or labyrinthian windings, distract the nerves and confuse the brain of the beholder, like

"Some bedlam statuary's dream,
The crazed creation of misguided whim."

Yet it will be located in this central point of this interior town of this new, this distant, this out-post State, like

"A violet opening from the moss,
Half hidden from the eye:
Fair as a star, when only one
Is shining in the sky."

Within these contemplated walls we are to see the tamed elements, from the fire and the cloud, all docile as a lamb, harnessed to the car of thought, full of invention's children, keeping holiday. Within these walls will be seen the finest samples of handiwork, the highest skill in art, the noblest specimens in nature. The first fruits of the grain field and the garden, the olive and the vine will be here, and, above all, the "Handiwork of God," in untold numbers, from infancy to hoary age, the tenements of

immortal spirits will be here; some to look at Nature's work—more piously to worship Nature's God: some to study Nature's works, and gather knowledge for more extended usefulness in life, and some to cultivate Nature's highest, purest, emotions; these, like those—

"In Eastern lands, will talk in flowers,
And tell in a garland their loves and their cares."

They will, amid Nature's fairest works, and Art's highest attainments, drink deep of Earth's most hallowed bliss, and from these scenes go to begin life anew. Here, too, the sage and the man of science will delight to linger and to muse. From here the farmer will bear the trophies of success, (more justly proud of his cup, his medal, or his diploma, than a monarch of his conquests,) to decorate his hall or his sideboard with monuments of his country's approbation, from which, in after ages, descendants yet unborn will read in imperishable language, the honors of their ancestor.

MEMBERS AND MANAGERS OF THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY:—Modesty might forbid, did not justice demand, that your agency in this enterprise be duly noticed. With some of your members the idea originated, and in your councils the idea was discussed, elaborated, and reduced to practical form, which results in the present enterprise. And although your programme has been somewhat modified, and some of your most cherished desires in the matter thwarted by circumstances which you could not control, yet I know you so well that I fearlessly and unreservedly, in your name and on your behalf, pledge to this community that you will not fail to make every effort, to concentrate every influence, and devote every energy within your power, to as great an extent, and with as untiring zeal as you would have done had your every wish been gratified, until the completion of this task, and the rendition of a faithful steward's account.

Not one dollar of this property is to belong to you or your successors; yet it is purchased and built for you and your successors. Without the investment of its cost, or the defense of its title, its use is all your own. This ground was purchased, and this building is erecting, according to the law authorizing the same, for your use, just so often and just so long as you may wish and choose to occupy. And that law has been approved by more than a Governor, and will be ratified and executed by more than any statutory power—the free will of the sovereign people of this county. And as a citizen of this county, though the humblest of all, in the name and on behalf of this municipality, I assure you of the high appreciation of your efforts in our midst. You have volunteered, without fee or reward, to do the drudgery, perform the labor, and secure to us, in fee simple the boon—a work which our people will hold in constant and grateful remembrance so long as youth and beauty shall multiply, or showers and sunshine flow upon the earth. And I will go further, and assure you of a most hearty welcome, a hospitable entertainment, whenever, in your journeyings through the vast domain of our State, you can make it convenient to spend a season in our midst, and should you choose, "carpet bag in hand," to continue your travels, we here, in this building, proffer to you a dormitory and a boudoir, shelves for your books, and a casket for your jewels. In short we welcome you to our midst, and to the inner courts of this temple as your house. And should you weary of your itinerancy, or should all others tire of your visits, I pledge you the honor of this most magnanimous people, that Sacramento will, with open arms and a swelling heart, welcome you as her perpetual guest, and insure to you an immortality of youth.

PUBLIC LANDS OF CALIFORNIA.

We are indebted to the *Sacramento Union* and San Francisco *Bulletin* for the following article:

The total number of acres of public land surveyed to this date is twenty-four million five hundred and thirty-nine thousand five hundred and forty-two. The number of private ranchos surveyed to date, after confirmation, is two hundred and twenty-seven. The aggregate area of the same is four million sixty-seven thousand six hundred and forty acres. From this single statement something like a correct estimate may be formed of the enormous dimensions of private landed estates in California. The average extent of each of these surveyed grants is seventeen thousand nine hundred and twenty acres, equal to one hundred and twelve good-sized farms in the new States of the Mississippi Valley, of one hundred and sixty acres each. The total number of private grants that have been presented to the public tribunals is stated at eight hundred and twenty-one, of which about six hundred are now in various stages of litigation. It is estimated that out of these six hundred pending and undetermined cases five hundred will be confirmed, comprising an estimated area of nine million eight hundred and fifty-six thousand. The aggregate quantity claimed in the eight hundred and twenty-one cases filed is fourteen million seven hundred and twelve thousand three hundred and fifty-eight acres; and the estimated quantity embraced within the seven hundred and seventy-one grants already confirmed and expected to be so is thirteen million eight hundred and sixteen thousand one hundred and fifty-eight acres. The estimated area of California, including all interior bays, lakes and rivers, is ninety-nine million four hundred and sixty-five thousand six hundred and eighty acres; thus leaving a residue of public lands of eighty-five million six hundred and ninety-four thousand five hundred and twenty-two acres. The total area of the public lands surveyed, according to the last annual report, is twenty-one million acres; and the aggregate cost of survey amounts to one million fifty thousand nine hundred dollars—equal to five cents per acre. The total amount of lands reserved and donated to the State for educational and other purposes is six million.

These facts are of the highest interest to persons endeavoring to obtain information on the condition of the lands in this State with a view to settling among us, and we trust that they may be widely copied, both at home and abroad. We ask our eastern exchanges to notice them, together with a few additional facts which we may mention in the same connection.

The total area of the lands of California has been set down at seventy-six million acres—thirty million of grazing land, and forty-six million “adapted to the purposes of agriculture,” including the five million of swamp and overflowed lands. This estimate was made five years ago; since which time it has been practically demonstrated that a very considerable extent of the lands set down as only fit for grazing purposes will yield handsomely in grain or fruit. The area of the cultivable lands in the State is being enlarged by every year's experience in agriculture, and it would be safe to assume that of the thirty millions set down as only fit for grass at least one-third will be reclaimed for the purposes of tillage. This would leave fifty-six million of acres of agricultural land in California, of which amount, as shown by the above figures of the United States Surveyor-General, fourteen million seven hundred and twelve thousand three hundred and fifty-eight acres are embraced in private grants, assuming that they will be confirmed in the full quantity of land claimed, and that they consist altogether of agricultural lands. This would still leave over forty-two millions of acres of agricultural lands belonging to the State and to the United States in California.

But the fourteen million seven hundred and twelve thousand three hundred and fifty-eight acres embraced in private grants do not all consist of agricultural lands. They were taken up for grazing purposes by the original owners, and, as such, were granted by the Mexican Government. The main body of this land is situated in the southern counties of the State, where the want of water would be a serious detriment to agriculture, even should the soil be otherwise generally susceptible of cultivation. It includes those hilly portions of the southern and middle counties favorable as ranges for the vast herds which roamed this country in times past. It may be stated with perfect confidence that about one-half of the fourteen million of acres embraced in these private grants would be rejected from a calculation made on the basis of our present knowledge of the lands suitable for agriculture within their limits. Nor does it appear from the Surveyor-General's statement that over thirteen and a half million of acres will be included in these grants when all finally confirmed. This would leave the proportions of agricultural and grazing lands in this State, and their disposition among governments and large land-holders, as follows:

Description, etc.	No. Acres.
Estimated total acres of land in the State.....	76,000,000
Estimated aggregate of lands only fit for grazing purposes....	20,000,000
Probable aggregate of lands fit for cultivation.....	56,000,000
Of which will probably be confirmed under Mexican grants...	6,250,000
Total public lands fit for cultivation	50,750,000
Of which the swamp and overflowed lands belonging to the State are.....	5,000,000

The total amount of lands reserved and donated to the State for educational and other purposes is six million acres, which it is not convenient to classify at this time. The remainder of the public domain belongs to the United States, of which, we are informed by the Surveyor-General's last report, twenty-one million and six thousand acres are already surveyed.

The above figures correspond very nearly with the estimates formed in this paper about three weeks since, the design of which was to show the extent of our unoccupied lands. We take this occasion to again impress upon our readers, particularly those correspondents of Eastern journals and others writing upon the prospects of our State who may have use for the information, that of the supposed cultivable area of California, shown to be not less than fifty-six million of acres, the total amount under cultivation last year did not exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand acres, and that the entire quantity of land inclosed for agricultural and stock purposes was but little rising a million of acres. No other argument is necessary to disprove the statement too often made and credited in the Atlantic States that the agricultural lands of California are all taken up. Will those Eastern newspapers which have unwittingly given circulation to this injurious misstatement, copy the above facts and do California justice?

APPENDIX.

NEWSPAPER REPORT OF THE FAIR

BY THE SACRAMENTO DAILY UNION—TO WHICH WAS AWARDED THE FIRST PREMIUM.

THE PAVILION.

The State fair of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine has been so long connected in the popular apprehension with the ordinary attributes of power, from the wisdom, magnitude, and efficiency, disclosed in the general arrangement, that we may as well, in treating of it, at once accept the common phrase, which points to it as the great fair of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine. That it will be great in the scale of proportions is a well settled fact, and already we have evidences that it will not want in the next substantial element of the greatness pertaining to such shows, viz: popular sympathy and support. It is a day too soon to speak of the nature of the exhibition, but, judging from the fact that the Board of Managers are already in despair at the prospect of not having room enough to accommodate as they would like all the articles of which they have promise, we may set it down for certain, that those who visit our city will not be disappointed in the extent of the fair. Should its character and quality, however, fall below the public expectation, the citizens of Sacramento have no cause to fear that their labors in the matter will be unappreciated.

They have erected a building and provided grounds for the accommodation of the fair which are not surpassed for favorableness for the objects intended by any of our youthful sister States.

As our pavilion is receiving the admiring comments of hundreds who are now daily arriving, we may be permitted, while the work of arranging the exhibition is going on inside, to survey minutely the noble edifice which now stands forth complete, an ornament to the capital of the State, an honor to our generous townspeople, and a proud and towering landmark for the city of the plains.

In accordance with a wish very generally expressed on the part of our tax-payers, operating through the Board of the Agricultural Society, the Legislature of last winter passed an act submitting to the people of the city and county a proposition to appropriate money for the purchase and construction of suitable grounds and buildings for the use of the State

Agricultural Society, and for other purposes, in the city of Sacramento. The bill proposed to levy a tax of one-fourth of one per cent. on all taxable property in the city and county.

At the special election held on the nineteenth of February last, this proposition came directly before the electors on the simple issue of "for" or "against the tax," and was sustained by a very near unanimous vote. The bill named a Board of Commissioners to select and purchase the grounds, and conferred power on the Board of Managers of the Agricultural Society to erect the buildings.

In the selection of a proper site the Commissioners were brought into the usual difficulty in such cases of choosing among conflicting interests, public sentiment finally dividing and settling down in favor respectively of two principal localities—one on I street, at the north side of town, and the other the present site of the pavilion, south of the business portion of the city. After some indecision the latter point was chosen by the Commissioners from among the several proposals received, and the grounds purchased, the title vesting in the Board of Supervisors. The two lots, eighty by one hundred and sixty feet each, were the property of R. M. Jessup, and were taken at seven thousand five hundred dollars, twenty-five hundred of which were contributed from among our citizens, our Supervisors not feeling disposed to invest more than five thousand dollars of the Agricultural Fund in the purchase of the grounds.

The lots thus chosen form a square of one hundred and sixty feet, on the northeast corner of M and Sixth streets. The ground is high, sloping off towards the south and east, and the location a very healthful and pleasant one. M Street is one of our widest streets, being one hundred feet across, and in the locality of many handsome private residences and gardens. Sixth Street contains more large public edifices than any of the streets running laterally with the river. Adjacent to the pavilion is the Franklin School House, the largest of our public school buildings. The Methodists are erecting a fine gothic church on Sixth street, between K and L streets.

The purchase of the grounds for the pavilion was completed about the middle of June. Meantime the Agricultural Board had advertised for plans and proposals for the building. Four designs were submitted. On the twentieth they selected the plans of F. M. Butler, architect, of this city. At the time of its acceptance the *Union* published a detailed description, complete in every main specification. There were six or seven bids for the contract, which was finally let to J. P. Kirwin, of this city, for twenty-one thousand dollars. Mr. Kirwin broke the first ground for the building, but proceeded no further, relinquishing the contract, which was immediately re-let to A. Henley, builder, of this city, who commenced operations on the twenty-eighth of June. The corner-stone of the building was laid on the first of July, with appropriate exercises. The contract called for the completion of the building by the first of September. Of course, this necessitated extra dispatch. Instead of hastening the progress of the work by the too common method of slighting minor portions, the Contractor brought to his aid mechanical means to expedite the labor of the workmen, who were also organized in gangs, and assigned their separate parts of the work. Derricks, with horse power, were employed to hoist the brick to the masons, who carried up the walls evenly on each side for the foundation. In forty-four days from the time the first brick was laid the immense structure was finished, and the builders partook of a collation within its walls, entertaining their friends with speeches and wine. The walls were laid on six feet foundation, battling

upwards two inches on each course to the superincumbent walls. The walls of the first story are seventeen inches to the second tier of beams, thence thirteen inches to the roof, supported in front each with two feet buttresses, built solid and tied into the main walls for the "principal" rafters to rest upon. The whole building covers one hundred by one hundred and forty feet of ground.

We now approach the pavilion in its complete state, saving and excepting the addition of the cornices, for which, however, we see the supports are placed. The best point from which to get a view of the edifice is on the south side of M Street, as you approach its intersection with Sixth Street. Here the ground is low, and the eye takes in "quarteringly" the whole front and side view, while the walls rise into colossal proportions aided by the rise of the hill. The first impression which the mind receives is that these proportions have been accurately adjusted or balanced. There is an air of repose about the vast work which denotes harmony in the plan. The next feature which strikes us is the perfect finish of the structure, the smoothness and regularity of the masonry, and the apparent thoroughness with which the design of the Architect has been executed by the builder.

The architectural style may be set down as approaching the Romanesque. There is the front, with its arcade, projecting wings, and arched doors and windows. A flight of twenty-three steps, forty-eight feet in width, conduct us to the main floor of the building. The present ascent, however, is less troublesome than it appears at sight, the rise of each step being only eight inches, with a thirteen inch tread. There are twenty-three of these to surmount, and then we enter through the arched openings, of which there are three, the arcade, ten feet deep, and the same breadth as the steps, (forty-eight feet), opening by three entrances, the center one double, to the main hall. At each end of the arcade is a door leading into a committee room, each twenty by thirty feet dimensions, and seventeen feet high, the walls hard finished. The left hand room is occupied by the Secretary of the society, who is Clerk of the exhibition. This is the business office, where the books are kept, and the articles for the fair duly entered.

And now we stand in the main hall, which is the largest clear chamber or public room in the United States. Its proportions are noble, and, with the exception of the windows being cut up into too many and too narrow panes of glass, (which may be the result of their inconvenient dimensions), the details of its fitting up are in harmony with the proportions. The smoothness of the masonry permits the whitewash, which has been temporarily substituted for plaster, to take fairly and evenly, while the size of the hall is such as to relieve the walls of an unfinished appearance under their temporizing treatment. Overhead, the same agreeable effect is produced by the finish and architectural adjustment of the beams or rafters, which we shall notice presently, in speaking of the roof. In the center hangs a gas chandelier having fifty-six burners, the largest in height, circumference, and the number of burners, in the State. It is suspended midway between the rafters and the hall floor. The gas "main," for the building is two inches in diameter.

In each of the four corners of the hall are suspended smaller chandeliers, each supplied with twenty burners, while around the great hall, at intervals, are placed brackets, which already swell the total number of lights to something near three hundred, and to which additions are contemplated. The chandeliers are tastefully festooned, the central one with evergreen, the others with handsomely colored paper, wrought in ingenious

devices. One central appendage represents a passenger balloon, probably the *Atlantic*. The walls are festooned, but we cannot say with much taste, with evergreen, the seven window frames on each side being encased with green. At the north end of the hall, inclosing the rear entrance, is a species of floral and evergreen temple, very neatly designed and arranged, and making a conspicuous object among the ornaments in the hall. But the thing of most beauty is the splendid marble fountain, brought up from San Francisco for the occasion. It occupies a space between the center and rear of the hall. The water which supplies it is forced by a Worthington pump connected with a steam engine on the lower floor into a tank raised on a frame work in the rear to the height of the building, and thence distributed in crystalline purity through the building. The end of the hall in which this fountain stands will be devoted to the fancy articles and goods. There are several mammoth show cases distributed about, which will be occupied chiefly by foreign merchandise. They are showy, but take up too much room in the present anticipated scarcity of that convenience. The front portion of the main hall is provided with eight fruit tables of forty feet each. The sides have similar tables, but the arrangement and apportionment of articles for them is not complete. On the east side midway, from front to rear, is a raised speaker's stand, from which the addresses will be delivered, and other exercises conducted. Taking a peep over one shoulder above us, we get a view of the "gallery" and upper rooms in front of the building. The stairs start on each side, from the right and left entrance doors of the hall in which we are standing, and run up to a balcony forty-eight feet long and five and a half feet wide. Here the band will be placed during the fair. Behind them is a gallery corresponding in dimensions with the arcade below, and also opening into committee rooms, one in the right and the other in the left wing of the building. These rooms and the gallery, giving eighteen feet by one hundred and eight feet space, are set apart for the pictures and paintings sent up for exhibition. The artists could scarcely desire a more quiet and commodious receptacle for their offerings.

The lower hall or basement floor of the pavilion is constructed, according to the plan published in this paper at the time proposals were issued for the contract, saving only there are fewer and heavier columns or supports than were originally contemplated. The dimensions are the same as those overhead, (one hundred by one hundred and twenty feet), and there are two front rooms, one on each flank, as above, of the same length and width. Corresponding with the arcade is a space to be used on this occasion, we hope on no other, for bar purposes. On the east side of the lower hall is an apartment twenty by seventy-two feet, now occupied for a refreshment room, which was not specified in the original plan. This is now lathed and plastered and handsomely ornamented with signs. The floor on which we now stand, together with the remaining portion of the pavilion grounds outside—fifty by one hundred and sixty feet dimensions, and covered with an awning—are set apart for machinery and other heavy articles. A steam engine and boiler are in operation in the southern end of this space, and a shaft extending through the hall is designed to propel the running machinery of the fair.

From the basement to the roof is but a step on paper, and that step we now take for the purpose of introducing the reader to Mr. Butler's roof. This is one of the most prominent features of the entire structure. It has been framed of Puget Sound lumber, in one span of one hundred feet without any support. There are six principal rafters, the sizes and

dimensions of which are : Tie beam, nine by sixteen inches ; rafters, eight by twelve inches ; staining beam between rafters, eight by fourteen inches ; queen posts, nine by twelve inches, with iron head plates and bands ; auxiliary rafters, four by eight inches ; stringing sill on tie beam, four by nine inches. All the above timber is securely framed and bolted with iron, having nuts on both ends, with plates, etc. The tie beam is put together in ten pieces, of three by sixteen inch timber, joined with "ship laps," and firmly bolted through. When the "principals" were put together on the walls—where they have a bearing of twenty-five inches—the tie beam crowned precisely eight inches. When the blocking was knocked from under them they settled only three-fourths of an inch, showing what we believe to be a very superior specimen of framing. The entire weight of each principal rafter is only nine thousand two hundred pounds. The whole is covered with Child's patent cement roof. There are two octagonal ventilators en the roof, ten feet in diameter, covered with glass.

From these special dimensions, we come now to speak of the work we have been reviewing in its grand proportions.

Grounds	160 feet square
Building covers.....	100x140 feet
Main hall.....	100x120 feet
Lower or basement hall.....	100x120 feet
Six committee rooms, each.....	17x27 feet
Arcade in front of main entrance.....	10x48 feet
Lobby directly above.....	10x48 feet
Lobby directly below.....	10x48 feet
Refreshment room on lower floor.....	20x72 feet
Yard covered with awning.....	50x160 feet

The whole surrounded by a high fence, the space between which and the building, on the southwest corner, is inclosed for a few feet, and occupied as a temporary ticket office. The materials used in the construction of the pavilion are as follows :

Brick.....	850,000
Rough timber and lumber.....	120,000 feet
Dressed lumber.....	35,000 feet

The flooring of the main hall is laid with three inch Puget Sound pine, which forms a very neat floor. It is neatly laid, and this leads us to speak of the builders and furnishers of the pavilion. We can only note them by name in the space left us from the long description of their work. Of Mr. Henley, it will, perhaps, be proper to say here, that our city owes him its very sincere thanks for the efficient manner in which he has fulfilled his contract. As we have said, the building stands a superior specimen of workmanship and finish. Its completeness is due to the manner in which the builder has discharged his superintending trust. Of the Architect we have already specially made mention. The following are the names of other parties engaged in furnishing the work and material of the pavilion :

Wm. Carr, Sacramento, foreman of mason work.
J. T. Kendall, Sacramento, furnished the iron work.
H. Eagan and J. O'Neil, Sacramento, were the plasterers.
H. Ames, Sacramento, furnished doors and sashes.
D. W. Clark and Bro. and Wm. H. Hoyt, Sacramento, were plumbers.
T. Hanbridge, Sacramento, supplied gas fittings.
A. C. Judy, Sacramento, performed the painting.
J. Morris was the stairmaker.
Jones (colored) was the whitewasher.
T. Ryan, T. O'Neil, and A. & B. O'Neil furnished brick.
N. L. Drew & Co. Sacramento, furnished timber and lumber.
Holmes Brothers, Sacramento, furnished the lime.
E. Piper & Co. Folsom, provided the granite for sills and lintels.
And this finishes our notice of the pavilion, of which, in general terms, we may say, in the language of the great Webster, alluding to his native State : "There she stands ! Look at her !"

THE EXHIBITION.

SACRAMENTO, September 14, 1859.

All day yesterday the noise of the "hammer, closing rivets up," and giving the finishing stroke to the interior arrangements of the pavilion, was to be heard above the shuffle of feet and sliding of heavy bodies into their places by exhibitors preparing for the show. The great halls afforded a scene of unremitting activity, but it was apparent from a very early hour in the day, that strive as they might to get their house in order, exhibitors and managers were doomed to witness a comparatively meager display for the opening night. The most popular cause assigned for this was that the extra freight boat expected from San Francisco yesterday morning, and which was to have stopped at Benicia to take on an immense load, had not come up. There were disappointed and anxious faces, blank looks among the managers, and blanker looks from the tables. It was three o'clock in the afternoon before appearances indicated decidedly that there would be a respectable array of agricultural or horticultural products. Under some magical influence about this hour the fruit tables commenced bearing, and below stairs almost simultaneously a plentiful crop of vegetables suddenly spread out over the floor, as though every inch of Puget Sound lumber in the south end of the hall had been transformed into a running vine. Most of the products of the orchard and garden were labeled "Sacramento."

Before entering upon an inspection of the articles exhibited, it will be proper to make a slight correction in the description of the pavilion given in the *Union* yesterday. The name of J. T. Kendall, as the maker of the iron work, was given for that of T. Maguire, while we omitted to give to Mr. Kendall his proper honors as the chief of the carpenter work. This correction is due the individuals in question as well as the justice of our report.

The general plan of the departments in the exhibition was outlined yesterday. It will be necessary, however, to an understanding of our notes, to make another classification. From the center doorway of the main hall, (closed for the present,) an aisle, ten feet broad, extends up to the brink of the fountain. On each side of this aisle, running parallel with it, are four forty feet tables, the three nearest of which, on both

sides, are set with fruit. The extreme fourth, right and left, are held partially in reserve, although being occupied. Arriving at the end of these tables, the center aisle is intersected by a similar passage-way extending across the building from east to west. Another row of shorter tables for miscellaneous wares starts from the edge of this aisle on each side of the center, and runs up on the line of the fruit tables, the rest of the distance to the fountain, which makes the limit of the tables, and indicates the beginning of the fancy goods department, which extends quite the breadth of the building, occupying all the north end of the hall. Around the sides of the hall are eight feet tables, and terraces of various dimensions. In the gallery above, as we remarked yesterday, are the pictures. Below stairs a somewhat similar arrangement prevails, excepting that the fruit tables here merge their character into vegetable stands, and are fewer in number, and also, instead of a fancy department at the further end, there are agricultural implements and machinery. The wagon department is on the east side of the hall, next to the saloon; the statuary on the west side. Not much system has yet crept into the arrangement of this floor, but another day will bring order out of chaos.

Commencing in the main hall, we note the following articles:

SOUTHWEST CORNER.

Percussion Matches.—J. T. Haviland & Co. Sacramento. A pyramid of the newly manufactured miner's matches, cut in blocks, and "warranted to stand dampness." The proprietors of this new branch of home industry are sanguine of success.

Glassware.—Three shelves, Joseph Loryea, Sacramento. A handsome variety of elegant Bohemian and other wares; fine set of China, Britannia and silver articles, parlor lamps, etc.

Daguerreotypes.—Vance & Co. San Francisco and Sacramento. The fine photographic portraits from these establishments are hung against the south wall in the west corner, and are a highly attractive feature in the exhibition. The likenesses of some of our Sacramento citizens will be noticed very faithfully preserved. There is a colored view of "Vernal Fall," (Yo Semite,) worth attention. A table is also occupied by Vance & Co. for their material, but it is not yet in order.

Confectionery, etc.—N. Namur, Sacramento. Niagara laying cable, in candy; and model of pavilion, in candy, very neat; center case candies and bon-bons, sugar ornaments, French work boxes and baskets (imported), pyramid cake with armorial bearings, standard of preserves, jellies pickles—great variety.

CENTER DOORWAY.

A large terrace of pot plants, of every conceivable variety, stands against the center main entrance. The lots are not specified.

SOUTHWEST CORNER.

Netted Curtains.—By Mrs. G. G. Waters, Sacramento. A new style of work, very light, graceful, and delicate. Its fineness will attract much attention from the ladies.

Shell Work, Chenille Work, etc.—Mrs. F. P. Medina, Calaveras County. A framed specimen and a shell basket, both exquisite pieces of handicraft. The chenille work, which represents a basket of flowers, is the most superior evidence of skill in this art that we have ever seen.

Hair Wreath.—Mrs. Galthola, Sacramento. Very dainty and artistic.

Cabinet of Minerals, old Coin, and other Curiosities.—J. L. L. F. Warren, San Francisco. Also, a glass case of agricultural specimens, petrifications, and natural wonders, most of which have been before exhibited. On the wall above the cases is a neat show of paintings and pictures, festooned with evergreen. A portrait of General Sutter occupies the center space.

Cases of Wool Samples.—J. L. L. F. Warren. Exhibited last year. Also, a case of wax fruit. Some fine grades of wool are in this lot. The wall over this table, like that above the mineral specimens, is hung with pictures of fruit. One center piece of worsted work, representing Mary, Queen of Scots, resigning the crown, is a fine specimen of skill in this art. The lithographs of fruit are very superior.

WEST SIDE.

Alta Telegraph Company.—The managers of this line have a branch office on the west side of the hall, where a small table and machine connects the world within with the world without, to the uttermost parts of the State, the wires entering by the open windows. Case of telegraphic specimens. Also, drawing of House & Hughes' Combination Patent Printing Telegraph instrument, by W. E. Lovett. The machine represented is a combination of the old House and Hughes instruments, much more simple than either. It was first brought into use last May, by the American Telegraph Company, and is now extensively used in the United States. It is known as the Wave instrument, and will print, on an average, two hundred and seventy letters per minute, but may be forced to three hundred and fifty per minute. The printing is very clear, and a system of abbreviations enables the work to be done with great rapidity. The instrument is operated by keys, like a piano. The messages in the case come from every part of the Union, showing the use the machine has attained. It is the intention of the agent to bring the invention into use in this State.

Needlework and Embroidery.—Juliana Bayer, Sacramento. Knitting, netting, straw embroidery, raised worsted, silk canvas embroidery, chenille work, crochet, bead work, darning. In the latter respect the samples are well worthy attention, being done to match the color and texture of the material mended. A large center piece represents, in worsted, a German scene, "Going to Church;" the figures are very easy and natural in their positions, and the colors very artistic. There are sixty-four different patterns of knitting in one piece, a table cover. The crochet work is also very superior.

WEST OF CENTER AISLE—FOURTH TABLE.

Embroidery and Worsted Work (opposite table from Warren's).—Katie McEvoy, aged twelve years. The specimens of silk embroidery, as well as the transfer work in this lot, would do credit to grown persons. Some of the pieces are from the hands of Rose McEvoy, aged only eight, and are well worth attention. The crochet samples are good.

Pine Burrs.—A natural cluster of sixteen, exhibited by W. Keefer, Georgetown, El Dorado County. A curious sample of nature's prodigality in the mountains.

Pair of Cotton Tidies.—Mrs. M. H. Terrill, Folsom.

Convolvulus Mat.—Mrs. L. P. Collins.

Crochet Mats (very fine).—Mrs. T. Hedenberg.

Crochet Work.—Mrs. H. M. Heuston, Sacramento. A white shawl, made

with a great deal of skill. Patchwork, by the same, very delicately wrought; the colors well disposed.

Embroidery.—Mrs. Lamott, Sacramento. A handsome scarf.

Cushion.—Mrs. J. H. Bullard, Sacramento.

Fancy Ottoman.—Mrs. D. W. Welty, Sacramento.

Leather Work.—Mrs. P. Decker, Marysville. Two elaborate pieces of workmanship.

Embroidery.—Mrs. Lawrence, Ione City. The "Shepherd Boy," double cross stitch, of which there are one hundred and six thousand eight hundred and seventy-two. Some ottoman covers are in the same lot.

A Silk Pincushion.—Mrs. M. J. Bennett, Sacramento. A very simple and tasteful piece of work. There is a mat and some other work by the same lady.

Cut Glass Samples.—John Mallon, San Francisco. Are some beautiful specimens of glass cutting and grinding. The showcase embraces one large sash frame set with plates of ground glass, on which figures of fruit and flowers are wrought out with great skill and precision. Below an equally fine specimen of sign cutting and emblems; also wrought in glass previously ground or stained.

NORTHWEST OF CENTER AISLE—FOURTH TABLE.

Glass case of California Drugs, Essential Oils distilled from native plants, California Paints, Glue, Minerals, Natural Wonders, etc.—J. L. Polhemus, Sacramento. A book of prescriptions occupies one corner of the case.

Physician's Chest.—C. Morrill, San Francisco. A very complete affair. There are also some jars of California camphene, burning fluid, bay rum, cod liver oil, and other apothecary materials.

Cameos.—P. Mezzara, San Francisco. Some really beautiful specimens framed in one case.

NORTHWEST OF CENTER—THIRD TABLE.

Cigars.—P. Franklin, Sacramento. These are some of our city manufacture. A box of one hundred very tempting looking "weeds."

Case of Surgical Instruments.—W. H. Keith, San Francisco. Also, a stand of chemical extracts, two jars—one verberna water, the other cologne. Some handsome fancy articles appear in the case.

Samples of Binding.—A. Buswell, San Francisco. The specimens are very creditable.

NORTHWEST OF CENTER—SECOND TABLE.

Australian Birds.—W. Howard, Sacramento. Ten species of parrots, including King Parrots, Blue Mountain, Green, Lory, Rosella, Grey; five species Paroquets, Love Birds, Turkey Birds, Rose Cockatoo, White Cockatoo, Bronze-winged Pigeon, Doves, Quail, Land and Water Rails, Woodpeckers, Robins, Diamond Finches, Humming Birds, Kingfishers, Honeysucker (three varieties), Diamond Birds, Wrens, Butcher Bird, Jays, Satin Birds, Mocking Birds, Bower Birds.

NORTHEAST OF CENTER—FIRST TABLE.

Oils, Spermaceti, Lamps, etc.—Stanford Brothers, San Francisco and Sacramento. Six jars of sperm and lard oils, camphene and burning fluid. The contents of three other jars show the processes through which the sperm oil has passed, and exhibit the cake and Spermaceti in three

different stages. This work of expressing the oils is carried on at the factory in San Francisco. The display of kerosene lamps on this table is very fine. They are from the agency in this city, and embrace a number of new and beautiful styles of parlor lamps.

NORTHEAST CORNER.

Regalia.—Exhibitor and manufacturer, T. Rogers Johnson, San Francisco. This is an elegantly arranged exhibit of Masonic and Odd Fellows' regalia, sashes, plumes, trowels, and other symbols. The upright case, occupying a position on the eastern side of the upper hall, between the second and third windows from the northeastern corner, is eight feet fifteen inches long, ten feet high, two feet five inches in depth. Displays are made at the back of the case, and specimens are tastefully hung against the plates at either end, and distributed upon the shelf at the bottom. The center-piece is a venerable looking Masonic regalia, (apron). It bears upon the scroll drawn immediately beneath a lappel decorated with the emblems of the order, the initials "W. S. B." A paper is appended, upon which is written: "Masonic regalia worn by a member of St. John Lodge, No. 1, Portsmouth, N. H. previous to the revolution." To the left of this are placed five highly finished swords, the scabbards and hilts being of different patterns, colors, and workmanship, and of varied, material. The center exhibit, in the background, is a finely worked Templar's regalia. The shelf is covered with jewels, embracing an entire representation of those in use by the secret orders named—columns, (two), plumes, (four), silver and gold tasseling. Another case of regalia is placed against the northern wall, to the right of the apartment devoted to Grover & Baker's sewing machines. The exhibitors are Mr. and Mrs. D. Norcross, of No. 144, Sacramento Street, San Francisco. A card laid at the bottom of this upright case contains this most worthy announcement: "Every article in this case, except sword and column, was manufactured in San Francisco, by D. Norcross." Thirty-six pieces of regalia are spread upon the walls in this case. Every degree in the Masonic and Odd Fellows' Lodges has its badges and emblems here arrayed in significant order. This case is about the size of its companion (or rival) before described. It is surmounted by a festooned American flag, the middle of which, at an elevation of four feet above the case, depends from an eagle's bill. Beneath and in front of this frame is a small case four feet long by a foot and a half in other dimensions, in which the jewels of the orders, an elegant sword and a staff array of epanlets, are displayed.

Dress-Making.—Mrs. Irwin, of San Francisco, maker of fashionable dresses and under linen, exhibits a case of ladies' dresses and girls' garments. One frame develops a costly wedding dress, one a rich morning gown, and the third a triple flounced silk. Shawls and laces of various patterns and foreign make adorn the back of the case, but manifest of home ingenuity and industry nothing of California opulence. The samples of children's clothes form the most creditable portion of this exhibit. They are excellent in all respects.

Dry Goods. (Importations).—C. Crocker exhibited in a case, twelve feet four inches by eight feet. This case stands in the northeast corner, immediately towards the center from the outside of the portion devoted to sewing machines. In the northeast and southwest corners of the case are placed the most expensive articles on exhibition. They are two skirts of silk ground work with raised patterns of velvet flowers attached. The value of each of these articles of respectable feminine apparel is put

at two hundred and fifty dollars. In the northwest corner is a rich *moire antique* double skirt dress of magnificent pattern. The value of this dress is one hundred and seventy-five dollars. Immediately in front of the doors and in view from the rear of the case is a heavily embroidered velvet cloak, trimmed with crochet fringe twelve inches deep. This article is one hundred and seventy-five dollars. On either side of the cloak above described are shawls of genuine chantilly lace. The entire contents of the case are of corresponding richness with the articles enumerated. The aggregate value of the goods is about five thousand dollars. The upper portion of the case is festooned with rich laces, *pointe-gage*, brussels, applique, vallencienes honiton. The case itself is of fine structure, with double sashes opening from behind. The glass plates are thirty-six by forty inches; and eight feet in front and rear, and four on either side. Gas burners are fixed in each corner.

Willow Ware.—Thurnauer & Zinn, of No. 92, Battery Street, San Francisco, exhibit a densely packed case of willow ware; their stand being immediately to the left of Johnson's regalia case. The case is five and a half feet long, by three feet in depth, and four feet in height. The exhibits consist of sewing baskets, work stands, bird cages, encased bathing pans for children, pocket pistols, artificial fruit and flowers, boxes and miniature caskets, for feminine convenience and comfort, of nearly every description. Receptacles for thread, needles, handkerchiefs, perfumery, etc. etc. are shown in fish and fowl forms and lilliputian dimensions, in style and quantity to suit the most microscopic observers. A very small proportion of these articles are of San Francisco manufacture. But this constitutes hardly one-half of the bulk of this material already on exhibition, and in the name of the firm already cited. On top and without the case, beneath, around it, directly under the windows south of Johnson's regalia case, are placed numerous and exceedingly valuable articles, reported to be of California material and construction, consisting of cradles, stools, chairs, etc.

This takes us through the incomplete show, reserving the fruit tables in front for particular notice, when they are all full. The most complete assortment noticeable yesterday was Osborn's Oak Knoll display. For similar reasons, viz: the imperfectness of the exhibition, we reserve the picture gallery for another occasion. We have left, in this hall, a number of articles unspecified in the fancy goods department, to be noticed on a second visit. On the lower floor, starting from the main central doorway, we note as follows:

CENTER OPENING.

A semi-circular Stand of Pickled and Preserved Fruits.—Erzgraber & Gotjen, San Francisco, have almost every variety of pickles represented on this stand, with some half kegs of vinegar, all native manufacture. Mrs. E. B. Crocker, Sacramento, exhibits some of her choicest preserves; also can fruit from E. B. Crocker. G. G. Briggs, Marysville; peaches from the latter put up without sugar or syrup. Mrs. Hedenberg exhibits some delicious looking preserves, dried and brandied fruit. Two jars of brandied peaches and plums from Mrs. L. Saunders, Jr. Sacramento.

EAST CENTER AISLE.

Stand for preserved fruit. (Not filled up).

FIRST TABLE.

Native Wine.—Kohler, Frohling, & Bauck. The lot is small, but embraces white and port wine, angelica, grape and peach brandy, and agniente. Peach brandy of the vintage of one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine. The other wines are of recent date.

Sonoma Red and White Wine.—M. G. Vallejo. From the Lachryma Montes Vineyard; handsomely put up; no later vintage than one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

Grapes and Wine.—Butte County seed produce.—Frank Keller. A basket of white and purple clusters; not marked. Were of the vintage of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine. Grape seed planted in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

A Bottle of Tomato Wine.—Mrs. J. J. Mills, Sacramento. Made without alcohol; is one year old.

Yeast Powder.—J. P. Leonard, Sacramento.

Fine Table Salt.—D. A. Wilson. From Marysville Pioneer Works.

Glue.—G. S. Dana, San Francisco. Looks equal to the best imported; a sample of some made from beaver skin is exhibited. There is also glue from Fuller & Heather, Sacramento; made by them. It is highly superior.

French Plate Glass.—Fuller & Heather, Sacramento. It is imported; an inch thick. Also, samples of varnish.

EAST OF CENTER AISLE—WAGON DEPARTMENT.

Wagons and Buggies.—Three from J. A. Mason, Sacramento. One is a handsome and substantial concord wagon. The buggies are heavy but of superior finish.

Robes.—From F. Rabel, Pioneer Tannery, Sacramento. Two elegant bear and other skin robes.

Patent Wire Ropes, for Ship's Standing Rigging, etc.—A. S. Hallidie, specimens of wire of various thickness—some in coils, tarred.

Corn.—Some of the stalks are fourteen feet high and bearing plump ears. No names.

In the center arch is the model of a self-supporting railroad bridge, twenty feet long, very ingenious. No names.

WEST OF CENTER AISLE—FIRST TABLE.

Vegetables.—A table full. Six mammoth squashes, A. P. Smith, & Co. Also summer scallop squashes, early frame cucumbers from seed, a foot long each; egg plants from seed; large French cantelope melon; Boston manor squash; some tomatoes. The curious heads of the caper or pickle plant attracts much attention. All of the above lot are of the choicest kind. The squashes' weight not known. A beautiful variety is called the New York cream squash.

Graham's Seedling Tobacco.—A tall stalk, but not much to brag on. A. P. Smith.

Hops.—A sack of superior Sacramento grown hops, from D. Flint, Sacramento. Pronounced excellent by good judges.

Hungarian Grass.—A fine specimen, stock four feet long. Cary Peebles, Santa Clara.

Water and Mush Melons.—L. P. Hooker, Sacramento. The largest water melon is two and a half feet; the greatest girth of any on the stand, over three and a half feet.

WEST OF CENTER AISLE—SECOND TABLE.

Mammoth Cheese.—Steele Bros. Punta Reyes, Marin County, weight six hundred and eighty pounds. The milk of one hundred and sixty-three cows for two days, amounting to six hundred and sixty gallons, was used in the manufacture. Steele Bros. also exhibit three cheeses, weighing one hundred pounds each, and two cream cheeses, fifteen pounds each.

Dairy Cheese.—Laird's Ranch, Punta Reyes, Marin County, weight seven hundred and fifty pounds.

J. Q. Stevens, Placer County, one cheese weighing twelve pounds, made from fourteen gallons of milk. This is exhibited as a fair sample of cheese made in that district.

Hancock Bros. Sacramento, five cheeses, varying in weight.

MACHINERY.

Model of Tail Flume.—Ewing & McDowell, Sweetland, Nevada County. The flume consists of fourteen feet joints; the bottom is formed of blocks of wood set on end, with spaces between for the deposit of quicksilver. Across each joint of flume is a row of Briggs' Patent Quicksilver Blocks. This flume, it is said, is getting into very general use, and as a means of saving gold has as yet no equal.

Agricultural Implements.—Thomas Ogg Shaw, manufacturer, San Francisco. Cheese and wine press, small self acting cheese press, largest size steel breaking plow, cast steel plows, cast steel subsoil plow, double hinged harrow, fanning mill, Peck's California clipper or header for four-horse power, one clod crusher, with twenty-two rollers, acting independently.

Baker & Hamilton, Sacramento, manufacturers. Improved fanning mill, patent churns, and barley forks.

A Ellison, Marysville. Improved Buckeye gang plow, for which a patent has been applied. This plow moves on three wheels, and possesses advantages which will be apparent to the examiner, as unnecessary friction is entirely done away with. Buckeye premium plows, right and left handed.

Combination Safe or Bank Lock.—Ira Glynn, Placerville. The lock exhibited will be sent to Washington with the application for a patent. No keyhole or key is required in using this invention. In the knob or handle are four rings and eight tumblers, and the secret of locking or unlocking consists in arranging the rings so that letters on them come in line and thus spell words known to the operator. The inventor claims that the lock will defy gunpowder and every other agent of the burglar.

Cue Trimmer.—Glynn & Borowsky, Placerville. This neat and perfect instrument for cutting the ends of billiard cues exactly true has been patented, and will be admired for its simplicity.

Brass Work.—W. T. & J. Garrett, San Francisco, manufacturers. This comprises hydraulic pipe, nozzles, steam gages, steamboat gongs, steam whistles, oil globes, etc. and forms a very neat assortment of domestic manufactures in brass.

Seed Sower.—James P. Ewing, Sacramento, Agent. Exhibits a model of Babcock's patented seed sower. The advantage in this agricultural implement is that the seed is covered with dirt by means of rollers, and that an index wheel attached to the machine shows what number of acres have been traversed by the seed sower.

Potteries.—Pacific Pottery, Sacramento. Chemical jars, Rockingham ware, stone ware, butter and preserve jars.

D. Brannan, Alameda. Samples of fine brick, stone jars and jugs.

Dog Power.—T. Hansbrow, Sacramento. Attached to one of Paxson's double action irrigating pumps, which has three and one-half inch suction, and three inch delivery. Previous experiment show that the dog and his power work admirably.

Our survey of the exhibition on the lower floor is far from complete. Another day will enable us to do it justice, while it will also increase the extent and variety of articles exhibited in every department.

THE STOCK GROUNDS.

From the pavilion it is only a pleasant walk to the grounds where the stock is exhibited. Passing through the northeast entrance, we come upon the broad and level tract selected for this interesting portion of the fair. The following are the names of the officers in charge of this department:

Superintendent.—Jerome C. Davis.

Assistant Superintendent.—Thomas Pierson.

Recording Secretary.—D. W. Gilmore.

Gatekeepers.—C. M. Gale, George Wheeler, and C. Stevens.

Police Force.—Six men.

Our labors in the review of the stock commence with—

Stall, No. 1.—T. D. Kirk, Yolo. Bay stallion, "Yolo," four years old, sixteen and one-half hands high, weight one thousand three hundred and eighty pounds, California bred, of "Dragon" and "Medoc" stock.

Stall, No. 4.—T. D. Kirk, Yolo. Brood mare, with colt, sired by "Yolo;" mare imported from Tennessee, but pedigree not known.

Stall, No. 6.—Drury Chanton, Yolo. Dark bay draught stallion "Planter," five years old, seventeen hands high, weight one thousand five hundred and fifty-six pounds; sired by "Dragon," out of "Medoc" mare.

Stall, No. 9.—Charles St. Louis, Yolo. Chestnut sorrel stallion, "Tom Moore," fifteen hands high; pedigree of this animal not to be obtained last evening.

Stall, No. 10.—Edward St. Louis, Yolo. Dark sorrel stallion, "Tom Duroc," three years old, sixteen hands high, weight one thousand two hundred and five pounds, entered as a roadster; sired by "Jerry Duroc," he by "Duroc," dam of "Trustee" stock.

Stall, No. 13.—Holloway and Poynter, Sutter. Full blooded Durham cow, seven years old, crossed the plains in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four; sired in Kentucky, and calved in Missouri.

Stall, No. 14.—Holloway & Poynter, Sutter. A California bred jack, one year old.

Stalls, Nos. 15 and 16.—Holloway & Poynter, Sutter. Two two-year old sorrel mules, California bred.

Stall, No. 18.—Holloway & Poynter, Sutter. Two jennies, one imported, and one California bred.

Stall, No. 20.—D. N. Hershey, Yolo. Brood mare, "Mary," and colt; mare six years old, colt four months; colt sired by "Argyle," but pedigree not further known.

Stall, No. 21.—D. N. Hershey, Yolo. Brood mare, "Puss," fourteen years old, with colt five months old, sired by Mage's Messenger horse; "Puss" an Eastern mare, but stock or pedigree not known.

Stall, No. 22.—D. N. Hershey, Yolo. Dark brown iron-gray filly,

"Jane," two years old, fifteen and a half hands high; sired by "Dragon," out of "Puss."

Stall, No. 23.—D. N. Hershey, Yolo. Iron-gray stallion colt, "Young Ben," one year old, out of "Puss," and sired by "Dragon."

Stall, No. 24.—D. N. Hershey, Yolo. Iron-gray stallion, "Argyle," three years old, sixteen hands two inches high, out of "Puss," by "Messenger."

Stall, No. 25.—Benjamin Fowler, Yolo. Black mule, "Sam," two years old, fifteen hands high, weight nine hundred and five pounds; entered for best single mule.

Stall, No. 27.—N. M. Lincoln, Solano. Sorrel stallion, "Young Goldfinder," fifteen hands high, weight nine hundred and fifty pounds, one year old; sired by "Goldfinder."

Stall, No. 35.—F. Babel, Yolo. Iron-gray stallion, "Charley," four years old, sixteen hands high, weight one thousand and forty-seven pounds; sired by Canadian stock, and out of American mare; pedigree not known.

Stall, No. 38.—J. S. Wilson, Sacramento. Bay filly "Lissie," three years old, weight one thousand two hundred pounds, sixteen hands one inch high; sired by "Ben Dragon," dam not known, but said to be a Pennsylvania mare.

Stall, No. 39.—J. S. Wilson, Sacramento. Bay filly, "Bets," sixteen hands high, weight one thousand one hundred and twenty-five pounds, three years old; sired by "Ben Dragon." Pedigree of dam not known.

Stall, No. 48.—W. W. Hannum, Yolo. Bay stallion, "Farmer," two years old, sixteen hands high, not yet weighed; sired by "Planter," he by "Ben Dragon"; dam's pedigree not known.

Stall, No. 61.—John J. Cook, Yolo. Brood mare and colt; colt five months old, sired by "Yolo."

Stall, No. 62.—C. Barney, Yolo. Sorrel filly, "Fanny Moore," twenty-six months old, California bred, fourteen hands three and one-half inches high; sired by "Tom Moore," out of "Ariel" mare; weight nine hundred and seventy-five pounds.

Stall, No. 65.—R. B. Blowers, Yolo. Bright cherry red, part Durham, heifer, "Olive," twenty-one months old; pedigree not known; entered for best heifer.

Stall, No. 73.—John Snyder, Colusa. Bay stallion, "Sir Franklin," California bred, one year old, fifteen hands high; no pedigree; entered for draught.

Stall, No. 77.—W. Bibler, Sonoma. Bay stallion, "England's Glory," eight years old, sixteen and a half hands high; weight one thousand nine hundred and four pounds; imported in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight from England, entered as a draught horse; pedigree, out of a chestnut mare, by that celebrated horse, "John Bull." He was got by "England's Glory," the property of Robert Brown, of Farleigh, near Basinstoke; he is a rich bay, with black legs, of immense power; rising seven years old, stands seventeen hands high; dam, a very superior mare; sire, Steward's noted horse, "Major," which took the prize ten years at Wisbeach; grandsire, Purant's "Honest Tom;" great grandsire, Goodman's "Honest Tom;" great great grandsire, Bingham's "England's Glory," which took the prize three years at Lincoln, and who refused four hundred and eight guineas for him; great great great grand sire, Wiseman's celebrated horse, "Old Honest Tom," purchased by Wood, of Cottingham, for four hundred guineas.

Stall, No. 79.—C. Merritt, Sonoma. Black stallion, "Young Kentucky," four years old, seventeen hands high, weight one thousand five hundred

pounds; pedigree, sired by Ben Porter's "Gilbert," and he by imported "Gilbert," out of a Buzzard mare. "Young Kentucky's" dam was sired by Kibby's "Swiss" horse, he by imported "Swiss," out of a Pacolet mare, and his granddam out of Mr. Bess' mare, pedigree not known.

Stall, No. 81.—John P. Rhodes, Sacramento. Sorrel stallion, "Boneset," three years old, weight one thousand one hundred and seven pounds, sixteen hands high; sired by "Ned Burns," he by "Winnebago," "Winnebago" by imported "Glencoe," dam of Ned Burns' "Rowena," by "Archy," dam of Boneset, a "Messenger" mare by a "Medoc," "Medoc" out of "Gray Fanny," "Gray Fanny" by "Bertrand." Entered for blood and speed.

Stall, No. 85.—C. Gallup, Sacramento. Black stud colt, "Black Pilgrim," one year old, weight nine hundred and sixty pounds, fourteen and one-fourth hands high; sired by "Pilgrim," out of a half "Morgan" mare; pedigree not furnished.

Stall, No. 86.—C. Gallup, Sacramento. Brood mare, "Jane," with her colt, "Hamilton," mare ten years' old, colt six months; mare partly "Morgan" stock, colt sired by "Rattler."

Stall, No. 87.—W. Kinney, Sacramento. Dark bay brood mare, "Lucy Grey," ten years old; part "Morgan" stock.

Stall, No. 88.—W. Kinney, Sacramento. Bay stallion, "Roman," three years old, fifteen hands two inches high, weight one thousand and twelve pounds; three-quarters "Morgan" and one-quarter "Messenger" stock, pedigree unknown; entered as a roadster, and for speed.

Stall, No. 90.—E. Hoffman, Yolo. Bay brood mare, "Kate Kearny," nine years old.

Stall, No. 91.—E. Hoffman, Yolo. Dark bay stallion colt, "Young Cider," two years old, fifteen hands two inches high.

Stall, No. 94.—John A. Leathers, Yolo. One bull, seven months old; sired by full blooded Durham, mother of English stock.

Stall, No. 100.—E. T. Lowery, San Joaquin. Sorrel stallion colt, "Davy Crockett," one year old, fifteen hands three inches high, weighs one thousand and twenty pounds; sired by "Pacific Eagle; further pedigree not known; entered for best stallion colt.

Stall, No. 101.—B. O. Burres, San Joaquin. Chesnut sorrel stallion "Robin Rush," four years old, fifteen hands three inches high, weight, one thousand one hundred and ninety pounds; sired by "Consternation," out of "Leviathan;" entered for horse of all work.

Stall, No. 109.—C. J. Hidden, Sacramento. Deep red bull "Thomas," three-fourths Durham, three years old, weight, one thousand six hundred and thirty pounds.

Stall, No. 111.—S. B. Emerson, Santa Clara. Thoroughbred Durham cow "Lady Botton," three years old; imported from New York in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven; entered for sweepstakes.

Stall, No. 112.—S. B. Emerson, Santa Clara. Bull calf "Prince of the Pacific," nine months old, out of "Lady Botton," by "Guelph;" a thoroughbred Durham.

Stall, No. 113.—S. B. Emerson, Santa Clara. Thoroughbred Durham bull "Guelph," two years old, imported from New York; weight, one thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds; entered for sweepstakes.

Stall, No. 115.—S. B. Emerson, Santa Clara. Two fattened half Suffolk breed hogs, ten months old.

Stall, No. 117.—S. B. Emerson, Santa Clara. Imported full blooded Suffolk boar, two years old, weight, three hundred and fifty pounds; one half breed Suffolk boar, nine months old.

Stall, No. 128.—John D. Patterson. Chautauque County, N. Y. importer. Merino ram, imported from France; one ram lamb, same breed, six months old, sire and dam from France.

Stall, No. 129.—John D. Patterson. Three yearling rams, Merino breed.

Stall, No. 130.—John D. Patterson. Two two-years old French Merino rams.

Stall, No. 131.—John D. Patterson. Three three-years old French Merino rams.

Stall, No. 132.—John D. Patterson. Three yearling French Merino rams.

Stall, No. 133.—John D. Patterson. Three yearling French Merino rams.

Stall, No. 134.—John D. Patterson. Three yearling French Merino rams, which took first prizes at New York State Fair in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, as lambs.

Stall, No. 135.—John D. Patterson. One three-year old French Merino ram, that took the first prize at the New York State Fair, in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, as two years old ram; one two years old French Merino ram, took second prize, as two years old; one five years old French Merino ram, which took first prize at Paris World Exhibition. Mr. Patterson asserts that the story put in circulation that the sheep last mentioned is not as represented, is false, and claims that the brand "56" on one of the ram's horns, is proof that he is really the animal that took the first prize at the Exhibition.

Stall, No. 136.—John D. Patterson. Two two-years old French Merino rams, one of which took the first, and the other the second prize at the New York State Fair, in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, as yearlings.

Stall, No. 137.—John D. Patterson. Two five-year old French Merino ewes. These sheep were all brought out by Mr. Patterson in the last steamer. Those arrived in the Orizaba will be placed in the stalls to-day.

Stall, Nos. 138 and 139.—Haines & Cheeney, Sacramento. Five ewes, lamb, and buck. John D. Stephens, Yolo, full blooded Southdown ewe and lamb. N. D. Stanwood, Sacramento, full blooded Southdown ewe and lamb.

Stall, No. 140.—John D. Stephens, Yolo. Five half breed Southdown buck lambs, six months old, weight, one hundred pounds each.

Stall, No. 141.—M. C. Gallup, Sacramento. Two Southdown bucks, out of imported ewes, sired by imported "Frank," owned by Carroll & Co.

Stall, No. 142.—Haines & Cheeney, Sacramento. One Berkshire sow, nine months old.

Stall, No. 146.—M. G. Hurd, Sacramento. Leicestershire breeding sow, not two years old.

Stall, No. 149.—G. W. Gridley, Yuba. Bay stallion "Onus," three years old, California bred, sixteen hands high; weight, one thousand pounds; American stock; but pedigree not to be correctly ascertained.

Stalls, Nos. 161 and 162.—N. T. Pierce, Solano. Bay mare with her colt "Selim;" mare six years old; colt five months old, sired by "Blackhawk;" mare of Kentucky "Rattler" stock.

Stalls, Nos. 163 and 164.—G. W. Foster, Solano. Sorrel mare, with her colt "Hamlet," five months old, sired by "Blackhawk."

Stall, No. 165.—W. Montgomery, Yolo. Sorrel roan filly "India Rubber," two years old, weight, eight hundred and ten pounds.

Stall, No. 166.—W. Montgomery, Yolo. Sorrel filly "Susey Moore,"

three years old, fifteen hands high, weight, nine hundred and twenty pounds; thoroughbred, and sired by "Young Tom Moore," he by "Old Tom Moore," he by "American Eclipse;" dam "Anne Harper," by "Blacknose," he by "Medoc."

Stall, No. 167.—"Rattler" colt, out of "Belle," six months old.

Stall, No. 168.—John F. Brady, Solano. Imported black brood mare "Belle," eight years old; pedigree unknown.

Stalls, Nos. 172 and 173.—G. W. Speaker, Solano. Pair of brood and draught mares, of "Morgan" stock, with their colts.

Stall, No. 174.—G. W. Speaker, Solano. Bay colt "Lilly of the West," two years old, fourteen hands high, one thousand and ten pounds weight; sired by "Messenger;" further pedigree unknown.

Stall, No. 175.—G. W. Speaker, Solano. Bay colt "Flora Temple," two years old, fifteen hands high; weight, one thousand and eight pounds; sired by "Messenger;" further pedigree not known. Entered as a roadster.

Stall, No. 178.—F. Werner, Solano. Bay brood mare "Nelly," eight years old, and "Rattler" colt, four months old.

Stall, No. 179.—F. Werner, Solano. Thoroughbred English bay mare "Rose," and a "Rattler" colt, five months old; mare sired by "Muley," he by "Ether," dam "Lady Clifton; entered as a running mare.

Stall, No. 180.—F. Werner, Solano. Two six-months old fillies, sired by "Rattler;" pedigree of mare not known.

Stall, No. 181.—F. Werner, Solano. Black stallion "Hamlet," ten years old, sixteen hands high; weight, one thousand one hundred and fifty pounds; sired by Vermont "Black Hawk," dam "Lady Kate; entered as a trotting roadster.

Stall, No. 182.—F. Werner, Solano. Chesnut mare "Lize," and "Trustee" colt, five months old.

Stall, No. 183.—F. Werner, Solano. Two colts of "Hamlet" stock; pedigree of mares not known.

Stall, No. 184.—F. Werner, Solano. Chesnut stallion "Trustee," five years old, fifteen and a half hands high; weight, one thousand one hundred pounds; sired by imported "Trustee," dam "American Doe," a "Messenger" mare; entered as a trotting stallion.

Stall, No. 209.—Harris & Deland, Sutter. Thoroughbred imported three years old, rich roan short horned Durham bull "Favorite;" pedigree from American Herd Book: "Favorite," roan, bred by and the property of E. G. Bedford, Paris, Bourbon County, Kentucky, calved September sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five; got by "Perfection," out of "Tulip" by "Buena Vista," "Illustrious II." by "Franklin," "Lady Parrington" by "Paragon of the West," imported "Illustrious" by "Emperor;" "Tulip," white, bred by James Renick, the property of E. G. Bedford, Paris, Bourbon County, Kentucky, calved September twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, got by "Buena Vista" out of "Illustrious II" by "Franklin," "Lady Parrington" by "Paragon of the West," imported "Illustrious" by "Emperor."

Stall, No. 210.—Harris & Deland, Sutter. Thoroughbred Durham cow "Jenny Lind," five years old, with her calf "Perfection," nine weeks old, sired by "Favorite."

Stall, No. 212.—Harris & Deland, Sutter. Seven year old thoroughbred imported Durham cow "Blaze."

Stall, No. 213.—Harris & Deland, Sutter. Bull calf "Champion," nine months old, out of "Blaze" by "Banquo."

Stall, No. 214.—Harris & Deland, Sutter. Thoroughbred bull calf "Lexington," eight months old, sired by "Favorite."

Stall, No. 229.—L. Greer, Sacramento. Domestic mallard ducks, California swan domesticated, turkeys, large species, Guinea pigs.

Stall, No. 230.—L. Greer, Sacramento. Dark bay stallion "Lightning," two years old; weight, one thousand pounds; height, fifteen and a half hands; sired by "St. Clair;" dam imported Kentucky mare.

Stall, No. 231.—L. Greer, Sacramento. Brood mare and roadster "Eliza Grey," nine years old, imported from Kentucky in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

Stall, No. 248.—D. Hays, Yolo. Sorrel stallion "Boston Colt," two years old, fifteen and one-half hands high, pedigree not known.

Stall, No. 249.—D. Hays, Yolo. Six years old black horse, of Wolf skill's ninety-six stock, fifteen and one-half hands high, entered as a superior saddle horse.

Stall, No. 250.—C. O. Peters, Solano. Imported Missouri jack "Jake," seventeen months old, thirteen hands high, sired by "Star of the West," dam Maltese; crossed the plains this season. Took several prizes in Missouri as sucking colt.

Stall, No. 251.—C. O. Peters, Solano. Imported Missouri jack "Star of the West," fourteen months old, thirteen hands high, sired by "Star of the West," dam Maltese. Crossed the plains this season.

Stall, No. 257.—J. F. Morris, Yolo. Bay colt "Hamlet," four months old, sired by "Hamlet;" mare's pedigree not known.

Stall, No. 258.—J. F. Morris, Yolo. Sorrel colt, six months old, sired by "Hamlet;" mare's pedigree not known.

Stall, No. 259.—J. F. Morris, Yolo. Brood bay mare "Emmet," fourteen years old, fifteen and one-half hands high; pedigree not known; dam of colt last above.

Stall, No. 261.—P. Umlauff, San Joaquin. Heifer calf, Durham and Devonshire stock, two years old, weight one thousand two hundred and eighty-five pounds.

Stalls, Nos. 265 to 272.—G. Selby, Sacramento. Draught team, six mules and two mares; mares entered, also, as brood mares; best pair of draught mules, and best single mule.

Stall, No. 277.—D. DeGross, Sacramento. Dark brown stallion colt "Romeo," one year old, fifteen hands high; weighs nine hundred and seventeen pounds; out of an American mare, by "Goldfinder."

Stalls, Nos. 278 to 285, and 287 to 293, inclusive.—W. T. Smith, Solano. Eighteen head bulls, cows, and calves, of Durham stock, but looking poor and in ill-condition, owing to slim pasturage.

Stall, No. 295.—J. Miller, Santa Clara. Sorrel stallion "Leo," seven years old, sixteen and one-half hands high; California bred, from "English Lyon," or Cart Horse, and French Canadian dam; entered as draught stallion.

Stall, No. 296.—J. Miller, Santa Clara. Pinto horse, four years old; entered as fine saddle horse.

Stall, No. 297.—J. S. Wilson, Sacramento. Bay stallion "Young Dragon," three years old, sixteen hands high, weighs one thousand and sixty pounds; sired by "Dragon," dam "Messenger" mare; entered for all uses.

Stall, No. 298.—J. S. Wilson, Sacramento. Dark dapple bay stallion "Ned Murray;" four years old, fifteen hands high; weighs nine hundred and fifty pounds; sired by "Old Ned Murray;" he by "Winnebago,"

and out of "Roanna;" "Winnebago" by imported "Glencoe," out of imported "Delight;" pedigree of "Ned Murray's" dam not known.

Stall, No. 300.—E. Roberts, Yolo. Bay stallion colt "Frank Wallace," one year old, weighs eight hundred and forty-two pounds; sired by "Pilgrim;" he by "Sawyer's Press;" he by "Simpson's Ariel;" "Pilgrim's" dam "Maid of Oaks;" "Frank Wallace's" dam "Amanda Wallace;" her pedigree unknown.

Stall, No. 301.—E. Roberts, Yolo. Sorrel stallion "Tom Belar," one year old, weighs one hundred and twenty pounds; sired by "Pilgrim," as last above; dam "Mary Belar," of "Ariel" stock, but pedigree unknown.

FIRST DAY.

THE OPENING OF THE FAIR.

SACRAMENTO, Wednesday Evening,
September 14, 1859.

The crowd around the door of the pavilion at the hour fixed for the opening of the exhibition, called to mind the days of Forrest's triumphs at the old Park, in New York, or more recently, the audiences which assembled nightly to greet Jenny Lind during her carnival of song. The doors were opened at half past seven o'clock, and very soon every aisle above and below stairs was filled with excited and joyous groups of ladies and gentlemen. Owing to the incompleteness of the exhibition, it was wisely resolved not to take the tickets of the visitors, but to give such as had purchased the right of entrance, if only for the occasion, a gratuitous pass. The number which had assembled in both halls, as the hour drew nigh for the opening exercises, could not have been less than three thousand. All seemed delighted with the pavilion and the general aspect of things. The Sacramento Union Band, meanwhile, played a number of popular airs from the balcony over the main entrance. Shortly after eight o'clock the officers of the society mounted the platform on the east side of the main hall, and the venerable Rev. Dr. Hatch, of the Episcopal clergy, commenced the exercises with the following beautiful prayer:

O God of our salvation, who art the hope of all the ends of the earth, who, in Thy strength, setteth fast the mountains. Thou visitest the earth and blessest it, and makest it very plenteous; Thou waterest her furrows; Thou sendest rain into the little valleys thereof, and blessest the increase of it. Thou dost adorn it with light and beauty; its flowers praise Thee, for thou hast painted them—hast impressed their beautiful tints with Thy own delicate hand, and caused their incense to ascend up continually before Thee. Thou hast made the folds to be full of sheep, and the valleys to stand thick with corn. The cattle on a thousand hills are Thine. Thou givest to man his inventive powers, to be employed for the benefit of his fellow man, and for Thy glory. And Thou art truly, O God, the Author of every good and perfect gift. And now, here we stand, amid the bounties and wonders of Thy providence, the displays of Nature, and the manifestations of Thy power and great goodness. We adore Thee, we bless Thee, we worship Thee, as sinners, and unworthy of the least of Thy mercies; we humble ourselves before Thee. Let Thy overshadowing wing be ever the protection of this Association here assembled; and from the enjoyment of Thy goodness here on earth and the contemplation of Thy wisdom and power, may they finally be admitted to the more exalted fruition of them in Thy eternal and everlasting king-

dom, through Jesus Christ our Lord, to whom be all honor and glory. Amen.

The prayer was followed by music from the band—"The Star Spangled Banner." The President of the society for one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine then read the following Address:

In ancient times, under the inspiration of a false, yet beautiful mythology, it was the custom to repair at stated intervals to render homage at the temple devoted to the deified Patroness of Agriculture, and bring gifts to propitiate the all-powerful Demeter, the fabled representative of Mother Earth. Then, visible objects and ceremonies impressive in their character were needed to rouse the popular mind to a realization of dependence for blessings received, to keep alive a recognition of the reality of the mythological being whose worship it was designed to perpetuate, and to excite a just sense of the importance of the objects sought to be promoted. The offspring of superstition, there was something in the custom—in the spirit which dictated it—a deep meaning in the seemingly frivolous ceremonies, which cannot be seriously contemplated without emotions of interest, and which affords a profitable lesson, even in our day. It was the instinctive thank-offering of a people untaught in a purer faith, and unenlightened in the sublime truths of the Christian dispensation. It was an emanation from the heart—the manifestation of a universal and innate sentiment, rude and uncultivated, yet beautiful in its simplicity.

We come not here to do sacrifice to an imaginary protectress, or scatter offerings upon the sacred shrine. Ours the better part to meet together for mutual counsel and improvement, to compare experiences, to witness the achievements of the present, and seek to expand, enlarge, and perfect, our capacities for future usefulness.

Yet there is in the foundation of the heathen practice to which we have alluded—in the philosophy which underlies the surface—much that is worthy of respect. Now, as formerly, the human mind needs excitement—a stimulus to incite and keep up an interest in any great work. We tire of the routine labor and the routine harvest. It is not enough to receive into our granaries and partake around our own board of the bountiful gifts of our earth-mother, however rich and tempting. We need association. We want to meet together, surrounded each by the fruits of his own industry; and show to others, and learn from others what we and they have done. We want the public to come here, and by the splendid exhibition of the reward of the husbandman's labor, to excite in their minds a proper estimation of the magnitude and importance of the cause.

Seven years ago, in a small room in the upper story of a building in this city, the first fair of the Agricultural Society was held. The enterprise was then looked upon, by even the sincere friends of the cause, as a wild experiment—the fanciful offspring of a visionary brain. A few counties responded to the invitation extended to all, to send in the visible manifestations of their advancement in agriculture. It was more strictly a floral and horticultural exhibition, rather than one of agricultural products. Yet it had its effect. It surprised every one. Its influence spread over the agricultural population. It was the signal for well directed, enterprising action. It formed the nucleus of the society of which we are here to-day the representatives, and what was thought a premature movement, in six summers extends its arms over the entire State.

We have two practical results of this enterprise before us—one, this building, erected by the citizens of Sacramento County, for agricultural

purposes—this massive structure, dedicated to the cause with solemn ceremonies and honored rites; the other, this concourse of people, this gathering together from every section of the Commonwealth, of the representatives of industry in all its branches—and an exhibition of its fruits, which, for variety, for beauty, for elegance of design, it is not too much to say, can be excelled by no State in the Confederacy.

It is interesting, no less than profitable, on occasions like the present, to look back and trace the progress of our agricultural interests from the organization of this society to the present time. Four years ago, by your flattering partiality, I occupied the same position that a similar and renewed confidence on your part authorizes me to occupy to-day. That was the second annual fair held in the State under the liberal auspices of this society; this is the sixth, and presents a highly interesting and favorable contrast with that held in this city four years since. If any evidence were wanting of the utility of these institutions, and the beneficial influences exerted by them upon the industrial and other interests of the State, it is found in the augmented quantities and varieties of articles exhibited—the evidences of improved culture—the improvement in manufactures—the more thorough acquaintance with the soil, and its capabilities in different localities, varying as strangely as the climate varies throughout the innumerable valleys of this wonderful State.

In many respects we occupy a peculiar position. The circumstances which have attended the settlement of California have been different from those hitherto witnessed in the progress of our country. The incentives to immigration were not of a nature favorable to agricultural prosperity; there were no glowing accounts of broad fields under cultivation, or rich harvests to lure the farming population of the older States from their quiet homes. The development of the productive facilities of the country was seldom the motive to settlement. Men seemed to forget, in the all-absorbing pursuit of more sudden gain, that the true basis of a people's wealth, and a State's prosperity, depended on her agricultural rather than her mineral resources. The farmer of twenty, and even thirty years, resigned his plow and harrow for the more exciting labor of the mines. The man of accustomed sagacity and sound intelligence on other subjects, would smile at the credulity of his friend who should tell him of a climate unsurpassingly beautiful, adapted to the cultivation alike of the staple productions of his Northern home, and the delicate fruits of the South. He could not be persuaded that, beneath the apparently arid fields which in midsummer everywhere met his gaze, lay treasures as inexhaustible, and far more enduring, than the glittering gold on the mountain sides. It would not have been believed by the farmers of New England that, at this time, a period of less than ten years, the product of the soil of California, in the two great staples of wheat and barley, would exceed three times the aggregate production of these same articles in their own six Commonwealths; nor would it have been credited that, in so short a period as one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, there would have been raised an amount of wheat alone greater than that of three-fourths of the States and Territories of the Union. This feeling, so generally prevalent, both at home and abroad, for a long time opposed itself to permanent settlement. Many of those who came here returned to invest their gains in more inviting fields.

Doubt and timidity of the solidity of affairs on this coast, and the security of investment on the one hand, and an abhorrence, too often well founded in earlier days, of the rude and lawless social relations in the State, on the other, kept back the influx of a staple population, and

fostered that restless, erratic, vacillating course, which characterized the action of a large portion of the early immigration.

Thanks to the native resources which surround us, and the zealous enterprise of the people, and, above all, to the active efforts of this society, old prejudices are fast disappearing. The cloud which, for a time, hung with portentous threatening over the State, and especially over her agricultural interests, has faded in the sunlight of a cloudless sky. The official reports emanating from this body, of the displays of grains and fruits and other productions, have gone abroad over the land and aroused the public attention, and exhibited our resources in their true character. The agriculture of the State has assumed its legitimate position in importance.

The last census reported thirty-two thousand four hundred and fifty-four acres of improved land; in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, the Surveyor-General tells us, there were five hundred and eight thousand two hundred and twenty-two in thirty-two counties; estimated at seven hundred and fifty-six thousand seven hundred and thirty-four in the State. Even as late as one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, a year after the period of the organization of this society, the cultivated lands reached only two hundred and fifty-seven thousand six hundred and thirty acres—an increase in three years of nearly five hundred thousand acres.

In one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, the imports of bread-stuffs into the State amounted to the equivalent of five hundred and thirty thousand barrels; in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, only two years later, the imports were forty-nine thousand three hundred and sixty-nine, and the exports one hundred and fifty thousand one hundred and sixty barrels—showing an excess of exports of more than one hundred thousand barrels. In one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, the imports were sixty thousand nine hundred and eighty-four, and the exports fifteen thousand four hundred and thirty barrels, giving an excess of imports of only forty-five thousand five hundred and fifty-four barrels. This, however, was a season most unfavorable to success, on account of the unprecedented drouth during the spring of that year. The wheat raised within the State the present year is probably equal to the remunerative demand.

In fruit culture, the advantages of soil and climate in California, are unsurpassed anywhere. The meteorological conditions which surround us, varying in different localities, adapting one region to the cultivation of one variety, and another to some other equally necessary to our physical comfort, are such as have excited the admiration of every one who has carefully studied the peculiar characteristics of the climate of the State. Well and truthfully has it been said by a close observer and able writer:

"These advantages," (speaking of the humidity and temperature), "occur in distinct localities, as if a variable division of the climate had been so arranged as to present conditions in the highest degree favorable to each product in turn."

But it needs no studied argument to demonstrate the adaptation of our State to the various uses of the husbandman. To the doubter, if such there be, no better evidence of this would be needed than a glance at the magnificent display spread before him to-day. It seems as if the nations of the earth had selected each the variety of fruit for which its climate is peculiarly adapted, and sent them on here as contributions to a world's horticultural exhibition. Where else has ever been seen collected together so many, so varied, and so rich specimens, the products of a single State? What is true and even wonderful in a State becomes even more surpri-

ing—nay, even passing strange, when within the little circle of a single farm. Even upon the table devoted to a single contributor may be reckoned almost every variety of cultivated fruit of which the old States, from Maine to Florida, can boast.

Gentlemen of the Agricultural Society: These are the triumphs of a genial climate and a fertile soil. Too often, hitherto, have we relied upon these favorable conditions which nature has provided for our use, to the exclusion of the sound principles and rules which, in recent times, science, in its application to agriculture, has constructed. The day has gone by when the precepts of science can be wholly ignored in the successful prosecution of farming. In this, as in every other pursuit of life, we see the distinction between the man of intelligence, the close observer, and the passive adherent of ancient usage. Prejudice, which so long raised its voice against the so-called innovation of the theorists, is rapidly yielding to the power of conviction and the practical benefits of scientific research. The labors of the chemist have achieved a revolution in the operations of the farmer. From them he has been taught the constituents of soils, and the adaptation of particular soils to the different grains and fruits.

When any necessary ingredient is wanting, chemistry shows him how to supply it; when in excess, it teaches him how to bring about the required equalization; it teaches him the theory of the rotation of crops, and reduces it to a system; it explains to him the influence of the various elements which surround him, and prepares him for their advantageous reduction to purposes of practical utility; it introduces him to a knowledge of the agency of these elements in modifying and improving the organic species which he is engaged in cultivating; it simplifies the mysteries of the introduction of new varieties, and the means of perpetuating which he most values; it throws a flood of light upon the nature and treatment of the diseases which have blasted his crops and defied his exertions. In a word, it collects together the scattered fragments and isolated facts which a world-wide experience supplies, and by combinations and comparisons, by the simple process of careful gleaning and of judicious arrangement, makes them available for future application. Its influence over the man himself—the cultivator of the soil—is most salutary. It raises him above the position of a mere automaton—a passive and unintelligent follower of rules laid down by his forefathers. It gives dignity to his pursuit, enlarges his faculties, and creates in the bosom that real satisfaction which is the offspring alone of conscious power. The routinist in agriculture may indeed be satisfied with the result of his labors. He knows that seed sown will, in time and under favorable influences, germinate and bear fruit; that seed time and harvest are successions, established from the beginning of the world, and that the bud engrafted will produce its kind. But of the beautiful laws which control all these results, of the agencies by which they are effected, of the relation of causes and effects, he is in utter ignorance. Mere theoretical knowledge, it is true, will never make a man successful in accomplishing great results. What we need is scientific theory to guide practice, and experience to test theory.

As the world grows older and more populous it grows wiser. Its desires are multiplied, the scope of its ambition is expanded, the facilities for its gratification are augmented. What it has lost in the lapse of ages it has been more than compensated for by what it has gained. Darkness and mystery are constantly dissolving under the bright revelations of science, and paths once hidden from human sight are illuminated by the gorgeous triumphs of the mind. The history of the world exhibits nowhere the

features of decrepitude and decay; on every page are traced the lineaments of progress, and in every volume the living testimonials of improvement. Its pulse beats quicker, it moves faster, it acts with more zeal and energy than formerly. What it once did by the slow and tedious process of manual labor it accomplishes now by the aid of machinery. The physical and the mental have changed places. Mind, ever elastic, ever aspiring, has burst the fetters which ever enslaved it, and now rules and directs where physical strength and iron endurance were alone effective. In proportion as this revolution has been successful man has become more powerful. Brute force has yielded to the power of mind, the reign of muscles to the mighty energy of the brain. The child of to-day, weak in frame, yet strong in the resources which his own indomitable will and ingenuity have supplied, may achieve more than the giant of yesterday. While these things are going on in other departments of life, shall agriculture alone remain torpid? Or shall it not rather hail each achievement which science effects, each ray of light shed from her altars, as a beneficent tribute to the great cause of progress and the amelioration of society?

In the formation of a proper sentiment, and the diffusion of right views on this subject among the people, this society ought to, and will, exert a powerful influence. The elements of which it is composed can never remain stationary. Present achievements will not satisfy them. They must ever be looking forward for new and more brilliant triumphs. Here the value of association is felt. The spirit of emulation is roused, and in striving to excel we first seek to inform ourselves in the means of attaining excellence. We appeal to science and experience, and profit by the revelations of both.

The subject is of a magnitude too broad to be elaborated in this place. It awakens reflections at which we can do no more than glance. It is a truth, applicable to many of us, that we live too much for the present only, forgetful of the real destiny—the vast, far-reaching, expansive purposes of human life. To enjoy the fleeting pleasures of the present, to drink deep at the fountains which integrity and art have opened all around us, to reach the summit of renown, and pluck the tempting fruit of a soaring and successful ambition, is but a small part of that we have to do—a narrow view of the grand and ultimate purposes of our being. The axiom is generally admitted that, as social beings, we owe much to society, to the organizations among which we live, and of which we form a part.

We do more than this. The obligation reaches beyond the present generation, and links us, by the tenure of an inevitable destiny, with those who are to come after us. We are every day laying the foundation upon which the great future is to be built. We are hastening or retarding the march of social progress—the unfolding of developments for which the world is not yet prepared, but for which it is fast ripening. The works which we do now, the triumphs which we achieve, are not limited to our day, but will affect societies and peoples which are to succeed us. Generation follows generation in the revolutions of time, each taking from its antecedent the *status* it is to assume—the impulse by which it is to be guided, and transferring, in turn, to its successor the mantle which its own hands have woven. Thus, in the world's history, there has been no retrogression. The age of to-day has not, like the wayward and improvident youth, wasted its patrimony and exhausted its inherited resources in wild schemes of reckless extravagance and unprofitable speculation; but it has invested them upon an accumulating basis; it has added vast storehouses of intellectual and mechanical wealth; barren fields have

been enriched, and have poured their harvests into the common repository; it has multiplied a thousand fold the talents which its predecessors transmitted to it; and when it shall at length be called to give up its account, and take its place in the long line of the past, it will sink to its rest laden with golden treasures, and yielding to the future a diadem sparkling with unfading jewels.

All along through the shadowy past come glimmerings of light, revealing and reflecting the great, unseen future. The chain from earliest ages onward is unbroken. Link follows link, each brighter than that which preceded it. Improvement marks every era. The dark pall of ignorance and superstition has been swept away by the clear light of a purer knowledge. Barbarism has given way to civilization. In every department of science, in every branch of art, in every avenue of industry, the old is giving way to the new. The grotesque imaginings of ancient theorists, the splendid edifices of subtle sophistry, the magnificent castles in which the old philosophy had entrenched itself, have crumbled into atoms; modern science has given new direction to the explorations of mind, modern art has added new and improved implements for the facilitation of industry. Yet have not all these things been disconnected. They are not isolated facts of the world's history. They are but steps in an ascending series, stages in progressive development, results of what has gone before. They have all tended to one point—the elevation of mind. Great events are no longer dependent upon physical strength and power alone. New forces are at our disposal—or, rather, forces and powers forever existent but hitherto latent, because unappreciated, are now reduced to our subserviency. This is one of the prominent facts of the age—the preponderance of mental over physical force—the substitution of mechanical (which is but the embodied, tangible, and visible, representative of mind) for manual labor.

It is impossible, at this time, and on an occasion like the present, even to enumerate the various advantages of our young State in its agricultural relations. Many of them are yet undeveloped, or are the subjects of incipient experiment. Among the positive and well tested considerations which present themselves, however, in the most cursory examination of the subject, the facilities afforded by many portions of the State for the cultivation of the vine are the most important. The conditions favorable to this branch of industry belong to but few sections of the United States, and in most localities where they at all exist they are so variable and uncertain as to render their extensive application hazardous in practice. Of these a suitable temperature and a well regulated measure of atmospheric moisture are the most essential to success. The frequent excesses in these meteorological features of the climate of the United States—the variability of temperature on the one hand, and of humidity on the other—have in most of the States baffled every effort toward the uniform production of the grape.

In certain localities particular varieties have been cultivated with gratifying success, but of the best foreign kinds; few have hitherto yielded a return commensurate with, and remunerative of, the labor and cost of production. Recent observation and analysis of the climatic elements needed in a grape-growing district, have thrown much light upon this important subject. It is not temperature alone that is wanting; for the mean annual temperature of the best vine regions in the world may find its equivalent in localities on our Atlantic border entirely unsuited to the culture. Equally essential is a degree of humidity adapted during the proper season to the ripening of the fruit, without the excesses so fre-

quently inductive of its disorganization. The characteristics of the States east of the Rocky Mountains must forever render them inapplicable for the permanent employment of capital in this interesting branch of industry. Here, in California, these difficulties do not exist. Temperature and humidity—equable, sufficient, yet not in excess—concur in inviting the application of labor and the investment of capital.

This is not the occasion to enter at length into the discussion of the interesting questions connected with the subject thus briefly referred to. It is safe to predict, however, that the time is not far distant—nay, that it will be within the realization of many now before us, and witnesses of this day's proceedings—when, from the rich conservatories of Spain, and the fruitful vineyards of France, fragrant with the aroma of generous wine, will be wrested the palm of superiority by the now dormant, but then teemful valleys of California.

Gentlemen of the Agricultural Society: Our hands have seized the plow, and we must not falter. We have a glorious prospect before us—a field rich in every attribute, beautiful in every aspect; bounded only by the limits of the Commonwealth. The work which we have begun cannot, must not, retrograde. Like the seed sown in our valleys, it will germinate and bear fruit. Amid broad fields laden with golden harvests; amid green pastures and fragrant bowers; amid tempting groves, where the orange blooms and the vine yields abundant fruit, the voice of invitation is heard, and the assurance of reward.

Yet is the work *only* begun. At home we have to strive to improve the advantages which Providence has bestowed, and abroad there are lurking prejudices to vanquish. Erroneous impressions have gone abroad in relation to the extent of our agricultural lands. The idea seems to be prevalent, at this late day, that they are limited to a few localities only; and the truth has yet to be proclaimed, and conviction still to be aroused, that everywhere, in every county of the State, in every section, from Los Angeles to Shasta, and from the mighty Pacific even to the towering sides of the Sierra Nevada—nay, almost to the icy barriers of the eternal snows which glitter in the sunlight and irradiate their lofty tops, a fertile soil lies ready to respond to the labor of the farmer and the enterprise of the immigrant.

Gentlemen of the Agricultural Society: This is no fancy sketch. It is sober reality. No one can visit the different sections of this State, the valleys and the mountains, the north, the south, and the east, without being astonished with the progress which has, even in the short period of our State existence, been made. It is, I believe, without a parallel anywhere, and speaks more eloquently than words, of the energy, intelligence, and public spirit, of our farming population. The reports of the committees, whose duty it has been to visit the different portions of the State, will present this subject more fully and elaborately than can be done on the present occasion. The advantages, natural and acquired, of California over many of her sister States, will form a large portion of these reports, replete with interest to the world at large. It is a theme upon which enthusiasm may well revel, and imagination, in her eager penetration into the far-off future, may concentrate her finest powers. The equal of many of the Atlantic States in her agricultural productions, in fertility of soil, and the adaptation of climate to the cultivation of the leading articles of every day consumption, she is more than the equal to them all in her mineral wealth. Her quicksilver mines in Santa Clara, her deposits of borax, of salt, of coal, in other sections, her medicinal springs in various localities, and her gold *everywhere*, all over the mountain chains which

skirt her borders, have awakened the attention of the man of science and the capitalist, and some of them have, hitherto, as they will do for generations to come, excited the admiration of the world.

With these boundless resources, with these springs of wealth pouring their exhaustless streams into the common reservoir, with these manifold elements of power and greatness, vast in themselves, and the capacities with which nature has endowed them, but growing, ever expanding under the plastic and invigorating touch of industry, to what destiny may she not aspire? Where can the immigrant, elastic in spirit, and strong in hope, find a field in which to exercise his energies more inviting by the prospect of reward or the assurance of comfort?

We in California have much to learn. The oldest and most experienced of us in other States must consent to become children again, eager to learn and to carve out the vast resources which surround us, new and successful paths to fortune. The beaten track in which our fathers walked is too narrow for the California farmer—the aggregate of cultivable products is too limited. We have to learn the special adaptations of different sections of the State; the varieties of fruit and grain which will best succeed and be the most remunerative in different regions. Peculiarities of climate, soil, and exposure, must be studied, and their effects. The peach tree flourishes and is productive in some of our interior valleys, while nearer the coast and elsewhere, owing to existing climatic considerations, it is comparatively unsuccessful. The same is true of other varieties of fruit. Transpose and reverse the picture through all the modifications which particular localities and products are capable of suggesting, and there might be traced, as we gain in experience and increase in knowledge, a chart exhibit of the varying advantages and adaptabilities of the different portions of the State. Until accurate information is obtained upon this important practical subject we are but treading rough and uncertain paths.

Gentlemen: The advantages to which we have thus briefly alluded need but be known abroad—reliably circulated among the masses—to be embraced by thousands. To collect facts and disseminate them, to accumulate in tangible form the scattered truths which experience here has taught us, and spread them over the world for the public information, are important purposes of this society. The brilliant display presented here to-night assures us that your efforts in this behalf will not be fruitless.

The address was favorably received, and followed by music from the band. The following announcement was then made, substantially, from the platform: The pavilion will open this morning at nine o'clock. The exercises on the stock grounds will commence at half past nine, and continue until twelve. Performances will commence at the race track this afternoon at two o'clock. Entries of articles may be made until this afternoon at four o'clock. At eight o'clock this evening there will be performances on the piano, at the hall, by ladies contesting for the premiums.

The receipts at the ticket office yesterday could not have been less than five thousand dollars. The total number of ten dollar membership tickets sold to date is six hundred. Two hundred and twenty were sold yesterday. Also, forty five-dollar or renewed tickets, and six life memberships. The number of season tickets sold was six hundred and nine, and single tickets, three hundred and fifty.

SECOND DAY.

OPENING EXERCISES AT THE STOCK GROUNDS.

SACRAMENTO, September 15, 1859.

The space inclosed for the stock grounds is a square four hundred and twenty by six hundred and fifty in dimensions, formed by the appropriation of the blocks bounded on the north by a line beyond the alley between O and Q streets, on the south by Q Street, on the east by Eleventh Street, and on the west by Twelfth Street, taking in all of Eleventh and twenty feet of Tenth Street—ample for the accommodation of the stock of a much older State than California, and singularly well adapted for the exhibition, both by situation and the character of the grounds. The locality is a convenient distance (one-third of a mile) from the pavilion, and the streets leading thereto are to be kept well watered during the fair. The entrance is on Tenth Street and the egress on Eleventh Street, by gates twelve feet in dimensions, and the grounds perfectly level. They are surrounded by a large, substantial board fence, against which, on the inside, are constructed two hundred and eighty-five stalls of various dimensions, covered with a shed roof, and provided with feed boxes and other conveniences for stock. Nine pumps, four of which are worked by windmills, (on exhibition), supply the water, which is contained in large troughs for the stock. There is a roadway twenty feet wide extending around the square in front of the stalls, the center ground protected by a single rail, in the center of which is a covered amphitheater ninety feet wide, which will seat one thousand two hundred persons, and into which the stock is to be mustered for exhibition and judgment. On the south side of this pavilion is the Judges' stand, and there are two openings, east and west, for the entry and egress of the stock into a "ring" inclosed by ropes. Two or three large booths near the amphitheater make up the prominent features inside the grounds. Outside there is "no end" to the booths, and other improvised "refreshment" stands, the number and quaintness of some of which will bear a special chapter.

The exercises Wednesday morning were set for half past nine o'clock, and were to consist of an exhibition of the imported cattle, which were to be examined in the amphitheater by the Judges, in presence of the public. About two hundred and fifty persons, including a number of ladies, were on the ground, but the stock were not led in until after ten o'clock. The Union Brass Band were in attendance and played several pieces.

At half past ten o'clock the gates of the amphitheater were thrown open, and five specimens of the Durham breed of bulls were admitted and examined by the committee appointed for the purpose.

The first was "Guelph," a short horned Durham, two years and eight months old, weighing one thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds, and valued at five thousand dollars. He was brought to California two years since, and is owned by E. B. Emerson, of Mountain View, Santa Clara County.

"Favorite," a three year old, next claimed attention. He is valued at one thousand five hundred dollars. Has been in California two years, and is owned by Harris Deland.

"Snowball," two years and six months old, weighs one thousand six hundred pounds, and valued at one thousand dollars. Been in the State two years, and owned by John M. Steele.

"Doniphan," three years old, valued at six hundred dollars. Belongs to Mrs. McCormick.

"Henry Clay," three years old, weighs one thousand six hundred and thirty-five pounds, valued at one thousand dollars. Been in the State two years; belongs to A. Long, Santa Clara.

These were all the imported stock brought into the amphitheater for inspection on the part of the Judges. A large number of imported milch cows and young bulls were admitted, but merely for the purpose of exhibition. As the entries did not close until yesterday afternoon, the final inspection will not take place until to-day. The display of cattle is very fine, and, in fact, there never has been a better lot gotten together before in the State. Arrangements for exhibiting the cattle are excellent. A large amount of other imported as well as native stock will be exhibited and passed upon to-day, commencing at half past nine, A. M. At twelve o'clock some fine horses will be shown.

THE RACE TRACK.

At three o'clock there was to have been an exhibition and trial of matched roadsters and matched carriage horses; but we think there must have been but little publicity given to the fact, as there were but four entries made. There was a good attendance at the track, at least two thousand persons being present, three hundred of the number being elegantly dressed ladies. At three o'clock, Messrs. Hutchinson, Thornburg, and Thomas, Judges, called the horses to the stand, when the following entries were made.

G. N. Ferguson & Co. of San Francisco, matched black carriage horses, sixteen hands one inch high; weigh one thousand two hundred each; fine trotters for livery use. Wilson & Hendrickson, San Francisco, matched bay horses, fifteen hands high; weigh one thousand and fifty; roadsters. J. R. Crandall, matched bay pacing horses, sixteen hands high. J. F. Morse, matched cream carriage horses, fourteen and a half hands high, five years old.

The horses were driven up and down the stretch, and then once around the track. The horses made a very good appearance, but it certainly seems as if more entries should have been made. The awards for supremacy in style, carriage, etc. will be at the amphitheater in the morning, when the horses will be exhibited.

THE PAVILION.

The Hall was thrown open at nine, A. M. and by twelve, M. the aisles were thronged with visitors. Large additions had also taken place to the various departments during the morning. By one o'clock the fair had assumed proportions befitting the edifice, and worthy of the efforts which have been made to insure its triumphant success. Strangers made their appearance from every part of the State, the crowd increasing as the day wore on. Tuesday afternoon, the Oregon flag staff, one hundred and twenty eight feet high, was raised in front of the building, and our national ensign hoisted. The pole is a conspicuous feature, and is the theme of wonder and admiration to gaping crowds on the street.

In the evening the number of visitors had swollen to a multitude. Every part of the building exhibited, in addition to the wonders in the vegetable and mechanical world, that popular species of product entitled in fashionable cities, "jam," the most unsatisfactory sort of preserve. The scene from the "gallery" was one long to be remembered. The

stairs were so blocked that it was almost impossible to force a passage up or down. And still the arrivals continue, and the town is overflowed with bustle, merriment, music, drinking, promenading, amusements, and "rondo."

There was to have been a contest of skill at the piano, but no ladies entered their names, probably on account of delicacy in appearing before so large an audience. The Secretary announced the failure of competitors to appear, also, during the evening, some changes in the programme of the fair, as follows: The books of entry for the exhibition will be kept open until Thursday, (to-day,) at six, P. M. The Committees of Award will commence on Friday morning, instead of to-day. To-night, W. H. Rhodes will deliver the annual poem. Instead of the annual address being delivered to-night, as intended, it has been delayed at Colonel Baker's request, and will probably be delivered on Saturday night. The Hall will open this morning at nine o'clock, and will be closed this evening at from six to half past seven o'clock. This arrangement to be continued during the fair.

The gross receipts yesterday were five thousand three hundred dollars at the pavilion, and six hundred tickets were sold at the cattle grounds. The sale of tickets at the pavilion was as follows: one hundred and fifty-two new memberships; twenty old ones renewed; two life memberships; six hundred and forty-nine season tickets; eight hundred and fifty-six single tickets.

We are requested by the Reception Committee to state that five or six hundred persons can be accommodated by applying to the banking house of Thomas S. Fiske & Co. and inquiring of J. M. Smith, Clerk of committee.

We understand that Fred. Werner, owner of "Rattler," "Trustee," etc. has notified the Agricultural Society that he will pay, through the society, a premium of one hundred dollars for the best colt, under one year old, by his horse "Rattler;" fifty dollars for the second best; also, seventy-five dollars for the best from "Hamlet," and forty dollars for the next best.

THE EXHIBITION.

We resume our notes of the fair at the fruit department in the main hall, which is now in a fine condition to attest the wealth of our State in horticulture. And yet the exhibition is not complete—products are continually arriving.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—EAST OF CENTER AISLE—FIRST TABLE.

Peaches.—C. L. Ingolsbee, of Coloma: One basket of two dozen Orange Clingstone peaches; average weight fifteen ounces, and average twelve and a quarter inches in girth, each. The largest weighs one pound and two ounces, and measures twelve inches and three-quarters in circumference; raised on light sandy soil, ripened after twenty-fifth August, and lasted until middle of September.

One basket of Oldmixon Clingstone, ripened at same time, in the mountains, as above; average ten inches in size; same soil, river bottom.

Crawford's Late grows in this soil almost to size of Orange Clingstones, and ripen earlier. There are twelve other varieties of seedling and grafted fruit—all exceedingly fine.

Apples, Pears, Grapes, etc.—Mrs. Thomas Robinson, of Coloma: Indian peach, Mississippi seedling, (seed brought from Choctaw Nation,) plain

red mottled coat, very luscious; raised in red sand, well manured; ordinary size, very prolific, boughs strong.

White Clingstone, Mississippi Seedling; very transparent coat, large, and fine flavor.

Bartlett pears, weight of one, eighteen ounces, beautiful skin, very luscious.

Rhode Island Greening, large and fine; weight of five, five pounds. One unknown, weight about twenty ounces—looks like a greening.

Siberian Crabs, (preserved,) beautiful specimen.

California Grapes, (A. D. one thousand seven hundred and forty stock;) largest cluster, two pounds.

Chaselsais Violet, from garden of Fontainbleu, (root specially imported)—a white grape, very sweet.

Roxbury Russet Apples.—Alexander, Baldwin, and Vandevere varieties; also, Golden English Russet—a very handsome apple.

Clingstone Peach, in alcohol; measures twelve and a half inches, and weighs (poor little fellow!) seventeen ounces—H. Mahler, of Coloma.

Some beautiful specimens of Bartlett pear are from the same garden, and a plate of greenings of fair size.

California Grapes.—C. Covillaud, of Marysville: Grown on bottom land, superior in size; a sample of product of seventeen thousand vines.

Apples, Peaches, Pears, Quinces, Nectarines, and Peach Brandy.—G. C. Briggs, of Yuba: The apples are superior in size to any of the same varieties in the exhibition. The quinces probably surpass all others. There are nine varieties of apples, chief among which the Fall Pippin, Rhode Island Greening, English and Roxbury Russets, and Yellow Bellflower are noticeable. There are eight varieties of fall pears, prominent among which are the Bartletts, Louis Bonne, and Duchesses. Two varieties of nectarines. The peaches are a little late.

Orange Quinces.—Briggs has five hundred bearing trees of this fruit, which will average one bushel per tree; they are certainly very superior in appearance.

The whole orchard of Mr. B. contains one hundred and two thousand trees.

The peach brandy is worthy of special mention; it is the first, we believe, that has been made in the State. The amount manufactured this year is one thousand gallons. It is exhibited in the state in which it came from the still.

Apples and Peaches.—J. Swart, of Sacramento. The peaches, Yellow Seedlings, and Blood Clingstones, are raised without irrigation, and compare in size and good appearance with any peaches in the exhibition.

The apples are very superior growths of Rhode Island Greenings and White Bellflower; they are a valuable feature in the fruit department.

EAST OF CENTER AISLE—SECOND TABLE.

Peaches.—Dr. J. S. Curtis, of Yolo County. Three varieties of seedlings grown without irrigation on the bank of the river.

Yolo County Fruit.—D. & R. W. Megowan. All grown without irrigation on bank of river. The Bartlett pears are of surpassingly fine appearance. The other pears also make a good show. The White Doyennes are particularly noticeable. One bough of Wagener apples contains two feet of solid apple—in other words, thirty-four distinct specimens, all of good size. The other varieties are much above ordinary qualities.

Apples.—Suscol Orchard, D. Gibb. Grown without irrigation. The lot,

if correctly numbered, contains upwards of seventy varieties, the largest in the exhibition; the fruit averages fair quality throughout.

Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Gooseberries, Currant Wine, etc.—From Suscol Nurseries, S. Thompson. There are thirty-six varieties of apples, twenty-two of peaches, eight of plums, one of nectarine, twenty-five of pears, thirteen of cherries, six of apricots, four of currants, five of gooseberries, two of figs, one of Siberian crabs, and two varieties of currant wine, with nine varieties of grapes, foreign and native, complete perhaps the largest miscellaneous assortment of fruits on exhibition. The Wagner, Gloria Mundi, Bailey Sweet, and Canada Reinett, are the choicest variety of apples. The Seckel pears stand first on that list. Golden Drop plums very fine. There is a large and attractive assortment of preserved fruit on this stand, among which the gooseberries will strike the passer-by as of superior size.

EAST OF CENTER AISLE—THIRD TABLE.

San José Apples.—L. H. Bascom. Twenty-two varieties of this fruit. The Fall Pippins, Alexanders, and Paradise varieties, are very prominent in this lot.

Grapes.—A. Delmas, San José. Twenty-eight varieties. The Chasselaïs de Fontainebleau, Black Hamburg, Gros de Holland, Alexandria Muscat, Gros Blanc, White St. Peters, Violet Chasselaïs, and Gros Candilla, are superior specimens of their quality. The Charbonneau is an early little grape. These varieties are the product of a loamy soil, inclined to be sandy, pretty largely irrigated. The pears number thirty-seven varieties, among which we notice the Beurre Magnifique, new in our State; also the Beurre Gris de Hiver, a choice sample. The President pear grows well, and there are handsome qualities of the Bartlett and Bergamot exhibited. The Poirre Sire is perhaps the richest pear of the lot. We notice some Colville D'Ete, Canterbury's, and Green Sweet's, of superior size.

San José Fruit.—B. S. Fox & Co. Twenty-five varieties of apples, forty-four different sorts of gooseberries, the largest lot perhaps ever exhibited at our State fairs, twelve varieties of plum, ten of apricots, ten of currants, and one of blackberries. The soil of the nursery is alluvial sandy loam, highly cultivated. There are some new sorts of winter apples in this lot, the whole of which bear evidence of successful cultivation. One of the new sorts is the Mother variety; another, Norton's Melon. The Hawthorn Dean excels in beauty any of the fruit. Twelve of the Roaring Lion gooseberries weigh a pound, and fifteen of the White Lion were of similar weight.

Apples.—D. T. D. Adams, Hope Nursery, San José. Forty-five varieties, all of which, except six, grew on trees but two years old from the graft last winter. The largest of these is the Alexander, which improves in quality in this country, and grows very large, one before us measures fourteen and one-half by fifteen inches, and weighs nineteen ounces. The choicest quality of any summer fruits present is the American Summer Pearmain; for an autumn apple, the American Golden Russet excels. The most valuable, as a productive sort, is the Smith's Cider. The soil in which these apples grew is a white loam. This exhibit embraces twenty-three varieties of pears, seven from two-year old trees. As an early winter fruit, the Beurre Gris D'Hiver Nuveau, is the finest quality, and grows three times as large on our soil as at the east. Easter Beurre is one of the best late keepers; also, the Glout Morceau. Some new va-

rieties never tested before have fruited well this season. The Louise Bonne de Jersey of this lot is of superior size.

Apples and Pears.—Forty-five varieties of apples and seven of pears, from Laurel Wood Farm, Santa Clara County, W. B. Thornburgh. Gloria Mundi, seven, each weighs twenty-one ounces, and measure, longitudinally, sixteen inches, in circumference fifteen inches. Some other varieties have averaged in productiveness eight and ten bushels; trees from six to seven years old. Among the choice varieties is the Yellow Bellflower, the Gravenstein, and the Smith's Cider, which does remarkably well; the Wine Sap and the Yellow Newtown Pippin each thrive exceedingly well. Among the summer and autumn fruits is the Sweet Summer Pearmain, which is a handsome, delicious fruit. The pear most observable in the group, is the Louise Bonne de Jersey; the Orange de Bergamot is also a fine pear, handsome and good flavor; one of the best and largest varieties is the Dion Bousoc.

WEST OF CENTER AISLE—FOURTH TABLE.

Oregon Fruit.—Here is a small assortment of Oregon apples, not yet assorted or arranged, owing to a failure in the crockery business in San Francisco; that is to say, an order for plates to arrange the fruit on, which was sent to San Francisco, was not properly attended to. We will notice the apples of our sister State on another visit this way.

WEST OF CENTER AISLE—FIRST TABLE.

Sacramento County Fruits.—Fifteen exhibitors. E. B. Crocker exhibits fourteen varieties of pears; the largest is the Beurre Diel, grown like the rest upon quince, for dwarfing purposes; six of the Beurre Diel variety average nineteen ounces; the largest weighs twenty ounces; trees four years old. The next largest variety is the Duchess D'Angoulême; six of them averages eighteen ounces each. The Easter Beurre, not a large variety ordinarily, as grown by Crocker, average about sixteen ounces; the Beurre de Aremberg also grows to twelve ounces weight; White Vergaloo weighs twelve ounces also. Choice Seckel Pears, three times as large as the average size east. Quinces weighing one pound, Orange variety. Grapes—flame colored Tokay, one bunch weighs two pounds; Catawba Grapes, (two plates,) grown upon the same vine, one is double the size of the other, produced by "ringing" the bark one inch. J. G. Allmond, on Sacramento River, exhibits a basket of splendid white Muscat Grapes, three-fourths of an inch in length, out-door culture; also, exhibits nine yellow Egg Plums, exceedingly tempting in appearance, and of good size. Thos. Millgate exhibits two plates of grapes; C. B. Cooley, two varieties of pears, good size; P. West, two plates apples and pears, fair qualities; W. Scott, Rosedale, exhibits some delicious looking Orange Bergamot Pears, weighing one and one-half pounds each; also, Catawba and Muscadine Grapes, and a plate of apples; H. R. Schroder, Seventh Street, Sacramento, exhibits one pear, unknown variety, grown on a quince, two years old, weighs one and one-half pounds, a good sized chap for a city bred.

J. Morrill, a basket of Genoa figs, rare variety, very tempting; a branch of tree shows the growth of the fig from the tenderest age to maturity, all on one branch; also, exhibits a basket of seedling apples, called by him Morrill's Seedlings. Has five varieties of apples and two varieties of quinces. A basket of White Muscat attracts attention for their size.

Frank Keller, one basket containing nine varieties of grapes.

D. W. Welty, four varieties of peaches and some almonds.

J. Rich, on Stockton Road, exhibits nine varieties of grapes, as fine a lot as any in the fair, each bunch showing large fruit, and of apparently tempting quality. One variety, the Reine de Nice, very attractive, a pale red color, cluster and fruit large. The Black Hamburgs are also exceedingly fine.

A. P. Smith sends to the fair some apples and quinces, making a good show.

C. Crocker, six varieties of pears, of large size. Some Stanwix Nectarines, handsome and large.

A. Runyon, orange quinces, one weighs twenty ounces.

R. Robinson, one pomegranate, on a bough.

WEST OF CENTER AISLE—SECOND TABLE.

Napa Fruit.—Oak Knoll, J. W. Osborn. Raised without irrigation; black loam soil. There are over one hundred and twenty-five varieties in all, as follows: Peaches, two; pears, about fifty; grapes, nineteen; apples, about fifty; quinces, two; plums, four; White Doyenne pear, three, weigh two and one-half pounds together. A plate of Van Norris Leon le Clerc, are noted for their flavor as well as good size; a second growth of Bartlett, of fine quality, is also to be remarked. The Seckel pear, grown by Osborn, differs in color from those of our mountains, as do some of his other varieties; they are very choice in flavor. The Buffon pear is seen in high perfection in this lot. The little Doyenne d'ete, or Summer Doyenne, is noted for its beauty and flavor; the latter being a specially commendable quality. The Chamontelle is another fine pear in this lot. The same may be said of the Yellow Bergamot and the Capremont. Of the apples, the Northern Spy may be set down as prominent for its healthy and hardy appearance and good size. The Brodells are also worthy of special note. The Jonathan's, Blue Pearmain, Orne's Early, Hubbardston's Nonesuch, Greenings, and Russets, are each notable for the general excellence they obtain in the orchards of Oak Knoll. A new variety in California, the Scotch Hawthomden, is remarked for size and beauty. Osborn has seven trees of these, some of which has paid him better than any cow in his pasture. Among the grapes we note the Purple Damascus; two specimens showing the growth attained from shortening down, the superior size being two times greater. Flame colored Tokay, Dacon's Superb, Muscadine, Golden Chaselsais, White Frontenac, are all fair qualities. The Dacon's Superb are perhaps as fine as any in the fair. None of these vines are irrigated. Plums, Magnum, entered for size, and flavor. Some curious double growths are to be seen in the lot. Above them are suspended a bough of Smith's Orleans. The Purple Gages are good size. On Osborn's table, which is handsomely trimmed and decorated, are shown three varieties of wheat, one of oats, one of corn, and one of barley.

Apples, Pears, Pomegranates etc.—L. Sanders, Sacramento City. A bough of Bloodgood pears, nearly two hundred on the bough, is a prominent feature of this lot. The pomegranates are very handsome. Some fair sized Duchess de Angouleme are noted.

Peaches.—(Grown on a dry gravel soil, without irrigation). General M. G. Vallejo, Sonoma. There are twelve varieties of peaches, and two nectarines and pomegranates, with ripe and green fruits and flowers, on the same stalk.

Two Chinese Tea Plants.—Of which the exhibitor says: "They were brought here recently, twenty-four in number, imbedded in their native

earth. In separating and transplanting them they have been retarded in growth, but they are making new roots, and are all safe. There is not any doubt of their growing in all parts of California. They stand moderate frosts, say thermometer twenty-eight degrees." Jas. Silver exhibitor.

Grapes.—Sacramento County, from Sutter Floral Garden. There are thirteen varieties, each bearing evidence of high and skillful cultivation. The Alexandrian Muscats and Black Prince are superb specimens; the Black Hamburg and Chaselsais of Fontainebleau show full clusters—the fruit rich and the skin thin.

Apples.—R. Kercheval. This is another lot of Sacramento fruit, not surpassed for size, beauty, or flavor, by any on exhibition. The Rhode Island Greenings are fifteen inches in circumference, and five of them weigh four and three-quarter pounds. The maiden's blush are exceedingly beautiful; while the favorite rambo appears to fine advantage. The Gloria Mundi and Striped Jeanneton, raised by H. Taylor, Cosumnes. These are each splendid samples, and very hard to beat.

Napa Fruit.—G. C. Yount. Principally apples, and they are well worth exhibiting. The largest is a Gloria Mundi, weighing nearly one and three-fourths pounds. It measures not less than seventeen inches the largest way. Conspicuous for beauty is the Jonathan apple. The Baldwin is another superb specimen. There are Spitzenbergs, such as never grew on eastern boughs, and some very fine William's Favorite. The pears are not of equal quality with the apples.

Grapes, Plums, etc.—F. P. Medina, Bay State Ranch, Calaveras County. One of the bunches of Black Hamburg weighs two pounds and ten and one-half ounces. The other varieties are not specified, but they are all large and of apparently healthy growth and delicious flavor. The plums are rare specimens of this fruit. A plate of Royal Muscadine attracts much attention from their beauty and compactness.

WEST OF CENTER AISLE—THIRD TABLE.

Apples, Pears, and Quinces.—J. R. Crandall, Auburn, Placer County. Exhibits six varieties of pears, twenty-one varieties of apples, and some very fine orange quinces. Thirty-six yellow Bergamot pears are shown, which grew on one limb, three feet long. The largest weigh nearly a pound. J. R. Nickerson, Coon Creek, Placer County. Eight varieties of grapes, fine healthy appearance; four plates early Malvoisie are a very large and well-filled fruit, grown on a vine two years old; White Sweetwater, very delicate and luscious in appearance; six varieties of pears, very fine, from young trees. The locality where this fruit is produced is at the foot of the hills, and for delicate color and fine appearance is hard to be beat. There are seventeen varieties of apples, and two or three varieties of peaches. Those of the pears are grown on quinces. Several boughs of Jerusalem cherries are shown. The first and second growth of some Doyenne pears are shown on one stem. The largest pear weighs nearly a pound. W. B. West, Stockton, has a choice lot of pears and grapes, notable among which are four Beurre Diel, a plate of Seckel pears, some very superior Flemish Beauty, large and luscious in appearance; three Belle Lucrative, and several Bonne de Jersey, all worthy attention. The bunches of Muscat of Alexandria are as fine as any in the fair. The Black Lombards, Black Hamburgs, and Violet Chaselsais, are each very superior. This fruit is the product of one of the best cultivated gardens in the State. Some of the varieties of grape are new to our exhibitions.

The total number of varieties is seventeen. There are some Brunswick and White Ischia in the lot, and a plate of flavory apples.

MISCELLANEOUS—IN THE NORTHWEST CORNER.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods.—Hueston, Hasting & Co. Sacramento, occupy this corner, at its angle, with a case containing gent's garments, made in this city, rich vest patterns, and a general display of articles of gent's toilet. This case is five feet by four, with a room for exhibiting, seven feet in height. A gentleman's magnificent dressing gown is placed in the background, in front of which a satin wedding waistcoat does attractive service. Two specimen coats are hung on either side, presenting a view of the external and lining workmanship of the firm exhibiting; seven waistcoats and ten elegant vest patterns are tastefully arranged on the sides and upon the shelf.

Hutching's Publications.—To the right of the case of Hueston & Co. is an established agency for *Hutching's California Magazine*, maps, engravings, and other publications. Large lithograph plates, representative of California scenery, adorn the walls in the rear of the small counter erected for the display of the book publications.

Furniture.—In front of the exhibits just noted, Jonas G. Clark & Co. San Francisco, present a rich and varied display of furniture, made entire at the bay city. A beautiful parlor set of silk damask seats, highly ornamented with carving in grotesque and emblematic style, invites particular attention, and deserves first commendation. It consists of a sofa, chairs, and two "easy seaters," upon castors. A haircloth sofa accompanies this set. The woodwork is of black walnut. A bedstead, noticeable for its low railing and high headboard, joins this display. A French Mager (?) stands in the rear of the damask set. A French combination of secretary and what-not is placed with the bedstead frame.

Sewing Machines.—If the utility of these machines was only to be indicated by the space occupied in their exhibition, the intimation, in this manner, would be ample and forcible. Almost the entire rear of the upper hall, measuring eighteen feet from the rear wall toward the center, is employed by the contestants in this department of mechanical invention and improvement.

Wheeler & Wilson's machine and their work are placed to the left of and near the door.

Grover & Baker occupy an opposite side, corresponding in other respects as to position.

Wheeler & Wilson have fifteen machines open, and in running order; they intend setting up five more on Thursday (to-day); stitching is in constant process, light and heavy goods, ranging from the most delicate muslins to sewing of leather bands. A worthy matter for mention in this connection is the fact that the entire wood work of these machines, together with the frame castings of feet and treadles, are of California growth and construction. John Wigmore, of San Francisco, manufactured the tables of the machines, and the castings are by Thomas Ogg Shaw. Displays of finished sewed goods, begun, continued, and ended, with the aid of one of Wheeler & Wilson's stitchers; they are exhibited in a splendid case, made by Wigmore. Three wire frames are covered with costly specimens of dress work.

Grover & Baker exhibit eleven machines, each of different pattern. The machines and cases are both and entirely made in Boston. Fifty-five articles, exhibiting styles of sewing, are displayed. In a case to the

right may be seen a magnificent character dress, made for Mrs. Judah, the actress. The skirt is of brocaded silk, with satin facings. A Cashmere wrapper is exhibited, the facings of which are embroidered with flower patterns. Beneath this is an intricately worked tuck and frill skirt. A very large quantity of embroidery work, in its style peculiar to these machines, are exhibited. A pair of lady's mouchoirs, one fashioned with unique embroidery, wrought in satin. A vest made and tastefully embroidered by a lady, of "five weeks' experience," constitutes the most masculine product of the lot. There are any number of small specimens of the work of these machines—slippers, watch cases, baby caps, etc. etc. and a full necked Swiss muslin evening dress, with seven hundred yards of sewing, occupies the extreme northeast corner.

Singer's machines, five in number, occupy a position to the left of Grover & Baker's. Their work is displayed in a case, standing in front of Norcross' regalia exhibit.

Finkle & Lyon's machines, six in number, arranged to the left of Singer's display. They have no display of work other than that under immediate manufacture.

Pianos.—Three superior instruments are on exhibition, placed between the rear door and the fountain. The exhibitor is Jacob Zech, San Francisco. The work upon these is entirely within the State; with the exception of the rosewood cases, the wood is of California growth. A seven and a quarter octave is the largest and most expensive instrument. Its price is six hundred dollars. A seven octave is valued at four hundred and fifty dollars.

Hats and Caps.—On the north end of the table, to the left of the fountain, stands a neat case, about four by two feet in width and depth, and four feet and a half in height. Seven dress hats are exhibited: French Curl, Opera Wire Curl, Tight Wire Curl, Stamped Brim soft hat, and Bridal hat. A soft Peruvian hat, and four cloth caps, make the complement of the exhibit. The exhibitors are Lamott & Collins, of Sacramento. D. H. Quinn, of Sacramento, has a case by the side of the one noted. Eight hats are displayed in this case; four black silk dress, two fur dress, two Peruvians.

Taxidermy.—The greater portion of the table, and the northern end of which is occupied as just described, is covered by sixteen cases of stuffed Australian birds. The exhibitor is William Howard, of San Francisco. The several collections are offered for sale at prices varying from thirty to fifty dollars. They were put up at Sydney, Australia. The selections and associations are made with evident taste.

Wax Flowers.—Amid the display of stuffed plumage is a small glass stand containing wax flowers, exhibited by Mrs. B. F. Hastings, of Sacramento. Dahlias, roses, honeysuckles, pinks, camelias, etc. etc. are skillfully and faithfully imitated.

Bookbinding.—Alexander Buswell, of San Francisco, exhibits, on the same table with the exhibits above described, a case of specimen binding. For heavy work, a ponderous ledger is given; for light muslin work, there is an unnecessarily large invoice of Transactions of California Agricultural Society, for one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight. Substantial and neat calf binding is exhibited by covers of Shearer's California Digest, *Hutching's California Magazine*, *California Culturist*, and Dr. Scott's "Samson," are covered in fine library style.

Hair Jewelry.—D. Bush, of San Francisco, manufacturer, displays a small frame of specimens on the table immediately south of a case of

bookbinding. The display consists of watch guards, crosses, earrings, and mourning pin borders.

Buckskin Clothing.—At the northern end of the second table from the western wall, S. Cohn, of Sacramento, exhibits on a three-armed stand a full suit of buckskin—the coat being supplied with a fur collar, and the entire suit fashioned and fringed in most approved style. The value of these articles is stated to be seventy dollars. The number is one hundred and thirty-one.

Ready-Made Clothing.—Bannet, Baits & Co. of San Francisco, exhibit a large lot of ready-made pants, overalls, overshirts, and drawers, at the north end of the second table from the west wall. The texture of the goods is heavy, mostly coarse and the sewing is substantial.

California-Made Cigars.—On the third table from the middle aisle, northwest corner, Inslee & Joseph, of San Francisco, display in case, six boxes of (to smokers.) tempting looking Bagdads and Principes. A bunch of Plantations is also exhibited as a specimen of the making up of this firm.

Stencil Plates.—Miles' stencil plates for marking clothing are exhibited on table number three from middle aisle, in northwest corner. Sample plates, and pieces of marked linen, thrice thoroughly washed are shown.

Dentifical, Dissecting, and Surgical Instruments, etc.—William H. Keith & Co. of San Francisco, exhibit in case, on table third from middle aisle, in northwest corner, fine sets of operating tools as above described. A few comb, card, and toilet cases, complete their display. All these articles are of course imported. The same parties exhibit a tierra covered with "Specimen Perfumery," of their own combination. Two large jars of Cologne and Verbena water stand on either side.

Pulu.—Jacob Schrieber, of San Francisco, exhibits on his table a small case of pulu, of which material he is a large importer and vender.

Quartz and Gold Filling.—William C. Kellum, of Sacramento, exhibits in solder, six teeth filed with gold quartz.

Hernia Truss.—Dr. D. L. D. Sheldon exhibits a "radical cure" Hernia Truss. It was invented by the exhibitor in San Francisco; patent has been applied for. The pressure knob is so arranged as to have an adapting movement in all directions. It is very ingeniously contrived, and is constructed in a thorough manner.

Fourth table from the center aisle contains the following exhibits:

First, on the north end, is a large case containing specimens of Macaroni and Vermicelli, from the manufactory of Jacob A. Wenli and J. F. Schulthess, of San Francisco. Ten different specimens of each article are displayed.

Drugs and Fancy Articles.—J. L. Polhemus, of Sacramento, has placed upon his table a case of all sorts. One corner is occupied by an ancient scrap-book of receipts. There are three vials of essential oils, distilled from rare California plants; specimens of cinnabar and quicksilver ore from the New Almaden mine; specimens of California man-root; natural California paints found at Knight's Ferry; California quartz specimens, from same locality; California spikenard and stramonium; pumice stone, found in the neighborhood of Clear Lake, Napa County.

SECOND TABLE FROM THE MIDDLE AISLE IN NORTHEAST CORNER.

Plate.—J. W. Tucker, of San Francisco. A case containing eighteen beautiful silver goblets, various other articles of plate, and specimens of copper ore from Sierra County.

W. K. Vanderslice, of San Francisco, exhibits a case containing a magnificently engraved silver pitcher, surrounded by ten elaborately chased silver cups.

Cradle.—J. R. Ray, of Sacramento, exhibits a California made willow cradle, lined, bedclothed, and in all particulars equipped for service, on behalf of a living California product.

Jet Ornaments.—A. Kohler, of San Francisco, exhibits a case of fossil and alum rock bracelets. This jet was recently discovered at Bellingham Bay.

Phonographic Shorthand.—Charles A. Sumner exhibits a small case of specimens of shorthand writing. They include the original notes of Broderick's campaign speeches, Edmund Randolph's Musical Hall speech, Col. Baker's Forest Hill speech, ex-Senator Garter's anti-Broderick speech, and J. C. McKibbin's Georgetown speech.

Sculpture.—G. Argenti, of San Francisco, exhibits two exquisite specimens of his own sculpture. The one is a sleeping infant, very and pleasingly natural, with the exception of the left arm, upon which the head is reposing. This limb is somewhat out of proportion; a fact which is at once awkwardly obvious to most observers. The other is a basket of flowers, the carving being set in Spanish Brogatello. The material is Italian marble. The center flower, a rose, may be lifted from the top of the bouquet, revealing a sleepy fairy.

THIRD TABLE FROM THE CENTER ISLE, NORTHEAST CORNER.

Gas Burners, Stands, and Chandeliers.—Thomas Day, of San Francisco, exhibitor.

Songsters.—A large cage containing ten canaries is exhibited by H. Van Avery, of Sacramento.

Clipper Models.—Two models of this fleet class of ships are exhibited in separate cases. The smaller and less skillfully constructed one bears no name nor any indication of its maker. The larger model was made by the convicts of San Quentin. In build and rigging it is accurate and complete.

SOUTHEAST SIDE OF CENTER AISLE.

A Case of Minerals.—Dr. J. M. Frey, Sacramento. Contains specimens of the ores of iron, tin, zinc, lead, copper, silver, quicksilver, antimony, etc. The collection of the ores of copper is very complete, comprising samples from the mines on Lake Superior, Lake Huron, Siberia, Cuba, Chili, Arizona, and from all the localities in which it is known to exist in this State. We noticed, also, silver from Arizona, Honey Lake, Lake Superior, and several localities in Mexico. The cinnabar specimens were taken from New Almaden, New Idra, the Gaudalupe mine, and the Aurora mine, just opened, in the Coast Range Mountains. There are, also, some twenty varieties of iron ores, from the almost pure metal of the Iron Mountain and the Carp River, Lake Superior, to the bog iron ore of Michigan. As this cabinet was not got together to gratify the curious merely, but be complete as far as possible, there is not much to attract the eye of a visitor who is not a mineralogist, but we are sorry that in such a State as ours that the display of minerals should be so small.

Kerosene Burners.—Hale's patent, on same table with Stanford's exhibition; some twenty-three different styles of lamps, and specimens of the oil, very clear and transparent. At night the portion of the hall where these burners are exhibited is made light by half a dozen which are kept in operation. They are becoming very popular lamps, and on the score

of brilliancy, as well as economy, they are deservedly so. Bragg & Co. are agents.

Without completing the list of articles on the main floor, or looking into the picture galleries, we pass to the lower floor, and take hold of one of the main tables, filled with vegetables. This department is not yet full.

VEGETABLES.

Hops.—North San Juan, L. H. Beckford. Fine sample from a vine which bore four and one-fourth pounds, an evidence that even our mountain soil is favorable to hop culture.

Nepaul Barley.—L. J. Burrell, Santa Clara County. Raised on the summit of a mountain. The field yielded at the rate of ninety bushels per acre, and sixty pounds per bushel; stalks four and a half feet high, heads full and of good size. Also, from same, a bunch of Hungarian grass, raised on a steep hillside; heads five inches long.

Potatoes.—A. Runyon, Sacramento. Seedlings, twenty-three varieties, seven varieties produced from seed of one ball. Several samples of the Peach Blow potato measured thirteen inches longitudinally; one Prince Albert, nine inches long. The entire lot are large samples of the kind, and apparently of healthy growth.

Corn.—C. Green, Q Ranch, Sacramento. Seventy-five ears, entered as best bushel, and the best one dozen ears. The longest ears measured a foot, and the lot averaged nine and a half inches. One ear was eleven inches long, and nine and a half inches in diameter.

Peanuts.—D. & R. W. Megowan, Yolo. Nine bunches, large. Marrow-fat squashes, from the same. Six good sized ones, very solid, and of rich color. Pie melons, from the same, four and a half feet the longest way; six of the yellow variety, very plump. Squashes, from the same; six, four of which are seven feet girth.

Potatoes.—L. W. Hooker, Sacramento. A basket of the Bodega variety, part of the growth of seventy acres. All the potatoes in basket are of extra size, the largest measuring about nine inches in length. One of the water melons (noted yesterday) measured three and one-third feet in circumference.

Cabbages.—D. & R. W. Megowan. Six Drum Heads, each about four feet around.

Onions.—E. B. Jones, Sacramento County. Two sacks of Gold Leaf onions. Average size in one sack, four inches in diameter. J. G. Allmond, Sacramento County. Silver Skins, handsome lot. A. Runyon, Sacramento County. One sack; several of those on top measure a foot in circumference.

Sweet Potatoes.—R. Olson, Sacramento River. Marked Carolinas, a foot long.

Potatoes.—T. Millgate, Sacramento County. One hill yielded twelve pounds.

Sugar Beets.—W. Fern, Sacramento. Two feet long and nine inches through, the largest.

Squashes, Pumpkins, Potatoes, etc.—J. G. Allmond, Sacramento County. There are six mammoth squashes, two of which weigh two hundred pounds; each are seven and a half feet girth; the next in weight is one of one hundred and seventy-five pounds. Ten pumpkins are three feet nine inches girth, very handsome; one measures four feet four inches. The largest was one dozen cucumbers, fourteen inches long. A lot of handsome Carolina potatoes; there are three varieties of the common

potato in this lot. A bunch of June red clover, of second growth this year, is fully headed out and of extra size. A bundle of timothy measures seven and one-fourth feet high, and the heads are from seven to nine and a half inches long.

Corn.—T. Millgate, Sacramento. White flint variety, eleven weeks old, measuring about ten feet long.

Tobacco.—J. R. Welty, Yolo County. Specimen of cured tobacco, pronounced favorably upon by judges.

Bees and Honey.—In the southwestern corner of the basement is a long table entirely devoted to the exhibition of bee-hives and honey in the comb. This department has been quite an attraction, and deserves all the attention bestowed on it by the spectators, who appeared to take a deep interest in the rapid movements of the industrious little laborers. Commencing at one corner, we find the following contributed by J. S. Harbison, of Sacramento: One cottage hive, stocked; two complete stock hives; three observatory hives. The first containing a fertile queen; second, royal cells sealed; third, construction of royal cells, thus showing the different stages of propagation. Bee-raisers and honey-producers will find it interesting and instructive to examine these hives, sectional honey boxes, and patent bee-hives. L. Warner, Sacramento. Observatory hives; bees rearing young. E. B. Jones, Sacramento, exhibits four boxes of virgin honey; one is deserving of special notice on account of its whiteness, which is ascribed to the food of the bees having been obtained from the blossoms of watermelons, cabbages, and turnips. J. V. Hoag & Co. Yolo. Three of Harbison's hives, with bees; three boxes of honeycomb, and a glass case containing comb, which, in its line, must be "*ne plus ultra*." J. C. Austin, Sacramento: Two models of Austin's Bee Aviar. F. Woodward, Sacramento: Two improved bee-hives and combination honey cases, for which a patent is asked. They are considered an improvement on the Langstroth's patent, inasmuch as the frames do not jar by moving the hive. Bigelow's Apiary, Sacramento. One complete Langstroth's hive; one complete breeding hive; one complete propagating hive; eighty pounds of honeycomb, in thirteen boxes, made by one swarm of bees since the first day of last July.

Carriages.—H. M. Bernard, Sacramento. Exhibits vehicles of superior style and finish; the assortment all of his own manufacture, comprises one sulky, weight seventy-two pounds; Concord buggy, of very neat finish; four-seated barouche, intended to be drawn by two horses; slide-seated rockaway, and a superior express wagon. Rippen & Hill, Sacramento—an exceedingly beautiful topped buggy, panels of poplar, bound with black walnut, and varnished so that the grain of the wood is distinctly visible, arched axles, braces of scroll work, body hung on the principle of a suspension bridge, leather used enameled and patent, shafts, spokes, etc., of hickory—value estimated at six hundred dollars; family rockaway, of superior workmanship, built to order of Charles Crocker, of this city.

Picks, Mattocks, etc.—Pacific Tool Company, San Francisco. Eyeless picks, adzes, and mattocks.

Cheese Press.—James Munsol, Placer County. Compound lever press, for pressing cheese, which claims to have power to the extent of twenty-seven fold.

Grooving Machine.—Stevenson & Cleaves, Sacramento, inventors and manufacturers—patent applied for. This article is principally used in the manufacture of bee-hives, but may be applied to any work where grooving is required. The machine has nine cutters, and the inventors say that

one man with it can do the work of one hundred men in the same space of time, if the latter use the old plans.

Double Churn.—Manufactured by Stevenson & Cleaves, Sacramento. Double-bottomed churn, inside one wood, outside zinc. This churn boasts of the advantage that a butter-worker is attached, and that the latter process proceeds without delay when the milk is drawn off.

Patent Gold Amalgamator.—Invented by Lucius Eddlebinte, of Sacramento, in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, for which a patent has been procured. It is said to be the cheapest and best article of the kind for saving gold, and in "cleaning down," much time is saved.

Wire Rope.—A. S. Hallidie & Co. San Francisco—an excellent article, of which twenty sizes are on exhibition.

Brass Work, California manufacture.—J. C. Ayres, of San Francisco, exhibits a fine collection of padlocks, cocks, rowlocks, oil globes, firemen's torches, ship hinges, gage cocks, water and beer cocks, steamboat gages, hydraulic nozzles, combination bank lock, improved by Mr. Ayres, and thought by him to be a superior article; samples of the "prison lock," now used at the State prison.

Monuments.—A. Atkin & Co. Sacramento. Five churchyard monuments of California marble, quarried, manufactured, and exhibited, by the above firm; female bust of California sandstone; two statuettes of California marble.

Marble Work.—P. J. Devine & Bro. Sacramento. One mantel made of statuary marble, of exquisite workmanship and design, the same that took the first premium at the two last State fairs; two mantels, one of statuary and the other of inferior marble; a monument for deceased child, surmounted with a representation in marble of child playing with Newfoundland dog; in this the workmanship is fine, but the conception and design are in exceeding bad taste; three medallions and a representation in marble of a sleeping child, which has been very generally admired.

Plumbing.—D. W. Clark & Bro. Sacramento. The appurtenances of a complete bath room, bath, water closet, single and double washstands, with cocks intended to supply cold and warm water. Everything about this arrangement is in the highest perfection of art.

Cigars and Tobacco.—Shaeffer & Sutliff, San Francisco—Enter three brands of choice cigars of their own manufacture, viz: the Figaro, Probese, and Torre de Nueva brands; they also exhibit twenty eight boxes of other varieties, and the first premium box of cigars of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight. The latter look as well and as smooth as when they took the prize. Alongside the showcase containing the above exhibit, the manufacture of cigars is busily carried on by an operator, whose manipulations are closely watched by a crowd of interested spectators. The cigars exhibited are manufactured of Havana tobacco, and are pronounced excellent by epicureans.

Saddletrees.—Charles W. Adams, of Sacramento, and E. Birch of Marysville, exhibit fine samples of these home manufactures.

Horse Collars.—From the factory of Armstrong & Gillin, of Sacramento, show much artistic skill.

Spanish Saddles and Side-Saddles.—From the factory of A. T. Nelson, Sacramento, are deserving special notice.

Model of Patent Amalgamator.—By A. M. Stetson, of Sacramento, patented one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six. No one present to explain its peculiar properties.

Burglar Proof Lock.—N. Wilcox, Sacramento. If explained by the inventor, this lock might not appear so complicated.

Leather.—F. Rabel, Sacramento. A table about twenty feet long is occupied by samples of leather from the Pioneer Tannery. The display comprises sole leather, harness leather, four kinds of calf skins, sheep skins, kid skins, and alum leather. While these productions of home industry and enterprise are all deserving of much notice and praise, the calf skins are highly creditable to the manufacturer and the State. Rabel is now furnishing nearly all the leather used in the city of Sacramento. Rabel also exhibits a robe formed of twelve beaver skins, and a robe made of a grizzly skin, whose inhabitant weighed one thousand five hundred pounds.

Agricultural Implements.—Thomas Ogg Shaw, of San Francisco, manufacturer. One fanning-mill, superior to imported mill, as the fans are not liable to get out of repair, and more durable generally and of much finer finish; Scotch double hinged harrow, highly finished and very durably constructed; a press, intended to press grapes, apples, or cheese—can press cheese varying in weight from fifty to one hundred pounds, by simply changing hoops; self-acting cheese press, of the old style; one breaking or turf plow, of the largest size, which has taken the first premium at all California State fairs; four deep tiller plows, favorably known throughout the State; one cast steel subsoil plow; one gang plow; one cooking range, of the largest size and most approved pattern; four coils fire hose, doubly and singly riveted and oak tanned, with brass mounted nozzles complete; seven coils belting, single and double, from three to sixteen inches in width, oak tanned, and manufactured by J. Fulton, of San Francisco, for T. O. Shaw; one California invented clod crusher and field roller, with twenty-two rollers, each acting independently of the others; California invented combined reaper and mower, which took the premium at Oakland fair—it has six feet cut of sickle, and is adapted to cut grass or grain within one inch of the ground, and from that to a foot in height—the apron, of new construction, is adjustable to suit the cut, passing the grain immediately to the right; it also has an improved spiral reel; the draught is from the main wheel, which is four feet in diameter, thus adding much to the easiness of the draught, it can be geared or ungeared in a moment—the castor wheel takes the weight from the horses' necks, and regulates the vibration of the machine—the raker's stand is so arranged with elliptic springs as to avoid all sudden jolting; Peck's Santa Clara Header or Harvester, a California invention, can cut or clip off the heads of grain with stalks from four inches to three feet in length—one man with four horses can reap thirty acres per day; fourteen of these machines were sold this season, and in each instance are said to have given satisfaction.

Freight Wagon.—William P. Miller, of Stockton, has on exhibition a splendid freight wagon, intended to be drawn by eight mules; is capable of transporting freight to the amount of fourteen thousand pounds; the hubs are of cast iron, with chilled boxes, Swedish iron axles. This wagon was not built for exhibition, but to the order of Michael Caricoff, for the purpose of carrying freight from Stockton to the southern mines.

Steam Engine.—G. Schmeiser, of Sacramento; a beautiful one-horse power steam engine, manufactured in every particular by Mr. Schmeiser; can be seen in the northeastern corner of the basement; it is a beauty, and will bear a critical examination by all machinists.

Sour Krout Cutter.—Invented and manufactured in Ohio; A. Hess, of Sacramento, agent for this State.

Treble-Acting Safe Locks.—C. Rave, of Sacramento.

Marble Dust.—H. T. Holmes, of Sacramento, manufacturer; samples fine marble from Whisky Bar and Auburn. Mr. Holmes has established a marble grinding mill in the lower part of the city, near the intersection of R and Front streets, which will be able to turn out ten tons per day, and thus supply the State, stopping the importation of marble dust, and furnishing the public with a superior article.

Lime and Gypsum.—Mr. Holmes also exhibits specimens of Auburn Marble Valley and Cave Valley lime, and a piece of gypsum, found about forty miles from Stockton. If available, Mr. Holmes contemplates arrangements by which he will soon be able to supply the California market with ground plaster of Paris.

THIRD DAY.

EXERCISES AT THE STOCK GROUNDS.

SACRAMENTO, September 16, 1859.

Thursday forenoon the Judges passed on the relative merits of the matched carriage horses. The seats of the amphitheater, through which the animals passed, were crowded—a large proportion of the spectators being ladies. Premium ribbons were distributed by the Judges as follows:

Best matched carriage horses, sixteen hands high and over. First premium to George Ferguson & Co. of San Francisco—large silver medal. Second premium to W. B. Reynolds, of Colusa—medium silver medal.

Best matched carriage horses, under sixteen hands high. First premium to Hendrickson & Wilson, of San Francisco—large silver medal. Second premium to Dr. Mouser, of Sacramento—a medium silver medal.

Pacing Carriage Horses.—Only entry made by Dr. Crandall, of Placer County, whose span consequently took the first prize—a large sized silver medal.

Next in order was the review by the Judges, of the thoroughbred bulls, imported cows, and native stock, followed by a grand parade of the horses and cattle. The decision of the Judges as to bulls, cows, and native stock, has not yet been made public. As the noble animals passed before the dense crowd they were enthusiastically cheered, which, connected with the music, and the neighing and prancing of the steeds, who seemed to enter into the spirit of the occasion, rendered the scene interesting in the extreme.

It is very gratifying to notice the deep interest taken by all classes of visitors to the cattle grounds in the fine sheep that are there exhibited. As wool will, no doubt, in a short time, be the grand feature among California exports, and as sheep raising is just now a matter of very general interest, it is to be hoped that citizens generally, when visiting the cattle grounds, will not fail to give the sheep pens a fair share of their attention.

In addition to the list of sheep published in our issue of Wednesday morning last, there may be seen at the grounds nine young French Merinos, received from New York by the steamship Orizaba.

Stall, No. 121.—T. C. McConnell, Sacramento. Two imported Spanish Merino bucks, and two, of like breed, raised by exhibitor.

Stall, No. 122.—T. C. McConnell, Sacramento. One Spanish Merino ewe and lamb, and a half breed ewe.

Stall, No. 123.—T. C. McConnell, Sacramento. Three Spanish Merino ewes, two of which have been imported three years since, and one raised by McConnell.

Stall, No. 124.—G. Whitney, Placer County. One Saxony Merino ewe and three Saxony Merino lambs.

Stall, No. 125.—G. Whitney, Placer County. Three Saxony Merino ewes.

Stall, No. 126.—G. Whitney, Placer County. Five Saxony buck lambs.

Stall, No. 127.—G. Whitney, Placer County. Three Saxony Merino bucks.

Mr. Patterson, the importer of the fine French Merino sheep, has made the following sales since the opening of the exhibition: To Dr. Lane and William Gordon, Jr. of Cache Creek, Yolo County, one French Merino buck for one thousand five hundred dollars, and a last year's buck lamb for five hundred dollars. W. J. Dobbins, Vacaville, Solano County, two young ewes at three hundred dollars each; one yearling buck, six hundred dollars, and one buck lamb, four hundred dollars. Mark Brumagin, San Francisco, one yearling buck, seven hundred dollars; one young buck, four hundred dollars. J. E. Perkins, Sacramento, one young buck, four hundred dollars; one young ewe, three hundred dollars. Mr. Wing, Napa, one young buck, four hundred dollars; one young ewe, three hundred dollars. James E. Jackson, San Francisco, one yearling buck, eight hundred dollars; ten young ewes, three hundred dollars each. Mr. Benchley, San Francisco, one year old buck, four hundred dollars; one ewe, four hundred dollars. Mr. De Ro, San Francisco, one pair (buck and ewe), eight hundred dollars. William Saville, Feather River, one young buck, four hundred dollars. The celebrated ram "Crystal Palace," who took the first prize at the World's Exhibition in Paris, was sold to a party in San Francisco for one thousand five hundred dollars, but will not be removed till the fair is over. Joseph H. Harlan, Solano, three yearling rams at six hundred dollars each.

As many cattle and horses have been entered since our list of Tuesday last, the following additional summary is furnished:

Stall, No. 11.—Mike Gray, Sacramento. Two year old bay stallion "Renwick," sixteen hands high, sired by "Duroc" out of "Atlas" mare.

Stall, No. 12.—Mike Gray, Sacramento. Three year old sorrel stallion "Sam Houston," fifteen hands high; sired by "Pilgrim" out of "Narrowbow."

Stall, No. 29.—J. S. Sheldon, Solano. Two year old stallion "Young Sir Archy," fifteen and a half hands high; weight, one thousand one hundred pounds; in entry no reference is made to pedigree.

Stall, No. 32.—E. D. L. Bryant, Solano. Five year old stallion "Abdallah," sixteen and a half hands high; weight, one thousand one hundred pounds; sired by "Hambletonian," he by "Abdallah," he by old "Membrino," he by imported "Messenger." "Hambletonian's" dam was the "Charles Kent" mare, by "Bellfounder;" grand dam old "One Eye" by old "Hambletonian," he by imported "Messenger." The dam of "Abdallah" was sired by imported "Rocbuck," and his grand dam by "Sir Henry;" entered as a thoroughbred stallion, trotting roadster, and for speed; he is the father of two colts.

Stall, No. 34.—Forbes & Wetmore, Solano. Seven year old black stallion "Economy," fifteen hands high; weight, one thousand and forty pounds; sired by "Green Mountain" (second), he by "Green Mountain,"

by "Sherman," by "Gifford," and he by "Justice;" dam known as the "Harten" trotting mare, she by "Gifford;" entrance for horse of all work and trotting roadster.

Stall, No. 103.—J. E. Stevens, Sutter. Seven years old bay mare "Lady Jane," fourteen hands high, one thousand pounds weight, of Canadian stock.

Stall, No. 104.—J. E. Stevens, Sutter. California bred three year old black mare "Black Betty," of "Black Hawk" and "Morgan" stock, fifteen and a half hands high, and weighing one thousand and five pounds.

Stall, No. 105.—J. E. Stevens, Sutter. Six year old cow "Mary Anne," three-quarters Durham, of grand stock.

Stall, No. 106.—J. E. Stevens, Sutter. Eight months old heifer calf Cherry, of Devonshire stock.

Stall, No. 107.—J. E. Stevens, Sutter. Three months old bull calf "Dick," out of "Mary Anne," three-fourths Durham.

Stall, No. 108.—W. C. Hopping. Two year old bay stallion, "Young Turk," sixteen hands high; weight, one thousand two hundred and twenty pounds; pedigree not known; entered as a roadster.

Stall, No. 116.—P. G. Vippard, Santa Clara. Four year old bull, "Eph. Horn," of graded stock; weight, one thousand eight hundred pounds.

Stall, No. 143.—N. G. Curtis, Jr. Yolo. Sow, with litter of pigs.

Stall, No. 145.—Hill Beachy, Red Bluff. Full blooded Suffolk boar and sow, of Berkshire breed.

Stall, No. 147.—C. Zeitler, Sacramento. Brahma Pootra cock and two hens; four speckled German Bantam hens; full blooded white Shanghae hen; black Spanish hen; one cock and five hens, a cross between Brahma Pootra and black Spanish.

Stall, No. 148.—B. W. Stephens, Yolo. Two year old sorrel filly; fifteen hands high; sired by "Ariel," dam of "Whip" and "Printer" blood.

Stall, No. 164.—M. J. Church, Napa. Three year old sorrel stallion, "Fire Tail," sired by a "Messenger" horse, out of "Lady Lightfoot," she by "Consternation."

Stall, No. 169.—W. M. Allen, Solano. A "Rattler" colt, five months old.

Stall, No. 177.—T. M. Gregory, Solano. Six year old cow, "Ophelia," of graded stock.

Up to the present time the following horses have been entered to go for speed: Dr. Crandall, Placer, matched pacing roadsters; S. B. Whipple, San Francisco, enters "Shot" as best trotting gelding; Charles Corey, of Yuba, enters "Pet," as best pacer; W. A. Campbell, of Yuba, enters "Belle," as best pacer.

L. Wells, of Sacramento, has entered two dog greyhounds for speed and thorough breeding. It is to be hoped that other entries of these animals will be made.

The exercises at the cattle grounds to-day are thus announced: *First*—At half past nine o'clock, cattle not yet passed on will be examined by the Judges. *Second*—Thoroughbred horses will be exhibited and examined in the amphitheater, by the Judges, in the presence of the public, to be followed by an exhibition of the stock, which will be conducted with new features, as it is intended that colts sired by a certain stallion will be exhibited together with their dam and sire, thus forming family groups which it will be interesting to contemplate.

The attendance at the stock grounds yesterday was very large, and we are pleased to see that this important and very interesting department is receiving its proper share of public attention.

THE PAVILION.

There was a brisk attendance at the hall during the entire day yesterday.

At a little after eight o'clock, P. M. W. H. Rhodes delivered the following poem:

LOST AND FOUND.

A poem, pronounced by W. H. Rhodes, before the State Agricultural Fair, at Sacramento, September fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

'Twas eventide in Eden. The mortals stood
Watchful and solemn, in speechless sorrow bound.
He was erect, defiant, and unblenched,
Tho' fallen, free—deceived but not undone,
She leaned on him, and drooped her pensive brow,
In token of the character she bore.
The world's first penitent! Tears, gushing fast,
Streamed from her azure eyes; and as they fled
Beyond the Eastern gate, where gleamed the swords
Of guardian Cherubim, the flowers themselves
Bent their sad heads, surcharged with dewy tears,
Wept by the stars o'er man's immortal woe!
* * * * *

Far had they wandered, slow had been the pace,
Grief at his heart, and ruin on her face;
Ere Adam turned to contemplate the spot,
Where earth began, where Heaven was forgot.
He gazed in silence, till the crystal wall
Of Eden trembled, as tho' doomed to fall.
Then bidding Eve direct her tear-worn eye
To where the foliage kissed the Western sky,
They saw with horror, mingled with surprise,
The wall, the garden, and the foliage rise!
Slowly it mounted to the vaulted dome,
And paused, as if to beckon mortals home;
Then like a cloud, when the winds are all at rest,
It floated gently to the distant West,
And left behind a crimson path of light,
By which to track the garden in its flight:

Day after day the exiles wandered on,
With eyes still fixed where Eden's eyes last shone;
Forlorn and friendless, through the wilds they trod,
Remembering Eden, but forgetting God,
Till far across the sea-washed arid plain,
The billows thundered that the search was vain!
Ah! who can tell how oft, at eventide,
When the gay West was blushing like a bride,
Fair Eve hath whispered in her children's ear:
"Beyond yon cloud will Eden reappear!"

And thus, as slow milleniums rolled away,
Each generation, ere it turned to clay,
Has with prophetic lore, by nature blest,
In search of Eden, wandered to the West!

I cast my thoughts far up the stream of Time,
And catch its murmurs in my careless rhyme.
I hear a footstep tripping o'er the down—
Behold! 'tis Athens, in her violet crown!
In fancy now, her splendors reappear—
Her fleet and phalanxes, her shield and spear;
Her battlefields, blest ever by the free,
Proud Marathon, and sad Thermopylae!
Her poet, foremost in the ranks of fame.

Homer, a god! but with a mortal's name!
Historians, richest in primeval lore;
Orations, sounding yet from shore to shore!
Heroes and statesmen, through th' enraptured gaze,
Till Glory totters 'neath her load of praise.
Surely a clime so rich in old renown
Could build an Eden, if not woo one down!

Lo! Plato comes, with wisdom's scroll unfurl'd,
The proudest gift of Athens, to the world!
"Wiseest of mortals, say, for thou canst tell,
Thou, whose sweet lips, the Muses loved so well,
Was Greece the Garden that our fathers trod,
When men, like angels, walked the earth with God?"

"Alas!" the great Philosopher replied,
"Tho' I love Athens better than a bride,
Her laws are bloody, and her children slaves,
Her sages molder in poisoned graves;
Her soil is sterile, barren are her seas—
Eden still blooms in the Hesperides—
Beyond the pillars of far Hercules!
Westward amid the Ocean's blandest smile,
Atlantis blossoms, a perennial isle;
A vast Republic, stretching far and wide,
Greater than Greece and Macedon beside!"

The vision fades; across the mental screen
A mightier spirit stalks upon the scene.
His tread shakes Empires, ancient as the sun;
His voice resounds, and Nations are undone!
War in his tone, and battle in his eye—
The world in arms, a Roman would defy.
Throned on the summit of the seven hills,
He bathes his gory heel in Tiber's rills,
Stretches his arms across a triple zone,
And dares be Master of Mankind alone!
All peoples send their tribute to his store;
Wherever rivers glide, or surges roar,
Or mountains rise, or desert plains expand,
His minions sack and pillage every land.
But not alone for rapine and for war,
The Roman eagle spreads his pinions far;
He bears a scepter in his talons strong,
To guard the right, to rectify the wrong,
And carries high, in his imperial beak,
A rod of iron to protect the weak.
Justice and law are dropping from his wing,
Equal alike for Consul, serf or King;
Daggers for tyrants, for patriot heroes fame,
Attend like menials on the Roman name!

Was Rome, the Eden of our ancient State,
Just in her laws, in her dominion great,
Wise in her counsels, matchless in her worth,
Acknowledged Great Proconsul of the earth?

An eye prophetic that had read the leaves,
The sybils scattered from their loosened sheaves.
A bard that sang of Rome in all her pride,
Shall give response; let Seneca decide.
"Beyond the rocks, where Shetland's breakers roar,
And clothe in foam the wailing ice-bound shore;
Within the bosom of a tranquil sea,
Where Earth has reared her *Ultima Thule*,
The gorgeous West conceals a golden clime,
The petted child, the paragon of time!
In distant years, when Ocean's mountain wave
Shall rock a cradle—not upheave, a grave!
When men shall walk the pathways of the brine
With feet as safe as Terra watches mine,
Then shall the barriers of the Western sea,
Despised and broken down, forever be,
Then man shall spurn, old Ocean's loftiest crest,
And tear the secret from his stormy breast!"

Again the vision fades—night settles down,
And shrouds the world, in black Plutonian frown;
Earth staggers on, like mourners to a tomb,
Wrapt in one long millenium of gloom.
The past, the light breaks through the clouds of war,
And drives the mists of bigotry afar;
Amalfi sees her buried tomes unfurl'd,
And dead Justinian rules again the world!

The torch of science is illumed once more;
Adventure gazes from the surf-beat shore,
Lifts in his arms the wave-worn Genoese,
And hails Iberia, Mistress of the Seas!

What cry resounds along the western main,
Mounts to the stars, is echoed back again,
And wakes the voices of the startled sea,
Dumb, until now, from past eternity?
"Land! Land!" is chanted from the Pinta's deck;
Smiling afar, a minute glory-speck,
But grandly rising from the convex sea,
To crown Colon with immortality.
The Western World emerges from the wave,
God's last asylum of the free and brave!
But where, within this ocean-bound clime,
This fairest offspring of the womb of time,
Plato's Atlantis, risen from the sea,
Utopian Realm, beyond old Rome's Thule—
Where shall we find within this giant land
Redeemed by blood, with Freedom's rainbow spann'd,
The spot first trod by mortals on the earth,
Where Adam's race was cradled into birth?

'Twas sought by Cortez, with his warrior band,
In realms once ruled by Montezuma's hand;
Where the plumed Aztec, 'neath his hills of snow,
Reared the bright domes of silver Mexico.
Pizarro sought it where the Inca's rod
Proclaimed the prince half mortal, demi-god;
Where the mild children of unblest Peru
Before the bloodhounds of the conqueror flew,
And saw their country and their race undone,
And perish 'neath the Temple of the Sun!

De Soto sought it, with his tawny bride,
Near where the Mississippi's waters glide;
Beneath the rippling of whose yellow wave
He found at last both monument and grave?
Old Ponce de Leon, in the Land of Flowers,
Searched long for Eden, 'midst her groves and bowers;
Whilst brave La Salle, where Texan prairies smile,
Roamed westward still, to reach the happy isle.
The Pilgrim Fathers, on the Mayflower's deck,
Fleeing beyond a tyrant's haughty beck,
In quest of Eden trod the rock-bound shore,
Where bleak New England's wintry surges roar.
Raleigh, with glory in his eagle eye,
Chased the lost realm beneath a Southern sky;
Whilst Boone believed that Paradise was found
In old Kentucky's "Dark and Bloody Ground."

In vain their labors—all in vain their toil,
Doomed ne'er to breathe that air, nor tread that soil;
Heaven had reserved it till a race sublime
Should launch its heroes on the wave of Time!

Go with me now, ye California band,
And gaze with wonder at your glorious land!
Ascend the summit of yon middle chain,
Where Mount Diablo rises from the plain,
And cast your eyes, with telescopic power,
O'er hill and forest, over field and flower;
Behold how free the hand of God hath rolled
A wave of wealth across your land of gold;
The mountains ooze it from their swelling breast,
The milk-white quartz displays it in her crest;
Each tiny brook that warbles to the sea
Harps on its strings a golden melody;
Whilst the young waves are cradled on the shore,
On spangling pillows stuffed with golden ore.
Look northward. See the Sacramento glide
Through valleys blooming like a royal bride,
And bearing onward to the ocean's shore
A richer freight than ever Arno bore.

See, also, fanned by cool refreshing gales,
 Fair Petaluma and her sister vales,
 Whose fields and orchards ornament the plain,
 And deluge earth with one vast sea of rain,
 Whilst high above the bursting of the storm,
 Mount Shasta lifts its heaven-ermined form,
 And standing sentry o'er the land we love,
 Points her blest sons to Paradise above!
 Look southward. Santa Clara smiles afar,
 As in the fields of heaven a radiant star;
 Los Angeles is laughing through her vines,
 Old Monterey sits moody 'midst his pines,
 Whilst Bernardino's ever vernal down
 Gleams like an emerald in a monarch's crown.
 Look eastward. On the plains of San Joaquin,
 Ten thousand herds, in dense array, are seen;
 Afar in grandeur, leaning 'gainst the skies,
 The cloud-kissed groves of Calaveras rise;
 Whilst downward, from their dizzy home,
 The thund'ring waves of Yo Semite foam.
 Look westward. Opening on an ocean great,
 Behold the portals of the Golden Gate!
 Pillar'd on granite, destined e'er to stand
 The sleepless guardians of this golden land!
 With rosy cheeks, fann'd by the fresh sea breeze,
 The petted child of the Pacific seas,
 See San Francisco smile! Majestic heir
 Of all that's brave, or opulent, or fair;
 Pride of our land, by every wave caress'd,
 And hail'd by nations, VENICE OF THE WEST!

Where, then is Eden! Ah! why should I tell
 What every eye and bosom know so well?
 Why name the land, all other lands have blest,
 And traced for ages to the distant West?
 Why seek in vain throughout th' historic page
 For Eden's Garden and the Golden Age?
 HERE! BROTHERS, HERE! NO FURTHER LET US ROAM,
 HERE IS THE GARDEN! EDEN IS OUR HOME!

A pleasing incident occurred during the afternoon. At half past five, P. M. W. Wadsworth (at the pavilion), editor of the *California Cultivist*, being in receipt of a box, per Freeman & Co.'s Express, to his address; upon examination of its contents, was agreeably surprised to find a splendid tea service of silver, valued at three hundred and seventy-five dollars, and inscribed to Mrs. Lizzie Rogers, in the following manner:

"Presented to Mrs. Lizzie Rogers, by her friends. San Francisco, California, September, 1859."

Accompanied by a written testimonial signed by ninety-two ladies and gentlemen, and a request to Mr. Wadsworth that he would, in an appropriate manner, present the service to Mrs. Rogers; the particulars of which presentation we give in the following extracts from the proceedings. Mr. Wadsworth presented the same in the following words:

MRS. LIZZIE ROGERS:—Permit me to congratulate you. Mrs. John Torrence, Mrs. Ward Eaton, Mrs. R. J. Vanderwater, Mrs. C. C. Crittenden, and eighty-eight other ladies and gentlemen of San Francisco, desire to tender a complimentary testimonial to you, as the pioneer lady operator on Grover & Baker's excellent family sewing machines in the city of San Francisco, and on the Pacific coast. They present you with this beautiful service of plate; they do it in consideration of your kindness and assiduity at all times in rendering instruction and assistance to those desirous of obtaining a proper knowledge of the use of these machines, and for the high regard they entertain for you as an estimable lady—you will please accept this token of their regard.

To which R. G. Brown, agent of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, at the request of Mrs. Rogers, made the following reply:

Permit me, Mr. Wadsworth, in behalf of Mrs. Rogers, to express the thanks which, from her emotion, I perceive so beautiful, public, unexpected a testimonial of respect and kindness from those friends you represent, renders her unable to express; and to assure you, for her, that the interest she has heretofore manifested in her business, and her exertions to merit the esteem and encouragement of those whose friendship has been most gratifying and a source of pride to her, can but be greatly augmented and enhanced by so palpable an evidence of appreciation and notice; and that this event, so feelingly impressive, will in her memory be cherished as the brightest, most pleasing, and encouraging, of her life.

The number of tickets sold at the pavilion, yesterday, was one thousand four hundred and sixty-seven; eight hundred and fourteen were sold at the cattle grounds. Total receipts during the day, three thousand four hundred dollars.

THE EXHIBITION.

A few additions have been made to the fruit department, which we note as follows:

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—FIRST TABLE, WEST OF CENTER AISLE.

Grapes, Plums, Peaches, Pears.—A. P. Smith, Sacramento. This lot was not complete yesterday, and we take up its examination with the peaches, which, though rather late, exhibit about half a dozen varieties. The La Grange is the chief among the late varieties. The late Heathcliff also appear to advantage. Smock's Free is another late variety.

The grapes make the finest appearance of all the fruit on the table. There are thirty-three varieties, the largest of which are the Muscat of Alexandria, which grew in open culture. Some of the single grapes are three inches in circumference. Cannon Ball Muscat—one cluster weighs three pounds. A bunch of the Black Hamburg variety weighs five pounds. Tinfandel—fruit small, but cluster compact. Red Frontignac—another solid cluster. Royal Muscadine—a delicious flavor; a good bearer. The Black Hamburg is also one of the best bearers—a bunch in this collection shows fruit which singly measures three inches around, and as we have just noticed grows in exceedingly large clusters. A prominent variety, noted as a fine bearer and late keeper, is the White Syrian.

Two or three boxes of raisins are shown, which were made without much care, simply by hanging up and drying. They have as pleasant flavor as most of raisins of commerce.

A conspicuous object at the north end of the table where this lot are shown is a monster glass vase filled with the most superior grapes, pears, and peaches, from Smith's Garden.

Plums.—A plate of White Egg, very fine, largest measuring longitudinally seven inches. Duane's Purple, one of the choicest variety for flavor, grows large. Prince Imperial Gage, another fine flavored plum. A bough seven inches long contains seventeen Bleecker's Scarlet plums, varying from five to three inches in size. Sharp's Emperor, a new plum, first ever raised by Smith, a fine flavor. The Fouday variety is even larger than the White Egg, and of equally good flavor. Also, three late Golden Drops, very large.

On this table we see the first specimen of the German prune exhibited

at our fairs, of which we have record. They are two inches long. Pears, some of the Bartlett's, weigh one and a half pounds, and one measures fifteen inches longitudinally. There are four of these monsters. Another Bartlett is seen whose cheek is tinged with deep red, a rare color in our climate. Smith exhibits fifty-three pounds of pears, among which there are superior sized Duchesses, some delicious Virgalieus and Seckels, and other choice varieties. The glass fruit dishes which ornament the lower part of the table are filled with products of Smith's vines and trees.

Quinces.—H. Schroder, Sacramento, exhibits six quinces weighing six pounds, the best exhibit at the fair.

SECOND TABLE, EAST OF CENTER AISLE.

Late Fruit.—The finest variety of late peaches in the fair comes from Thompson's nurseries, Suscol. The varieties out of season with us are here produced in full excellence and flavor.

Stanvic Nectarines.—J. G. Briggs & Co. Several plates, containing fruit measuring five and one-eighth inches in circumference.

THIRD TABLE—WEST FROM CENTER AISLE.

Grapes.—James Lemon, Clear Creek Township, Shasta. Name unknown; grown on a vine three years old, without irrigation, on a black, sandy soil; color very curious, being green and dark, nearly black; very large, almost the size of Muscat; quite a wonder.

Dried Peaches.—J. Morse, Sonora. Fine sample; sweet, without bitter.

FOURTH TABLE—EAST OF CENTER AISLE.

Oregon Fruit.—The exhibition of apples and pears from our northern neighbor, Oregon, was yesterday set in order, and attracted much attention, comment, and comparison. We counted one hundred and sixty varieties of apples, sixteen of pears, twenty of plums, one of peach, and a few quinces.

The largest apple exhibited, (the Gloria Mundi,) measures fourteen and one-half inches, and weighs twenty ounces. This is not up to the California standard, for as we showed yesterday, we have the same variety on exhibition weighing twenty-seven ounces. This fruit was sent specially to the fair, a committee having solicited such an exhibit from the Oregon fruit-raisers. The Bell Flower varieties are quite equal to our own, and in some respects surpass those exhibited. The Oregonians exhibit a second growth this season of Bartlett pear. It is stated on a card that the Oregon fruit has not yet arrived. Until it has all been placed, therefore, our friends must withhold their judgment. As the case now stands, the Oregon people outnumber our fruit-growers in variety, but in size and weight are not quite up to the standard.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[NOTE.—Since the commencement of our report there has been continual accessions to the displays placed upon the tables, and in space already traversed by the record. It is necessary, until the exhibits are complete, to daily report the circuit described.]

Britannia, Copper, Silver, and Plated Ware.—Cook, Mott & Co. of Sacramento, exhibit in northwest corner a large five-shelfed case of the above described manufactures. The exhibit comprises coffee and tea urns, soup tureens, lamps, and candlesticks, fruit baskets, coffee and tea pots, of all

sizes; copper-faced oil cans, measures, washbowls, and pitchers. The exhibitors present no label naming styles or costs.

Dry Goods, (Importations.)—O'Connel, Ryan & Co. Sacramento, exhibit a splendid case of dry goods, standing against the west wall, south of the case above described. The exhibit consists of silks, laces, shawls, etc. The rear of the case is covered with richly woven shawls, of elegant patterns; ten patterns of variously figured and colored silk dresses are well displayed upon rods projecting from the rear. A couple of delicate lace handkerchiefs attract attention from their labeled price, thirty-five and forty dollars. A number of dress patterns are exhibited, in form as imported. A pair of beautiful parasols are spread upon the shelf, their tops distended to the admiring or covetous gaze. On the ceiling of the case is an elaborately worked mat; a similarly wrought article is attached to the bottom of the shelf, hanging on the outside.

Stencil Marking Plates.—Between the two exhibits just noted, and directly in front of the second window, south of the northwest corner, H. J. Burns, of San Francisco, has a stand, upon which he is engaged in manufacturing stencil plates, with silver, copper or brass material. The process of making or cutting is interesting and ingenious. The lettering is warranted to abide the washing-day ordeal. This exhibitor also presents for premium specimens of Wilson's patent burglar detecting gun. The following description of this article is given: "The detector is a small gun, made to fasten on doors and windows, and to explode the instant the robber raises the window or opens the door. It can be charged so as to shoot the offender or not. It may be filled with powder alone. The explosion of the cap is sufficient to alarm the inmates of the house. The detector may be used in various places—upon barn doors, stable doors, cellar doors, back doors, parlor doors, and bedroom doors."

Needle Work.—In front of the third window in western wall, third from northwest corner, stands a center table covered with crochet thread pattern work, in which flowers and birds are accurately worked. The exhibitor is Juliana Bayer, Sacramento. The same exhibits specimens of needle work in the form of chair covers, window curtains, lamp mats, collars, pen wipers, cricket patterns, slippers, sofa tidies, toilet table spreads, lady's purse basket, head dress, foot cushion, memorandum book cases, and pin cushions. A screen scene, representative of church-going in primitive England, is a fine specimen of embroidered canvas, worked with silk and worsted thread. A cushion cover, representing Pussy with four blind children, is a faithful maternal picture.

Woolen Goods.—Willamette Mills, Oregon. To the left of rostrum, in northeast section. A heavy stock of Oregon woolens, of various colors and checks, are placed on exhibition. They are from the Willamette Mills, Salem, Oregon. There are four pieces of black goods, twenty-four to thirty yards; sixteen pieces of blue, twenty-four to thirty yards; two pieces of drab; six pieces of blue, mixed; two pieces of check; one piece of brown; one piece of brown and white; one black and white. Underneath is a large stock of blankets.

Carpets and Oil Cloths.—J. M. Jordon, Sacramento, exhibits a large assortment of carpeting, matting, wall paper, window shades, curtains, cornices, oil cloths, and picture frames (inclosing engravings), behind and on either side of the speaker's stand. These are importations.

Boots, Shoes, etc.—On third table, from middle aisle, northwest section, Strobridge & Collins, Sacramento, have placed a case, five by one, and three feet in high, containing four pairs of fine boots, thirteen pairs of

infants' shoes, seven pairs of ladies' gaiters, three pairs of men's gaiters, and four pairs of ladies' slippers.

Three Pictures.—Nahl Brothers exhibit three large pictures, sixteen by ten feet, in northeast, northwest, and southwest, corners of the hall. In northwest corner is a representation of an immigrant scene on the plains. An immigrant wagon, drawn by three oxen, has just reached the knoll of a small hill, and one of the wheel oxen has "given out." Attempts are being made to revive the poor animal, for the fall of which the driver is evidently receiving reproach from one of the party. In southwest corner is a representation of Sydney in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one. In northeast corner is a picture of "Saturday Evening in the Mines." There are six persons in the cabin. Through the open door of the cabin the moon is shining, and from the sill a winding stream can be seen. One of the party is engaged in cooking over a large fire; one is already, half seas over, in the enjoyment of the contents of a bottle, which he clasps in his left hand; one is weighing out the week's or day's "dust"—an operation which is closely watched by two others of the party. The bunk is already occupied by a sleeping member of the company.

Physicians' Chest, etc.—On the fourth table from center aisle, in northeast section, C. Morrill, Sacramento and San Francisco, exhibits a variety of druggist merchandise. A complete and compact "Physicians' Chest," containing mortars, (earthen and metal), measures, scales, and surgical instruments, forms the principal feature in the collection. Large jars of camphene, alcohol, burning fluid, bay rum, and cod liver oil, form a handsome display. Two small cases of chemical extracts, one case of toilet perfumery, samples of sponges, and cork wood, make up the assortment.

Cameo Medallions.—P. Mezzara, San Francisco, exhibits, in gilt frame, two feet by two and a half, ten samples of his workmanship as cameo cutter.

Wax Work.—Miss C. A. Smith, Sacramento, exhibits on this table a case of artificial fruit, the collection embracing imitations of every fruit raised on our bountiful soil. In this case, also, is a painting of plums, raised at Smith's Garden, Sacramento. The small limb or sprout bears in close birth and growth twelve large plums. Mrs. C. A. Smith also presents a wax camelia.

Watches, Jewelry, etc.—J. P. Floberg & Co. Sacramento, exhibit upon this table a case, four feet by one and a half, containing watches and jewelry, silverware, and fancy goods. On the bottom shelf is a large silver waiter and silver card stand, silver cups (two), silver snuff box, card cases, entire table set of plate, and a beautiful ivory-bound gold-clasped opera glass. On the second, upper, shelf are two fine imported watches, with running gear open to view, two gold, quartz-topped cane heads, two bracelets, snuff box with gold-quartz top, breastpins, etc. In most of the articles displayed on this shelf California quartz is set.

Artificial Flowers.—On top of Floberg's case is placed a vase of artificial flowers, made by Mrs. G. J. Phelan, Sacramento.

Cigars.—On table third, west of middle aisle, northwest section, P. Franklin, Sacramento, exhibits, in a case a foot square, a box of California made cigars. In the top of this case is a mammoth cigar, over a foot in length, in circumference corresponding. The box contains one hundred cigars, of savory look.

Glass.—Upon this table George H. Marsh, Willow Springs, Amador County, presents a variety of glass blowings. A lady's workbox, made

entirely of glass, containing seventy-two glass spoons, and valued at fifty dollars, is the prominent object of display.

Dentifical.—Wm. L. Boyle, Sacramento, exhibits on this table a full set of artificial teeth and gums, two half sets, upper and lower, and a specimen of interpolated masticators.

Jewelry, Plate, etc.—The entire of the table in the northwest section, immediately to the left of the main aisle, is occupied by John W. Tucker, San Francisco. A large case, eight by four, by three feet high, is filled with pure silver plate, manufactured in San Francisco. It consists of pitchers, servers, cake-baskets, goblets, castors, liquor stands, speaking trumpet, antique wine cups, and spoons. The center castor contains, besides the usual complement of condiment boxes, a dozen egg cups and a dozen spoons. A similar, but smaller castor, stands to the left. In the right hand corner is a liquor castor, containing four solid silver cups and four decanters, of various stained glass and solid silver bottoms and handles. The value of manufactured silver in this case is estimated at nine thousand dollars. A large proportion of the wares here exhibited constitute prizes for the fair. A second case, same size except depth, (one foot in depth,) is on exhibition by Mr. Tucker. This case also contains, in great proportion, articles intended as premiums for the exhibitors. Nine gold watches, two gold mounted revolvers, a solid gold cup, three gold headed canes, silver snuff-boxes, bouquet holders, and a general display of gold and silver table plate, compose the splendid exhibit. The value of this case is estimated at eight thousand dollars.

"Piles!"—On the southern end of Tucker's table, two solid bars, or bricks of gold, are exhibited. The largest brick is worth forty-one thousand two hundred and nineteen dollars and four cents; the smallest, seven thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven dollars and eighty cents. The exhibitors are D. O. Mills & Co. The largest specimen was assayed by Kellogg & Humbert, the "dust" coming from Greenwood and Newbaur, Weaverville, Trinity County. The assayers of the smaller brick are Blake & Co. Sacramento.

Millinery.—Mrs. Hein, Sacramento, exhibits millinery goods, at the north end of the second table from main aisle, in northeast section. Five full trimmed bonnets, and eight head dresses compose the display.

Trunk.—C. F. Wagenblast & Co. Sacramento, exhibit, immediately to left of the rostrum, a superior made traveling trunk, covered with sole-leather, and supplied with steel springs. It is divided into nine compartments. The lid contains a shirt rack and three drawers. A portfolio and toilet cases are attached to the body of the trunk.

Specimen of California Minerals.—A small, upright, seven-shelved, case, to the left of rostrum, in northeast section, contains an exhibit of minerals from which we furnish a list of California productions: Cinnabar, from New Almaden; copper sulphuret, El Dorado County; nickel, from Aurora Mine, Coast Range Mountains, Merced County; tin ore, containing sulphate barytes gold, Calaveras County; lead and copper, El Dorado County; sulphuret of copper, Arroyo de Los Minerals, Cabillan Mountains, Monterey County; chrome iron ore, Aurora Mine, Coast Range Mountains, Merced County; iron conglomerate, Ione Valley; chromate of iron, Mount Oso, Stanislaus County; native iron, California. A large number of varieties of copper ore are furnished from the Lake Superior mines. A few specimens of sulphuret are furnished from New York, Michigan, and Vermont.

A variety of small articles have been added to the above departments within the past twenty-four hours. Some fine pictures and embroidery

have come in which will require, in connection with the picture department, a separate visit. The following is a resumé of articles on the second floor:

The exhibition of vegetables is as complete as it will probably be during the fair. The show is not large, nor are some of the varieties as large or notable as we have had in previous exhibitions. Sacramento County sends the bulk of the representation. We continue our review from yesterday, beginning with the

WEST OF MAIN AISLE—SECOND TABLE.

Hops.—D. Flint, of Sacramento. We have already noticed the large sack of Sacramento grown hops, but it will bear more special mention; it is one of the most interesting exhibits in the agricultural department. They are greatly superior in size to eastern hops, and good judges say possess fourfold the strength. From a ticket which is appended we copy the following:

"These hops are worth in market three times the price of imported. Their clear color shows their perfect curing, and they have fourfold strength. The hops of commerce are spoiled by rain in curing time. Nothing is easier to raise, and no crop will pay so surely, because they can be exported to Liverpool at a profit. The time is not distant when our superior hops and barley will give us the markets of the world for malt liquor—a production which we doubt not will be fully verified."

Corn.—(Early Flint.)—H. M. Hoyt, of Sacramento. Grown on American River. The largest ears are fourteen inches long and eight inches in diameter. The stalks are ten feet six inches in length.

Tomatoes.—A. P. Smith & Co. exhibit a fine sample of this excellent vegetable, several of which are sixteen inches round and weigh a pound each.

SECOND TABLE WEST OF CENTER AISLE.

Squashes.—Col. Saunders, Sacramento City. Four mammoth squashes; largest measures seven and a half feet girth.

Beets, Carrots, Egg Plants, etc.—W. Scott, of Rosedale. A superior lot, perhaps the finest on exhibition, of the kind. A new variety of blood beat, of which seven are shown, measures, the longest, three feet from where the tops sprout to the tip of the root, solid all the way through—fifteen inches in circumference. Another is twenty-two inches around. The early turnip beet, of which half a dozen are shown, measures at top, the largest, thirty inches in circumference. The largest egg plant is twenty-three inches around. There are a dozen smaller, but none less than fifteen inches around. A bunch of French carrots measure respectively, eighteen, sixteen, and fourteen inches in length, and ten inches about. They are nearly the color of parsnips. Tomatoes weighing from ten ounces to a pound each and averaging fourteen inches around. The largest squash measures six feet two inches girth, and six feet three inches longitudinally. There are six of these monsters, the Mammoth variety, on one of which the name "Rosedale Ranch," scratched on it while green, has developed a new kind of raised lettering, a sort of vegetable script. There are some beautiful specimens of early summer squashes, one of which weighs thirteen pounds. All are large.

Sugar Beets, Squashes, Pie Melons, Peanuts, Beans, etc.—Dr. Curtis, Yolo. Six sugar beets, the largest weighing fourteen pounds. The pie melons measure four feet around, largest way, and weigh about fifty pounds. Dr. Curtis labels his largest products of the garden vine—pumpkins.

They are by other exhibitors in the fair termed mammoth squashes. The fact appears to be that the two species have amalgamated, to some extent, and produced a kind of pumpkin-squash. Dr. C. has six acres of peanuts, which produces a ton per acre, and sell at four hundred dollars per ton. Carolina stock pea, a basket full exhibited, the peculiarity of which is that it remains in the field all winter without sprouting from the rain—valuable for stock purposes; the pod is eight inches long. The "Lady's finger" pea comes early; may be eaten green all summer, and during the winter is a superb dry sort. Chinese sugar cane, ten feet high. Corn, White Hoosier, several stalks exhibited which are twenty feet high, a fair sample of a field of six acres, two and three large ears on every stalk, *One large Red Top Turnip*.—W. G. Fore, Vacaville. Weighs twenty and one-half pounds, and measures forty-two and one-half inches.

French Carrots, Sugar Beets, Squashes, etc.—T. Edwards, Sacramento. The first weighs two and one-half and three pounds each, and measures, the largest, twenty-two inches in root. The largest sugar beet weighs twenty-nine pounds.

Hanford Squashes.—G. G. Morgan, Sacramento. Two, eighty-eight and forty-one inches long, respectively.

Turnips.—T. Ogg Shaw, San Francisco. A dozen very superior ones; they will each average five and one-half pounds weight; some curious growth of the stalk from the side of the turnip are shown.

Water-Melons.—A. Runyon, Sacramento. A pile of water melons, some of the under sized ones weighing thirty pounds; twenty six inches is the length of the largest.

Stringless Beans.—T. Millgate, Sacramento. Shows a specimen of stringless beans; the pods are four and five inches long, and the bean is black.

Musk-Melons, etc.—L. W. Hooker, Sacramento. Common cantelopes, weighing twelve and fourteen pounds; and green cucumbers, fifteen inches long; largest weighs three and three-fourths pounds.

Sweet Potatoes.—D. T. Lufkin, Sacramento. Fourteen inches long; weigh four pounds.

A nutmeg melon, the largest in the fair, from Colusa County, planted early in June; it is thirty-three inches in circumference.

Hisey's Combination Bridge, Marysville, (before referred to), spans the second vegetable table. It is a curiosity, and attracts much attention from mechanics. The inventor says a bridge of three hundred and seventeen feet span would only require the posts and braces to be three by nine inches thick, and the stringers twelve by thirteen inches thick. It is self-supporting.

Cotton Plant.—W. Scott, Rosedale. This is a superior specimen, for California, of the great staple of the Southern States. It is pronounced, by good judges, a fair growth of the plant. The bolls are good sized and healthy. The roots look thrifty. It is, of course, earlier than the Eastern plant, owing to our climate.

Wheat.—A. Runyon, Sacramento. Yield, seventy-one bushels per acre; fair looking grain; heads, four inches; stalks, five feet.

Sonora Wheat.—A. P. Smith, Sacramento. Two sacks; clean; grain small; average, forty bushels; sandy soil.

Bald Wheat.—J. G. Allmond, Sacramento. Fifty bushels to acre.

Wheat from Yolo.—N. G. Curtis. Yielded seventy-eight and one-fourth bushels to acre.

Sonora Wheat.—Handsome samples of a lot shown by E. P. Figg, Sacramento.

Wheat.—A. Runyon, Sacramento. Two sacks, very handsome.

Barley.—W. Fern, Sacramento. Enters ten acres, of superior sample.

Wheat and Flour.—Potter & Scott, Lone Valley. The wheat was sown the twenty-second of February, in land planted the two previous years in corn; was plowed deep and well cultivated; one hundred pounds of seed sowed to the acre, previously soaked in bluestone; the yield was sixty-seven and one-half bushels per acre. It is in every way a superior specimen. The flour was not open.

White Mediterranean Wheat.—S. Thompson, of Napa. Thirty-five and a half bushels per acre from light sandy soil; looks clean and well.

Flour.—We notice sacks of flour unopened from the mill of G. C. Yount, Napa; from the Nevada City Flouring Mills; from Hall & Harron; and the Haxall Mills. Also, sacks of grain not open.

Corn Meal.—Russian River, Healdsburg Mills. Sack open.

Salt.—From Eureka Mills, E. P. Figg, of Sacramento. Several sacks, extra fineness and neatly put up.

D. A. Wilson, of Marysville: A finer article of salt than our Sacramento article.

FOURTH DAY.

EXERCISES AT THE STOCK GROUNDS.

SACRAMENTO, September 17, 1859.

Public interest in this department of the State fair continues unabated. The exercises at the amphitheater on the cattle grounds, yesterday, were witnessed by a dense crowd, a large majority of those occupying the seats being ladies, who by their presence and well-timed applause added much to the interest of the occasion.

At half-past nine o'clock the exercises commenced, as announced, with the examination of cattle not before passed upon by the judges. When this was disposed of, the review of thoroughbred horses commenced, and was continued till half-past twelve o'clock, when a postponement was ordered till this forenoon. The decisions of the judges as to the distribution of premium ribbons have not yet been made public.

This morning, at half-past nine o'clock, the exercises for to-day will commence as follows:

Horses entitled to premiums for racing will be presented with flags at the amphitheater, after which the review of thoroughbred horses will be resumed.

THE PAVILION.

There were no public exercises at the pavilion yesterday. It was the day appointed for the various committees to enter upon their duties, and from the number of green badges flitting to and fro in most of the departments, we judge a good proportion were actively engaged. The tide of visitors continues to flow on unabated.

In the evening the pavilion was full, and the exhibition seemed to give general satisfaction. Thus far we have not heard a word of serious complaint from any source connected with the fair. All has passed off thus far with the utmost harmony and good feeling. The gross receipts yesterday was not far from three thousand dollars. The sale of tickets was as follows:

Single tickets sold, eight hundred.

Single tickets sold at stock grounds, one thousand.

The total number of memberships sold thus far is eight hundred and thirty.

Number that have renewed memberships, one hundred and seventy.

Life memberships, thirteen.

There were sold at the race track yesterday, five hundred and eighty-one single tickets.

This evening is fixed for the annual address.

THE EXHIBITION.

The following list completes the exhibit of articles on the lower floor of the pavilion, as reported in this paper:

CENTER AISLE.

Billiard Tables.—In the center aisle stands an elegant billiard table, beautifully inlaid and polished; exhibited by Zeitler & Vanderberg, of Sacramento. Adjoining is a very beautiful table from the manufactory of P. Liesenfeldt, of San Francisco. In the center of the hall stands a superior table made by J. Strahle, of Sacramento. It is richly inlaid, and some of this work is done here. West of this specimen, Gossner & Graff of Sacramento, exhibit a fine sample of their workmanship in the same line. The table is elegantly got up.

FIRST TABLE EAST OF CENTER.

Native Wines.—We noticed the samples as far as they were placed on the second day of the fair. We find the following additions:

Eight bottles assorted wines and brandies of vintage of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, Los Angeles, exhibited by N. B. Jacobs & Co. of San Francisco.

Three bottles of white and red currant and Crystal Palace wine, from Suscol Nurseries—S. Thompson.

Eight bottles from A. P. Smith, of Sacramento, containing wine made from the Catawba, Black Hamburg, Cannon Ball Muscat, Wild Grape, and one or two varieties of seedling.

J. Knauth, of the Sutter Floral Gardens, Sacramento, has ten varieties of his native manufacture, red and white wines.

A variety of red and white wines, from the French Garden Vineyard, A. Delmas, San José.

Sainsevaine Bros. send also a fine lot of their table wines and Sparkling California.

We notice also a new brand, white California wine, from the vineyard of Don Mateo C. Wadham.

Native Raisins.—E. B. Crocker. Several specimens; result of experiments with different grapes. The Flame Tokay was the most successful.

Yeast Powders.—Donnolly & Co. of San Francisco. Received first premium at the San Francisco Mechanics' Fair.

Salt.—A variety of specimens of salt from the Pacific Salt Works; Barton & Brothers, San Francisco.

Preserves.—A fine lot; prepared by Mrs. S. G. Morgan, Sacramento.

Gooseberries in Spirits.—A. Runyon, Sacramento.

Sacramento Lager Beer.—Two ten-gallon kegs from Pacific Brewery;

J. B. Cole & Co. One ten-gallon keg, J. Butler & Co. Ohio Brewery. The latter a good article.

Porter and Ale.—J. Geiss, Marysville. Six bottles of each; eleven months old. The porter will compare with some of the best imported.

Ale and Cream Ale.—Smith & Co. Sacramento. Three kegs of this superior "home brewing."

Cider, (native manufacture.)—J. C. Austin, Sacramento; made of genuine California green apples; the pioneer cask of native real cider in our State fairs. There is but one cask, and this the owner says contains forty dollars worth of apples—at the present market price. It is only a day old, but smacks of New England. It is visited by crowds of eastern men.

Porter and Ale in Bottles.—English Brewery; Smith & Co. Sacramento.

SOUTHEAST SIDE OF HALL.

Preserved Nectarines, Crabs, and Peaches.—Mrs. J. G. Allmond, Sacramento. A box of tomato figs from the same, looking very inviting.

Wild Grape Jelly, (green.)—Put up by Mrs. R. M. Folger, Sacramento, pronounced superior.

Jelly from green fruit, Los Angeles grapes, Mrs. Justis, Los Angeles.

Dried and Can Peaches.—Mrs. W. P. Thompson, Marysville; also, some grape wine, very nice.

Preserves, Peaches, etc.—Mrs. P. H. Russell, Sacramento. Rich and clear in color.

California Miners' Yeast Powder.—Said to be very good; Hobbs, Gilman & Co. San Francisco.

Brandy Preserves and Rhubarb Vinegar.—Mrs. C. L. Inglesbee, Coloma. Six jars of preserves, said to be superior to any on exhibition of the kind, and they are certainly very enticing in appearance. A bottle of rhubarb vinegar, very pleasant in flavor, beautiful in color, and requiring age only to give it sharpness, is worthy of attention.

Tomato Catsup, Blackberry and Currant Wine.—Mrs. J. G. Allmond, Sacramento.

Tubs and Pails.—C. Wadhams, San Francisco, exhibits a number of nests of cedar buckets and tubs. They offer a premium of fifty dollars for a bucket of eastern manufacture which will stand the exposure that theirs will do. A pail is shown which has stood in the sun six months and nineteen days uncovered without shrinking. Parrish & Co. shows a similar lot of tubs and pails of superior native manufacture.

Bedding.—Collins & Co. San Francisco, exhibit a cot with several specimens of mattresses and hair and feather pillows.

Hardware.—Farmers', Mechanics', and Miners' Tools. C. Zeitler & Co. Sacramento. A large assortment, imported.

Barouche and Buggy.—H. Casebolt & Co. San Francisco. The barouche is a "Watson" style, made to order, and is, if not the most graceful structure, remarkable for its elegance and superior workmanship. Its want of grace consists in its sitting up too high, and the disproportionate lowness of the top, which is likewise too plain to suit its costly mountings. The buggy, a "jump seat," is very elegant, though plain, handsomely finished and of superior workmanship. The same firm exhibit a doctor's chaise. It has a square buggy top, and is a decided improvement on the popular style of doctor's conveyances if not too light.

Road Sulky.—W. P. Miller, Stockton. It is made of hickory, stained and varnished, and its weight will not exceed ninety-eight pounds. It

is well finished, and a very complete and handsome article of the kind. The springs are made of cast steel.

Prize Wagon of Sacramento Shooting Club, and two Carriages.—J. A. Mason, Sacramento. The former is a plain, oddly constructed vehicle, with heavy overhanging top and leather covered rear box—for "shooting irons." Its color is dark and green. It is a serviceable wagon. The next vehicle is an open wagon, for passenger uses. It is substantial and well finished, but the bowed top is badly contrived and ungainly in appearance. The third sample from this firm is a buggy of similar pattern to the prize wagon, very solid and well made.

THIRD TABLE WEST OF CENTER AISLE.

Bird Cages.—J. R. Ray, Sacramento, exhibits two very neatly made cages of home manufacture, and a variety of others imported.

Butter.—Next to the big cheeses, on the same table, are placed the exhibits of butter. We count but four lots, of which we must mention first, as we think it serves to be noted as a thoroughly made article—one that will keep—a box from J. Leavitt, San Mateo. There are four solid rolls, well put up, and very superior in flavor. C. Green, from Q Ranch, Amador County, has two specimens—one roll of twenty-five pounds, and a "pack" of five pounds. It is a fair article—not put up to keep long, we should say. Mrs. J. G. Allmond, Sacramento County, exhibits a jar of nearly the same grade. J. W. Osborn, Oak Knoll, Napa, sends rather a better article, in a wooden case.

Domestic Bread.—On the same table with the butter and cheese, as it should be, are the competing loaves, from the hands of the fair housewives of this city and San Francisco. We see no samples from other places. The best looking loaf—it may not be the best eating, for the proof of the bread "is the eating"—is exhibited by Mrs. M. C. Garrahan, of this city. It is a light loaf, made of home made yeast and Bay State flour. Another handsome and fragrant loaf is shown by Mrs. M. Cronket, and a small, but not untempting specimen, is from Mrs. E. T. Purcell, San Francisco. Mrs. H. P. Osborn, Sacramento, exhibits a loaf of wheat meal or Graham bread, and a white loaf; and Miss Hattie Osborn submits a well made loaf of white bread from Lower Bay State flour. Mary N. Crocker, aged thirteen, of this city, is the youthful compounder of a small but fragrant loaf; and Miss Klays, a year younger, also of Sacramento, exhibits a specimen of her powers in a wholesome looking sample. Mrs. J. R. Ray, of this city, is the maker of a fine loaf; and there is one other specimen from Mrs. J. W. Reeves, of Sacramento. Some excellent crackers are shown of Mrs. Osborn's manufacture.

Hams and Bacon.—In a case, on the dairy table, are submitted some superior samples of hams and bacon. Sacramento County; by C. Weisel. Hams and bacon, manufactured by Deitrich & Bowen, San Francisco; entered by Reed & Heinck, Sacramento, five of each samples. One ham weighs thirty-five pounds; sugar cured.

Hams, Bacon, and Lard.—A. Woolerton, Sacramento. Several sides of bacon and cases of lard, very handsome; some samples are shown killed in December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight. California hams, cured at San Quentin, with California salt. Bacon and ham, L. H. Bascom, San José; handsome samples.

SOUTH SIDE OF HALL.

California Glass, Pickles, Catsup, etc.—Baker & Cutting, San Francisco.

A special feature in this display are some gherkin bottles, blown in San Francisco, the first native glass manufacture that has yet appeared; they are very creditable specimens, but susceptible of improvement in color and texture; a stand, filled from top to bottom with almost every conceivable variety of pickles and catsups, is also a worthy show of native manufacture; several kinds of vinegar are exhibited, together with champagne cider, stencil ink, etc. etc.

American Varnish.—Fredericks & Krebs, Sacramento. Fifteen varieties; also, Artist's materials, an extensive assortment. A sample of the first gilt velvet paper made in America, is also shown. The gilt is printed on the velvet. Other styles of paper are shown, making a handsome display.

NORTHEAST SIDE OF HALL.

Mexican Saddles.—Fernando Carlos, San Francisco. Two elegant costly specimens of the art in this line. The saddles are silver mounted, spotted skin and stamped leather work, embroidered with gold and silver thread. Designs are beautifully wrought in the leather. The saddles are accompanied with pieces of other work in leather, of similar richness and elegance. Also, a pair of Mexican spurs. California saddle and harness, W. L. Lawrence, Marysville. The saddle is tolerably heavy, and "macheras" embroidered with colored thread, having stamped leather sides. The harness, of which there are two or three sets, is substantial and handsomely made.

Howland's Quartz Mill.—Patented May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight; invented in Sacramento, manufactured in San Francisco. Its merit consists in its compactness, economy, and the work it can perform; it has six four hundred and fifty pound stamps, and its capacity is claimed to beten tuns in twenty-four hours; will crush dry or wet; the stamps are made to revolve, and the rock is thrown forward from the shoes, which descend squarely, so that a constant current of pulverized substance is passing around the bed or mortar. There are some specimens of pulverized quartz and sulphurets, the latter being reduced to a soft powder by this mill; each of which samples is almost as fine as ground mustard. The mill throws out the dust with great facility, the sulphuret being so reduced that it is readily discharged through a screen of one thousand six hundred meshes to the square foot; one of the mills is in operation in San Francisco, crushing sulphurets. They can be put up in one day, weight six thousand pounds (size on exhibition), and cost one thousand one hundred dollars. The exhibitor complains of not being allowed to operate his machine, after having been put to the expense of setting it up and attaching steam power.

Shingle Machines.—Made in Wisconsin; agent and exhibitor, L. Bishop, San Francisco. It is a bed, seven feet in diameter, with five bolt holes, in which the shingle bolts are placed; it revolves horizontally, and the shingles are cut with the grain by a circular, running horizontally, and secured to a mamstrel. It will cut forty thousand shingles in ten hours, and will average, steady work, twenty-five thousand to thirty thousand shingles per day. The patentee is K. Freeman. The machine is not in operation, some objection being made by the Fair Managers to its running.

Cordage.—San Francisco Cordage Company. Eight coils of superior cordage.

"False Teeth."—Not for human wear, but for saws, "wise" or unwise, Emerson & Spaulding, Sacramento. A description of this new invention has appeared before in the *Union*.

Patent Filter.—Kedzi's invention (N. Y.), the first exhibited in this State, patented one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four. It is a high, vat-like, wooden receptacle, of various sizes, from that of a water bucket to dimensions of thirty and forty gallons. The specimen is on trial, and turns out at bottom a pure stream of water from the muddy liquor taken from our river and poured in the top. The material through which the water passes is maple charcoal, burned in the open air, and clean-washed sea beach gravel. With these filtering substances the tub or vat is filled within about eight inches of the top. The water is beautifully cleansed, without impairing the taste. D. Bush, exhibitor, San Francisco.

NORTHWEST SIDE OF HALL.

Harness and Saddlery.—C. F. Wagenblast & Co. Sacramento. A handsome case of imported and home-made harness, saddles, whips, etc. etc.

California Saddle Trees.—Gehring & Wagner, Sacramento, exhibit some very fine specimens of saddle trees. Adams, the well known maker, in this city, has samples of his work in the fair.

California Whipstocks and Lashes.—T. J. Barnes, Sacramento. Four different sorts of buckskin lashes, much preferred by drivers to Eastern manufacture.

Burglar-Proof Lock.—Patented in New York, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six; exhibitor, N. Wilcox, Sacramento County. This lock is arranged with three or more sets, either of which, known only to the user, renders the lock burglar-proof, as well as powder-proof. A key thrust into the hole also rings a bell by every effort to turn it; and there are other secret wards and passes which entitle it to much favor as a protective invention.

Agitator Churn.—Patented by H. Webster, New York, and exhibited by N. Wilcox. The advantage of this churn, as denoted by its name, is the thorough butter-making motion it imparts to the cream. It is claimed that it will churn more butter from the same amount of cream, and will churn it quicker than any other churn.

Portable Wagon Jack.—Stowell & Spencer, Placerville. It is a lever, working on a knuckle joint; a two-foot lever is capable of raising five tuns. Its simplicity and power will commend it to those interested.

Belting.—A handsome lot of belting, all sizes, California make (San Francisco Company), is shown by T. O. Shaw.

Broadcast Seed Sower.—Cahoon's patent was tried repeatedly yesterday and the day before, both the hand and horse power, and gave great pleasure to admiring crowds. It throws the seed sixty feet, and in a radiating manner, sowing with great thoroughness. The horse power, it is claimed, will sow from ten to fifteen acres per hour, and the hand machine from four to eight acres in the same time.

Metal Roof.—H. G. & E. S. Fiske, San Francisco. This is a model of standing groove double seamed fire roof. Each cleet is seamed into the standing groove very firmly. The exhibitors guarantee that it will remain tight.

Mississippi Stove.—T. Hansbrow, Sacramento, has one of his well-known Mississippi stoves on exhibition.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, MAIN HALL—FIRST TABLE WEST OF CENTER.

Apples.—L. C. Tyler, Georgiana Slough, Sacramento. Fourteen varieties, and two of pears. A case exhibits the samples cultivated by Mr. Taylor, which certainly compare favorably with the choicest on exhibi-

tion. One bough of monster Pippins, a foot and a half long, contains five apples weighing just five pounds.

SECOND TABLE WEST OF CENTER.

Mammoth Pears.—Mrs. E. C. West. Two on one little stem, of the Duchess d'Angouleme variety, produced on a tree two years old. The largest measures thirteen and three-quarters by thirteen and seven-eighths inches, and weighs twenty-three ounces.

Oregon Fruit.—We are now able to give the names of the exhibitors of the Oregon fruit, the parties having arrived in the city and being in attendance on our fair. They are: J. D. Walling, Willamette Valley; he exhibits forty-six varieties. Thomas Frazar, Hazelwood Farm, thirty varieties. G. W. Walling, Willamette Valley, sixty-five varieties. Richards & McCracken, Portland. Extensive additions have been made to the Oregon department in fruit and wine.

Castor Oil Beans.—A small pot of beans, exhibited with the plants, raised by one of our city farmers, who hails from the land of "pork and beans on Sunday." The only lot we have seen on exhibition. J. E. P. Weeks, Sacramento.

Chinese Sugar Cane.—Same exhibitor. The tallest lot in the fair—twelve feet high.

FIRST TABLE EAST OF CENTER.

Two Bunches of Grapes.—Mrs. C. M. Robertson, Coloma. Weigh seven pounds; variety unknown.

THIRD TABLE EAST OF CENTER.

"Zante Currant" Grape.—We notice a small bunch of green sour grapes on the Santa Clara table, which is said to be the fruit from which the Zante currant is made.

[NOTE.—Some of the wine yesterday designated as the exhibit of Frank Keller, Butte County, is owned by C. Shermer, of the same county. The owner has desired us to state the fact.]

Resuming our list of stock and articles on exhibition at the stock grounds, we enumerate

THE CATTLE SHOW.

Stall, No. 46.—Spencer Glascock, Yolo. Ten year old sorrel brood mare "Polly," of "Bertrand" stock; weight, one thousand two hundred and eighty-two pounds.

Stall, No. 47.—W. G. Fore. Seven years old sorrel mare "Puss," fifteen hands and two inches high, sired by "Tartar," he by "Sir Charles," dam "Susan," sired by "Old Court," he by "Archy."

Stall, No. 53.—J. C. Welch, Yolo. Four years old bull "Bill," of graded stock.

Stall, No. 57.—M. Murray, Sacramento. Two years old bull "Buck," of graded stock.

Stall, No. 58.—B. Landis, Yuba. Two years old bull "Prince Albert," of graded stock.

Stall, No. 66.—Elijah Grover, San Joaquin. Eight years old bay stud "Black Hawk Messenger," fifteen hands and one inch high, of "Black Hawk" and "Messenger" stock.

Stall, No. 69.—J. G. Allmond, Sacramento. Two years old heifer calf "Betsey," of old graded stock.

Stall, No. 70.—J. G. Alimond, Sacramento. One year old heifer calf "Anna," of old graded stock.

Stall, No. 71.—J. G. Allmond, Sacramento. Nine years old cow "Strawberry," of old graded stock.

Stall, No. 72.—James Whitcomb, Sacramento. Four years old bay stallion "St. Lawrence," sixteen hands high; weight, one thousand five hundred and fifty pounds; California bred, of "St. Lawrence" stock; dam thoroughbred, of "Morgan" stock; entered for horse of all work.

Stall, No. 97.—A. W. Dunnigan, Yolo. Four years old bay stallion "Red Bird," sixteen and a half hands high; weight, one thousand three hundred and forty-two pounds; no pedigree; entered as a draught horse.

Stall, No. 98.—A. W. Dunnigan, Yolo. Ten years old bay mare, with colt six months old, sired by "Red Bird;" dam's pedigree not known.

Stall, No. 119.—Colonel Warren, San Francisco. Five bucks and two ewes, of half-blooded Patterson stock, sired by "Brigham Young," "Louis Napoleon," and "Samson."

Stall, No. 120.—Klebitz & Green, Sacramento. Six half-blooded Merino sheep, of Patterson stock, sired by "Brigham Young," "Louis Napoleon," and "Samson."

Stall, No. 197.—F. Werner, Solano. Eight years old bay stallion "Rattler," sixteen hands and one inch high; weight, one thousand two hundred and twenty-five pounds; sired by James Bigard's "Old Rattler," dam "Hamiltonian" mare; entered for trotting.

Next in order we enumerate the beautiful Durham stock entered by R. J. Walsh, of Stony Creek, Colusa County. The stalls occupied by these animals have been grand centers of attraction, good judges of stock being lavish in their praise of the fine points exhibited. Every one who passes seems to be struck with their sleek appearance, evident docility, and noble bearing. They must be seen to be appreciated, and will alone repay a visit to the cattle grounds. They are a benefit to the State and a credit to their owner, Mr. Walsh.

Stall, No. 198.—In this stall is the beautiful cow "Adelaide," with calf, three days old, making the third calf, (including a pair of twins), she has born in thirteen months. "Adelaide" is red, with a little white; calved June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five; by "Webster;" dam "Sally," by "Goldfinder," p. 537, 2d Vol. Am. Herd Book; gr. dam "Cassandra," 2d, by "Cossack" 2d, 377; g. gr. dam, "Cassandra," by imp. "Comet," one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, E. H. Book, four; g. g. dam, "Cleopatra," by "Accommodation," 2,307; g. g. g. gr. dam, "Nancy Dawson," by imp. "Sam Martin," 2,599; g. g. g. g. gr. dam, "Lady Kate," by imp. "Tecumseh," 5,409; g. g. g. g. g. gr. dam, imp. "Mrs. Motte," by "Adam," 717; g. g. g. g. g. g. gr. dam, by a son of Mrs. Maynard's old yellow cow, (by "Favorite," 252), g. g. g. g. g. g. gr. dam by a son of "Hubback," 319; g. g. g. g. g. g. g. gr. dam by "Manfield," 404; g. g. g. g. g. g. g. g. gr. dam, "Young Strawberry," by "Dalton Duke," 188; g. g. g. g. g. g. g. g. g. gr. dam, "Favorite," or "Lady Maynard," by Allock's bull, 19; g. g. g. g. g. g. g. g. g. gr. dam by Jacob Smith's bull, 608; g. g. g. g. g. g. g. g. g. g. gr. dam by Jolly's bull, 337. The two first numbers refer to American Herd Book, all the rest to English.

Stall, No. 199.—R. J. Walsh, Colusa. Full blooded Durham cow "Ione." She lost a calf last Thursday, owing to the journey from Marysville to this city. "Ione's" pedigree is thus given: She is a light roan; was calved April twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six; was got by the distinguished bull "Duke of Orleans," dam "Mary Lee,"

by "Ralph," he by "Salter," he by imported "Carcass." "Ralph's" dam, by imported "Eclipse," her dam, imported "Victoria." "Ione's" grand dam, "Sally Beautiful," (light roan), was by "Don John," he by "Prince Albert." "Prince Albert" was out of "Victoria," and was bred in England. "Don John's" dam was an imported cow. "Ione's" g. g. dam was by "Whig," he by imported "Locomotive." "Whig's" dam was an imported cow owned by Geo. W. Williams, of Bourbon County, Kentucky; cost, one thousand one hundred dollars. G. g. of "Ione" was by "Orphan," thoroughbred; g. g. g. by "Prince Albert." In regard to "Mary Lee," the dam of "Ione," Col. Cook, the gentleman who bred her, in a letter remarks: "The sire of 'Mary Lee' has but three crosses in him; they are 'Carcass,' 'Eclipse,' and 'Victoria'—three of the finest animals imported in one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine. 'Victoria' was a premium cow in England, also in Kentucky; cost, one thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. Carcass cost one thousand dollars; 'Eclipse' the same amount. The bull 'Whig' is one of the most notorious breeders of premium stock in Fayette and Bourbon counties, Kentucky.

Stalls, Nos. 200 and 201.—R. J. Walsh, Colusa. Twin bull calves, out of "Adelaide," "Colusa," and "Shelton," thirteen months old; "Colusa," weighs nine hundred and fifty-two pounds, and "Shelton," nine hundred and sixty-five pounds. At the late Marysville District Fair, the Judges were unable to decide which was the finest calf; so each one received a first premium. They are beauties.

Stall, No. 202.—R. J. Walsh, Colusa. Bull "Shasta," nineteen months old, and weighing one thousand three hundred and fifty-five pounds.

Stall, No. 203.—R. J. Walsh, Colusa. Fine bull calf "Tarleton."

Stall, No. 204.—R. J. Walsh, Colusa. Four year old chestnut sorrel stallion, "Conflagration," California bred, dam "Fanny Davis," an American mare, sired by "Old John," he by "Conflagration," he by imported "Trustee," dam, "Maid of the Mill," own sister to "American Eclipse;" hight, seventeen and one-half hands; weight, one thousand four hundred and thirty-two pounds.

Stall, No. 206.—R. J. Walsh, Colusa. Gray mare, "Nell," of "Consul" stock; weight, one thousand four hundred and two pounds.

Stall, No. 207.—G. W. Tarleton, Colusa. Three year old Brown filly, "Huntress," own sister to "Conflagration," out of "Fanny Davis," California bred; weight, one thousand three hundred and sixty pounds; sixteen hands high.

Stall, No. 217.—J. Hoag, Yolo. Four year old bay mare "Juno," and colt, four months old, sired by "Rattler," dam sired by "Sir Bulwer."

Stall, No. 219.—W. A. Campbell. Two years old gray mare "Liberty," sixteen hands and two inches high; sired by a "Messenger" horse.

Stall, No. 220.—A. L. Sherman Colusa. Three year old bay stallion, "Charley," eleven hands one inch high; sired by a "Messenger" horse, out of a "Morgan" mare; entered as a horse for all work, roadster and draught horse.

Stall, No. 221.—A. L. Sherman, Colusa. Four year old mare, "Jewell," entered as a roadster.

Stalls, Nos. 222 and 223.—A. L. Sherman, Colusa. A pair of iron gray carriage horses, four and five years old.

Stall, No. 225.—C. G. Lowell, Sacramento. One year old bay stallion, "Doc Morgan," fourteen hands one inch high; sired by "St. Clair," out of a "Messenger" mare.

Stall, No. 227.—Washington Fern, Sacramento. One year old brown

stallion colt "Messenger," fifteen hands high; out of "Messenger" stock; weight, eight hundred and fifty-eight pounds.

Stall, No. 228.—P. West, Sacramento. One year old black gelding, "Uncle Sam," fourteen hands high; out of "Uncle Sam" stock.

Stall, No. 232.—S. Shekell, Sacramento. Three year old black stallion, "Black Dragon," fifteen and three-fourths hands high; weight, one thousand one hundred and seventy pounds; no pedigree; entered as a roadster and for draught.

Stall, No. 233.—G. P. Kirk, San Joaquin. Two year old stallion, "Clem Williams," weight, one thousand and eighty-five pounds, sired by "Boston" horse, dam by "Sir Charles."

Stall, No. 234.—A. Downey, Napa. Three year old bay stallion, "Jim Brown," weight, one thousand and forty pounds, fifteen hands high; crossed the plains this season; sired by "Medoc" horse, out of "Diomedes" mare.

Stall, No. 235.—John D. Stephens, Yolo. One year old thoroughbred bay stallion, "Bob Bush," fifteen hands high; weight, one thousand one hundred pounds, sired by "Jack Hawkins," and out of a "Medoc" mare.

Stall, No. 236.—W. S. Manlove, Sacramento. Three year old bay filly; weight, one thousand one hundred and ten pounds; entered for all work.

Stall, No. 237.—E. C. Singletary, Colusa. Imported "Jack Compromise," from Kentucky; sired by "Compromise" senior, out of "Surpass," who was sired by "President," her dam by "Mogul," out of a "Simalt" jennet; "Compromise," sired by "Henry Clay," is five years old, and fifteen hands high.

Stall, No. 238.—E. C. Singletary, Colusa. Imported thoroughbred Kentucky mule, "Blackhawk," "Maltese," on the sire's side, out of an imported "Simalt."

Stall, No. 240.—John M. Steele, Colusa. Imported thoroughbred Durham bull, "Snowball," two years old, weight, one thousand six hundred pounds; entered for sweepstakes, as two years old.

Stall, No. 241.—W. Reynolds, Colusa. Three year old mare, "Ida May," entered as a roadster.

Stall, No. 242.—W. Reynolds, Colusa. Eight year old bay stallion, "Alfred Messenger," sired by "Young Alfred," he by "Alfred," imported by Alfred Weddle, of New York, dam a full blooded "Messenger," bred by Edward Reynolds, of Ontario County, New York; dam of "Alfred Messenger," "Morgan Messenger," bred in the State of New York.

Stalls, No. 243 and 244.—W. Reynolds, Colusa. Pair of carriage horses, "Young Alfred" and "Tiger," each three years old, and sixteen hands high; entered as roadsters and for draught.

Stalls, Nos. 245 and 246.—Charles Ritz, Sacramento. Eight years-old brood mare "Molly," and stallion colt, four months old; sired by "Bell-founder."

Stall, No. 255.—Nicholas Larx, Colusa. Three years-old bay stallion colt "Boston," fifteen hands, three inches, weighs one thousand two hundred and seventy-seven pounds, no pedigree; entered for draught and as a roadster.

Stalls, Nos. 262 and 263.—W. Hutchison, Sacramento. One pair of imported mules, five years old, and each weighing one thousand one hundred pounds.

Stall, No. 275.—J. R. Nickerson, Placer County. Two years-old bay stud "Dick," fifteen hands, one inch high; entered for draught.

At the course on the cattle grounds, yesterday afternoon, there was an exhibition of the power and efficiency of Cahoon's broadcast seed sower. The seed is thrown over a space of sixty feet in breadth, and is distributed very evenly by the centrifugal force employed. The action of this machine was admired by those who were present. The agent, C. F. Webster, of San Francisco, received, last Saturday, by ship Flying Dragon, a consignment of two hundred of these valuable machines.

Under the awning in the inclosed ring of the grounds, there is quite a collection of fowls, pigeons, etc. which are well worth a visit and are objects of admiration :

Cage, No. 1.—W. Hutchinson, Sacramento. One cock and two pullets, four months old, of mixed breed. The pullets commenced laying when three months old, and each has already laid upwards of twenty eggs.

Cages, Nos. 2 to 6.—Joseph Sutton, Sacramento. Nineteen pairs of pigeons, of Fan-tail, Jacobins, Carriers, Owl, and Copenhagen species.

Cages, Nos. 7 and 8.—Charles Zeitler, Sacramento. One cock and five hens, cross between Brahma Pootra and black Spanish breeds, hatched May twenty-first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine; Brahma Pootra cock and two hens; two speckle German Bantam hens; one full blooded white Shanghae hen, and one black Spanish hen.

Cages, Nos. 9 to 11.—L. Greer, Sacramento. Domesticated California swan; four domesticated Mallard ducks, and four turkeys, noted for their large size.

Cages, Nos. 12 to 18.—Seth Briggs, Sacramento. One cock and two hens, of Sumatra Pheasant breed; one cock and eight hens, of similar breed; one game cock of same breed; one Brahma Pootra cock and eight pullets; one cock, one hen, and four chickens, of white faced black Spanish breed; Shanghae cock and two hens; cock turkey and two hens, entered for size.

THE RACE TRACK—SECOND DAY.

About four thousand persons, including at least six hundred ladies, visited the race track, yesterday, to witness the exhibition of pacing, trotting, and running horses. The order was as follows:

MATCHED ROADSTERS, WITH REFERENCE TO SPEED.

Description.	First Prize.	Second Prize.
Best span Trotters	s. c. \$50	s. c. \$35
Best span Pacers.....	s. c. 50	s. c. 25

SPEED.

Description.	First Prize.	Second Prize.
Best pacing horse, mare, or gelding	s. c. \$40	s. c. \$20
Best trotting horse, mare or gelding.....	s. c. 40	s. c. 20

SPEED AND BOTTOM.

Description.	First Prize.	Second Prize.
Best running horse, mare, or gelding, four miles	s. c. 50	s. c. \$50
Best running horse, mare, or gelding, three miles.....	s. c. 40	s. c. 20
Best running horse, mare, or gelding, two miles.....	s. c. 30	s. c. 15
Best running horse, mare, or gelding, one mile.....	s. c. 20	s. c. 10

Each entry will be charged a fee of ten dollars."

There was but one span of trotters, and one of pacers, entered, and for the purpose of saving time, the Judges allowed both to take the track at once, each to be awarded their respective premiums.

The Judges for the day were J. Powell, W. B. Thornburg, and George F. Thomas.

The entries were: "Shot" and "Rainbow," a crack trotting team, owned by S. B. Whipple, of San Francisco, and driven by John Crooks, and J. R. Crandall's bay pacing team, of Auburn. The first made the mile in three minutes and sixteen seconds, and the last in three minutes and twenty seconds. The trial was for speed, but the trotters could have done better if they had been pushed at all.

The next, and most interesting portion of the exhibition, was the race for single dash of a mile to harness, of the pacing horses "Pacific," (formerly "John Collier,") "Daniel Webster," "Belle," "Pet," and "Blossom." Before the start "Belle" was withdrawn. The horses won the positions as above stated. After several false starts the horses got up well to the score together, and received the word "go." The heat was closely contested on the first quarter by all except "Pet," who fell far behind. The race was narrowed down between "Pacific" and "Webster," and they arrived at the score so closely together that the Judges decided it a dead heat. The race was so intensely interesting that the Judges forgot to keep the time, but the mile, we believe was made in two minutes and thirty-four seconds. The second heat was won by "Pacific," in two minutes and thirty-three seconds, "Webster" being withdrawn.

The third race was characterized as being a trial between "Tom Maguire" and "Shot," and when we state that the mile was made in three minutes and sixteen seconds, sporting men will appreciate the animation of the race.

FIFTH DAY.

SACRAMENTO, September 19, 1859.

EXERCISE AT THE STOCK GROUNDS.

Last Saturday morning the weather was delightful, and at an early hour the main avenues to the cattle grounds were thronged with carriages and pedestrians, anxious to witness the exercises to come off at the Amphitheater. In a short time the seats of the Amphitheater were occupied by ladies, who retained their positions till the close of the performance, notwithstanding the heat, which became uncomfortable as the sun approached the meridian. The exercises consisted of the award of premium ribbons to matched roadsters, with reference to speed. The blue ribbon was awarded to the span belonging to J. R. Crandall, of Placer. With reference to the best pacing horse, mare, or gelding, "Pacific," belonging to Mr.

Fenshaw, of San Francisco, carried off the blue ribbon, and the pacing stallion, "Barney Blossom," of San Francisco, the red one. The first premium ribbon was awarded to "White Stocking," and the second to a mare belonging to W. Montgomery, of Yolo.

THE PAVILION.

Saturday evening was the time set in the programme of the fair for the Annual Address, which was to have been delivered on this occasion, by the "old man eloquent," Colonel Baker. But owing to recent occurrences in San Francisco, and the more melancholy duty which fell to his lot, as the orator best able to speak of the shame in the burning accents we would have the glory of the State depicted, the agricultural oration was omitted. The day is not fixed when it will be delivered, but we have heard it stated that Tuesday evening next may be selected. There was a little disappointment among those who had attended the fair from a distance and promised themselves the treat of listening to Colonel Baker's oratory. The attendance was not as large in the evening as it would have been had the address been delivered. The total receipts of the fair during Saturday were one thousand two hundred dollars.

But if the visitors at the pavilion on Saturday night were deprived of that portion of the public exercises announced for that time and place, they were not without an agreeable interlude of another sort to lend variety to the entertainment. About nine o'clock the Corresponding Secretary of the society, O. C. Wheeler, in a loud voice, called the assemblage to order, and after obtaining silence and attention, announced that two of the company would then and there enter the holy state of wedlock. Mr. Wheeler, who is a clergyman, then proceeded to unite the two willing hearts, Richard Williams and Mary Jones, of Camptonville, Yuba County, in the presence of their large party of impromptu guests, and the knot was as securely tied as though their vows had been regularly pledged at the altar.

The hall will be opened at the usual hour this morning, and in the evening, at eight o'clock, Tod Robinson, of this city, will deliver an Agricultural Address.

THE EXHIBITION—LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

On the west side of the main hall is a table devoted to ladies' embroidery and fancy work. We have hitherto paid our respects to this table, but noticed only the articles first placed on exhibition. We now complete the list, beginning at the north end of the

FOURTH TABLE, WEST OF THE CENTER AISLE.

Perley's School Furniture.—Patented in New York, a sample just received; J. C. Ayres, Agent. Its peculiarity is the framing of the seat of one scholar into the standard of the desk of the scholar immediately behind, by which great economy of space is effected, at the same time that the desk and seat are of the most durable structure, and can be regulated to children of various sizes; also, made to turn around for convenience.

An old Lady's Basket.—A little basket, made of worsted, very neatly, by Mrs. Kellogg, of San Francisco, sixty-seven years of age.

Embroidered Lady's Scarf.—Mrs. W. Smith, Nevada. Red embroidered with black and lined with white silk.

Worsteds Slippers and a raised Worsteds Lamp Stand.—Miss Sera Clarke, Sacramento.

Crochet Spread (we take it to be).—In which there are, according to the card, six hundred and forty-eight blocks or shell-shaped patterns; Mrs. C. M. Givens, Sacramento.

Six Chair Covers.—Cross-stitch embroidery; material, Berlin wool, marked on cloth.

Embroidery.—Lady's skirt; evinces much patient labor. Mrs. J. J. Mills, Sacramento. Ottoman cover, worsted embroidery, Mrs. P. J. Toll, Sacramento. Figures of flowers, "overshot," closely worked; not made here. Ottoman embroidery, Mrs. M. H. Crowell, Sacramento. Same speices of work as above. Lady's skirt, embroidery, Mrs. A. S. Knapp, Sacramento.

Cushion and Lamp Stand, Chenille and Worsteds.—Miss M. A. Warner, Sacramento, ten years of age; very creditable.

Ottoman Covers, tuft work.—Mrs. A. J. Smith. Heavy and elaborate patterns; very handsome.

Raised Embroidery.—Mrs. George Worthington, Ione City. A wreath for an ottoman cover; also, a pair of slippers. These are both very beautiful specimens of the kind of work; the colors are exquisitely wrought.

Lady's Worsteds Mantle.—Knit by Miss J. H. McIntire, aged fourteen years; reflects much credit on the young artist.

One Tufted Mat.—Berlin wool, old style of pattern, very neat.

Doll Dress.—Miss Addie Crites, Brighton, Sacramento County, only six years; very creditable.

Cambric Collars and Transfer Work.—Mrs. W. P. Thompson, Marysville. Much admired by the ladies. The same lady exhibits a beautiful lamp mat, and some smaller bead mats, and a bead basket; the latter very elegant.

Ladies' Collars.—Mrs. W. G. Barritt.

Lamp Mat and Alphabet, in worsteds.—Miss Mary N. Crocker, aged eight years, Sacramento. Favorable samples of her taste and ingenuity.

Cushion Cover and Mat.—Mrs. Davenport, San Francisco. Made of diamond-shaped bits of colored velvet, skillfully arranged. Also, a sofa cushion, by Mrs. Davenport; red silk with black knit cover, very rich and handsome.

An embroidered skirt attracts much attention.

Chair Tidies.—Miss Mary T. Morgan, Sacramento. Good specimens of crochet work.

Silk Quilt.—In which there is "a heap" of work. Mrs. G. O. Perry.

Counterpane.—Miss M. A. Merritt, Yolo County. This is another sample of knit work, shell pattern; very elegant and durable.

FOURTH TABLE, WEST OF CENTER AISLE.

The Cithern.—This is a musical instrument, with which, however, we profess to have no acquaintance. It is a stringed affair, and its like was played upon in olden times, we believe, before the guitar came into fashion. It is the work of G. Greiner, piano-maker, of this city.

Horn Shaving Basket.—Mrs. R. A. Haskell, Sacramento. Two curiosities of this kind are exhibited. The shavings look like paper cuttings.

Turtle Shell containing six Eggs.—A curiosity found in its present state on the ranch of W. Cummings.

Two Chemises.—Miss Malvina Henritz, Stockton.

Floral Album.—Name of exhibitor not in sight. A large collection of pressed flowers, with interlinear mottoes and verses.

Embroidered Cap.—Miss A. Fall, eight years old; superior work for so young a person.

Transfer Work.—Miss E. Parmele, Marysville.

Lady's Mantilla.—Mrs. W. H. Fuller, Sacramento.

Knitted Shetland Shawl (two yards square).—Mrs. Hossack, Sacramento. Very light and peculiar. Also, a knitted vail of French wool, of similar unique style, and a knitted pincushion, by the same.

Gents' Ruffled Shirt.—Very neatly made. Name not on.

Floss Embroidery and Imitation Flowers of Muslin, on two Baby Dresses.—The vine around the skirt is very skillfully wrought, by Mrs. H. C. Kibbe.

Tufted Ottoman Cover.—Mrs. Messick, Sacramento. Superior work.

Ladies Chemise, and other apparel.—Mrs. Dunn, Sacramento. Neat work.

Lace Scarf, needlework.—Mrs. J. T. Jennings, Sacramento. An elegant piece of handicraft. Also, worsted work flowers, in a basket of similar material; the only work of same design in the exhibition.

Embroidered Cape.—Mrs. J. L. Beatty, Sacramento. Also, a pine burr basket. The latter a very handsome model.

Chenille Embroidered Infant's Dress.—Mrs. W. W. Stovall, Sacramento. This is one of the most tasteful and exquisite wrought specimens of work of the kind in the fair. The bud embroidered with silk on the end of the ribbon is a delicate piece of shading, and a good imitation of rose tints. The same lady exhibits a hemstitched baby shirt, a silk embroidered baby blanket, and a pair of slippers so richly wrought in chenille as to make one's feet feel uncomfortable in boots.

Floral Lamp Mat.—Miss M. A. E. Heacock, Sacramento. Worsted border of flowers, well imitated on ground work of satin; very rich.

Indian Baskets (misnamed hats).—From Klamath Reservation. Made of mixed straw and bark. When not used for drinking or cooking, they are carried on the head.

A Chair of Velvet Blocks (ornamented with septagonal pieces of silk in flower patterns).—Mrs. J. J. Mills, Sacramento.

Rough and Ready Shirt.—Mrs. E. H. Comstock, Stockton. Has a curious bosom; needs no doing up.

Crochet Work.—Some very fine specimens. Mrs. Constable, Sacramento.

Satin Cushion (painted in water-colors).—Miss E. Owen. Very showy.

Lamp Mats.—Mrs. J. M. Chandler, Marysville. There are three specimens of raised worsted work, which are not surpassed, if they are equaled, by anything of the kind in the fair. The largest one is a velvet ground, concave surface, surrounded by a deep border of flowers. The most beautiful work, however, is on one of the smaller ones. The colors are very rich and well arranged.

Crochet Mantilla.—Mrs. H. M. Hueston, Sacramento. Zephyr worsted; highly skillful manufacture; one of the most beautiful pieces of worsted work on exhibition.

Lamp Mats.—Two by Miss Mary Hurd, aged twelve years. Simple, but exceedingly handsome designs; reflect great credit on the maker.

Crochet Work.—Pairs of sleeves; more specimens of the skill of Mrs. Constable, Sacramento.

Ancient Relics (consisting of table cloths and napkins used during the revolutionary war).—Very superior fabric.

Crochet Collars.—Mrs. C. Stose, Nevada County. Admirable specimens of the art; worked with almost mathematical precision. Another beautiful sample is a child's hat.

Bead and Worsted Cushion.—Name not given. Very beautiful, though of an old-fashioned pattern.

Silk Embroidery on Merino.—Mrs. A. Lamott, Sacramento. An exquisite piece of work.

Fancy Chair.—Mrs. H. W. Larkin, Sacramento. Cube pattern; very handsome.

Chenille Cushion.—Madame De Lan, San Francisco. This is another exquisite piece of skill and design; colors very rich; flowers of muslin, raised.

Worsted Embroidery.—By Miss M. E. F. Ayres. We have before noticed the three pictures on the wall from the hands of this above young Miss, who is quite a child yet. The specimens are very creditable.

"Mary, Queen of Scots," and the "Lord's Supper," are superior pieces of tapestry, which have already received our attention. They are the work of M. S. Whitely, Rosedale, Sacramento County.

Guano (and what it will do).—Fay & Willis, Sacramento County, has samples of oats, one grown with the aid of guano and the other without. The superior specimen is forty-two inches high, the other thirty-five inches. The stalks of the first are double the size of the latter. A bottle of the guano is also shown.

Bed-Quilts, Patchwork.—The west side of the hall is decorated with four specimens of bed-spreads, but they hang too high to perceive numbers, names, and texture. The upper one to the south is noticeable for the simple but tasteful pattern and colors and combination of the work. A bed-quilt, by Mrs. E. McQuard, Yuba County, hanging on the south side of the hall, attracts much attention from the groups of Odd Fellow emblems on a field of white. It is silk embroidered. Of the bed-spreads which hang at the foot of the stairs, one of very neat design is a French war-quilt, the work of Mrs. Vandusen, Q Ranch, Ione. The other has raised birds and has cost much labor and skill.

Pastel Pictures of Fruit.—Miss W. P. Benton, San Francisco, who is prosecuting her work in one of the rooms in the pavilion. The pictures under notice are a fine collection of California fruits, very accurately and artistically painted. The center one is a representation of the Gloria Mundi, exhibited last year by G. C. Yount.

Russian Curiosities.—Mrs. J. Bayer exhibits a number of articles, relics of a three years' residence in Russia. They are very interesting as explained by her.

SOUTHWEST SIDE OF HALL.

Grizzly's Fleece.—Flush, Bixby & Co. San Juan. A box containing several pounds of the hair of a California grizzly, which the exhibitor labels the "Great Fleece of the World." This is a bare imposition. It should be called the wool of the greatest "fleece." There are forty-two pounds, fourteen months' growth.

Fleece of the French Merino Buck Samson.—Exhibited by J. L. L. F. Warren. Weight, thirty-two and three-quarter pounds; weight of sheep, two hundred and forty-two pounds; property of J. Searle, Rancho Aromas, Monterey County.

[NOTE.—The case of the above exhibitor containing samples of wool, was by a mistake of the types, called coral in our report. It is necessary to observe that the two articles do not bear a striking resemblance, and the former is likely to be taken for the latter.]

Samples of Wool.—T. C. McConnell, Sacramento City. One fleece from a California Spanish Merino ewe, one year old; weight of wool fourteen and three-fourth pounds. The other is from "Billy, the pioneer of California," a Merino eleven months and twenty-six days old; weight of fleece, twenty-six pounds.

The above comprise the total number of fleece samples in the fair.

OREGON FRUIT.

We have already spoken of the Oregon contribution to the fair. There are now two tables set with the fruit of our neighboring State. It is to be regretted that delay in the arrival of the steamer, the trip from Oregon being made in ten days, should have caused the samples brought down to appear at a comparative disadvantage. When gathered they must have been exceedingly fine; and some of them even now compare favorably with the pomological contributions from much nearer districts.

It is said that several boxes of Oregon fruit are yet to arrive. Visitors to the pavilion will recollect that the fruit we refer to possesses remarkably fine fragrance, and although in some instances shriveled and showing signs of decay, judges of fruit can readily imagine what they have been. The names of the contributors from Oregon have appeared in this paper.

Seth Luelling exhibits the largest number of varieties of very fine fruit, but it has evidently been picked a much longer time than the exhibits of the other gentlemen. As samples of many of the same varieties of fruit are forwarded by all the Oregon contributors, we will give a list of the finer kinds:

Apples.—Early Harvest, Sopus, Red Pearmain, L. P. Sweet, Black Hart, Sweet Winter Pearmain, Lady Apple, Y. S. Crab, Iowa Crab, Oregon Crab, Y. Bellefleur, Northern Spy, Ortley, Porter, F. Beauty, V. Pippin, Jersey Sweet, Holland Pippin, Via Greening, Jeaneting, F. W. Blush, Twenty Ounce, Gate, Large Yellow Bough, Blue Pearmain, N. King, Hawthorndon, Sweet Alice, Green Sweeting, Gloria Mundi, Winter Sweet, Priestly, Summer Scarlet Pearmain, G. N. Pippin, N. H. Pippin, Swaar, Early Penoch, Peck's Pleasant, Milan, Symon's Summer, Baldwin, Melon, Y. Vandivere, American Summer Pearmain, Red Romanite, Mother, W. Pearmain, Herefordshire Pearmain, American Pippin, Yellow Summer Queen, Roxbury Russet, S. Cider, Carolina June, Golden Sweet, Jonathan, Red June, Hawley, Rhode Island Greening, Drop d'Or, N. Y. Pippin, Fall Wine, Wine Sap, Carolina Red, H. Nonesuch, William's Favorite, Rambo, Red Summer Queen, McGarver's Favorite, Cooper's Market, Red Astrakan, Westfield Seek-no-further, Sweet Pearmain, Alexander, Sops of Wine, Hocker, Baldwin, Rockfort Sweet, Prince Royal, Early Penoch, Gravenstine, Tolpahockin, McGarver's Premium, Fall Beauty, Little Romanite, and Mammoth Pippin.

Pears.—Name Lost, Moon's, Columbia, Joseph DeMaline, Pound, Urbanist, Oregon Seedling, Chaumontel, Knight's Monarch, Swan's Orange, Grey Doyenne, Duchess d'Angouleme, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Fine Triumph de Jodoigne, Seckel, Frederick of Wurtemberg, Spaelberg, Dan More, Passe Colmar, Crosane Bergamot, Julienne, Duchess d'Orleans, Buerre d'Aremberg, Stevens's Genessee, Beurre Gris d'Hiver, D'Mignone, Winter Nellis, Beurre d'Anjou, Easter Beurre, White Doyenne, Napoleon, San José, and Vicar of Wakefield.

Plums.—Coe's Golden Drop, Yellow Egg, and German Prune.

CATTLE SHOW.

In addition to that already given in the *Union* the following completes the list of Cattle, Horses, and Sheep that have been exhibited:

Stall, No. 187.—Jerome C. Davis, Yolo. Brood mare "Lady Rotan," and colt by "Rattler," "Bill Shears," five months old, entered for Fred Werner's premium of one hundred dollars for the best, and fifty dollars for the next best "Rattler" colt.

Stall, No. 188.—J. B. Childs, Napa. One pair iron gray matched mules, three and four years old; raised in Napa Valley.

Stall, No. 189.—J. C. Davis, Yolo. Imported Kentucky jack, five years old; weight one thousand pounds, fifteen hands high.

Stall, No. 190.—J. B. Childs, Napa. Durham cow with bull calf, six months old, sired by a thoroughbred Durham bull.

Stall, No. 191.—J. B. Childs, Napa. Two year old heifer with bull calf six months old.

Stall, No. 192.—J. C. Davis, Yolo. Durham thoroughbred roan cow "Betsy," and bull calf "Billy," seven months old, sired by "Joe."

Stall, No. 193.—J. C. Davis, Yolo. One year old Durham heifer calf "California Belle," sire and dam of imported Kentucky stock.

Stall, No. 194.—J. C. Davis, Yolo. One year old Durham bull calf, weight one thousand and twenty-five pounds.

Stall, No. 195.—J. C. Davis, Yolo. Seventeen months old Durham bull calf "Comet," weight one thousand two hundred and ten pounds, sire and dam of Kentucky stock, imported in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

Stall, No. 196.—J. C. Davis, Yolo. One four year old thoroughbred roan Durham bull "Joe," weight two thousand pounds, sire and dam imported by J. B. Childs, of Napa, from Kentucky, in one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

SIXTH DAY.

SACRAMENTO, September 20, 1859.

EXERCISES AT THE STOCK GROUND.

The announcement of a programme of interesting exercises drew together a large crowd of spectators at the cattle grounds, on Monday. At nine o'clock the exercises commenced, and were not disposed of until half past three o'clock in the afternoon. As the day wore on, the heat, uncomfortable at the opening, became excessive, and it was so sultry that by noon all the ladies and children, and a majority of the sterner sex, had left the amphitheater. The Judges, however, stood the test nobly, and thoroughly did their duty. The horses were brought into the arena of the amphitheater to be examined by the committee; the jacks and jennies were visited at their stalls. In accordance with the published programme premium ribbons were first awarded those horses entitled to them for performance at the race course. The list was published in our issue of yesterday. Cattle were then brought in, and the following were the recipients of premium ribbons:

Thoroughbred three year old bull, Mr. Emerson, of Santa Clara, first premium, fifty dollars; Harris & Deland, of Sutter, second premium, twenty-five dollars.

Best two year old short horn bull, Mr. Steele, of Colusa, first premium, thirty dollars; Mr. McCormick, of Sacramento, second premium, fifteen dollars.

Best yearling bull, Mr. Walsh's "Colusa," first premium, twenty dollars; Mr. Walsh's "Shasta," second premium, ten dollars.

The first premium for bull calf was taken by Mr. Emerson, of Santa Clara; the second by Mr. Walsh, of Colusa.

For fine bull calves, special premiums were recommended to be given to Mr. Childs, of Napa, and Harris & Deland, of Sutter.

Best three year old short horned cow, Mr. Walsh's "Adelaide," first premium, thirty dollars; second premium, fifteen dollars, to Mr. Walsh's "Ione."

Mr. Childs, of Napa, took the first premium, twenty dollars, for best two year old Durham cow.

Of grade stock, Mr. Vibbard, of Napa, took the first premium, forty dollars, for his bull "Eph Horn."

Best two year old bull, Michael Murray, of Sacramento, took the first premium, thirty dollars; Mr. Landis, of Yuba, the second premium, fifteen dollars.

The first premium, thirty dollars, for best cow three years old, and upward, was awarded to Mr. Stevens, of Yolo.

No Devon, Hereford, Ayrshire, or Alderney cattle had been entered.

The Judges have not yet made known their decision as to the merits of bulls and cows entered for sweepstakes.

The horses and colts were next driven into the arena of the amphitheater, and classified according to the schedule. Their numerical strength was as follows :

Ten year old stallion	1
Nine year old stallion	1
Eight year old stallions	3
Seven year old stallions	4
Five year old stallions	4
Four year old stallions	10
Three year old stallions	12
Two year old stallions	8
One year old stallions	11
Brood mares and colts, (each thirteen,)	26
Draught mares	4
Four year old mares and over, (roadsters,)	4
Three year old mares	9
Two year old mares	6
Yearlings	4
Total	107

The above include those that come under the eye of one department of the Judges of horse flesh—there being three departments. The other two departments have made private examinations of blooded stock, which will be announced in due time. For the draught horse, "Young England's Glory," a special first premium has been recommended—he being the only entry.

THE PAVILION.

Notwithstanding the unusual heat of the weather, large crowds visited the pavilion all day yesterday. The fruit, with the exception of the apples, is beginning to show the effects of time and handling. To-morrow will close this portion of the exhibition.

In the evening the large hall was again crowded to hear the Agricultural Address of Tod Robinson. At eight o'clock, the President of the society introduced the speaker to the audience.

ADDRESS OF TOD ROBINSON.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY:—The seasons have performed their annual rounds. The early and latter rains have fallen; the earth has yielded its products, and the noble band of

husbandmen, whose high mission it is to make glad the waste places of the earth, and to make the desert rejoice and blossom as the rose, have come up with the noblest of earth's blessings—the harvests of their fields, the fruit of their orchards, the vegetables of their gardens, the productions of their dairies, specimens of their flocks and herds—upon a pilgrimage nobler than that of Mecca—to this temple, to this shrine dedicated to the high and holy purposes of agriculture.

How sublime the sight, how magnificent the spectacle, how full of all the sources of joy is the exhibition presented to us! And does not this exhibition, does not this occasion, does not the joy that beams in every eye, the expressions of congratulation that breathe from every lip, and the warm greeting of the friendly hand in token of mutual sympathy and mutual enjoyment, make us, upon this occasion, friends and fellow-citizens, doubt the truth of the saying of the wise man of antiquity—"that it is better to go to the house of mourning than to the house of feasting!" for, surely, could the wisest of men now look down upon a scene so full of congratulation, so full of joy, so full of honest pride, and the noblest gratitude, such as is now presented to our view, could he have said that it was better to go to the house of mourning than to the house of feasting? And it must be a source of peculiar gratification to you, Mr. President, and you, gentlemen of the agricultural society, to witness, year after year, the rapid and wondrous increase and improvement that has been made in all of earth's productions, all the fruits of the husbandman's care, that has been, in a great degree, simulated by the efforts made, and as an instrumentality employed, thorough your organization. The object of this association is to foster the highest of all employments, the noblest of all arts; and truly have you succeeded in your great and glorious enterprise; truly have you succeeded in advancing among men a higher opinion of the most important of all earthly occupations—that of the husbandman—and well and truly have you taught your fellow-citizens what great results can be obtained from the employment of labor in California in the production of the fruits of the earth and the produce of the field, in the extension of those elements in which material civilization exists.

Ladies and gentlemen:—The most important of all pursuits is that of agriculture. Every person in a state of civilization, who wears clothing or eats food, is dependent upon it for support. All other avocations and employments depend upon it. The merchant, mechanic, professional man, and manufacturer, look to the productions of the farmer alone for the support and foundation of their respective employments. And as an indication of the great importance of agriculture, I present to your consideration the simple fact that we could strike from society the merchant, lawyer, doctor, manufacturer and mechanic, and still the human family could be sustained and supported in the enjoyment of life—still the great work of moral and mental improvement could go on; but strike from society the farmer's calling, paralyze the farmer's hand, and society would not alone be shaken to its base, but its very foundations would be swept away so utterly as to leave not a wreck behind.

Allow me to present to your minds the magnitude of its interests—the overwhelming grandeur of its employment. Let the seasons but for one year cease to yield their annual fertilizing influence—let the crop for one year fail to be produced throughout the world—the husbandman's labors throughout the world fail for one year, and wherever civilized man exists would be exhibited a scene of desolation and woe such as was felt in Egypt when the Angel of Death went forth and struck down the eldest born of every family in the land. The worst scenes of the French revo-

lution—the hour of its darkest and deepest orgies—would be exhibited throughout the entire extent of the universe; death would be at every hand; suffering would be found at every door. Every father would mourn the death of his first-born; every mother would be a Rachel, mourning and weeping for her children, because they were not. [Sensation]. Can that be said of any other avocation or calling? No. The manufacturer may stop, the loss thereby sustained would be but partially felt. The mechanical arts may be entirely suspended, and still men would rejoice in the possession of food to eat and clothing to wear. All other classes, all other avocations, dwindle into insignificance before this; and if I choose to magnify the greatness of this employment, I could borrow the language of another, and say that, compared with the vital importance of this subject, the ensanguined chariot of the conqueror would pause; the scepter would fall from the imperial grasp, and the rose would wither even on the patriot's garland. Three-quarters of all the people in the United States are engaged in this avocation. It is the most general, as well as the greatest of all interests, and not only is it the most important of all employments, but it is also the most independent of all pursuits. Think of that, you farmers; reflect upon it, you agriculturists, you whose hands are hard from labor; you whose brows are covered with sweat from working in the noonday sun; what though you are at times wearied with your labors, you can reflect that of all men you are the most independent; that you alone of society are freemen, and all else are slaves besides *to you*. What is the merchant but your servant, who stands behind the counter and obeys your bidding? It is at your direction and by your authority he sends his ships to navigate every sea, and drags with laborious care the fruits of your labor and the exchanges for your production along the canal and the railroad. It is at your call the physician leaves his bed at night—in darkness and gloom, in thunder and storms—and attends upon your family. It is but at your behest the lawyer goes into the court-house and performs his functions, little or great, obeys your command, and depends upon you for a living. The mechanic labors for you; the manufacturer toils for you—nay, even the minister of Grace, however great his calling, however high his functions, looks to you for the support and nourishment he must receive, and is dependent upon your labor to qualify him for his holy and divine mission. Let disaster occur to the farmer, how quick all other pursuits are paralyzed. Let misfortune befall a country, the manufacturer goes, it may be, into insolvency; the ship lies idle beside the wharf, or rots in the port; the mechanic idly goes the live long day, asking for employment; the lawyer starves in his office; and if health—nature's greatest blessing—exist, the physician pauses in his career. All suffer except the farmer. He, conscious of his ability, receives from the grateful earth the reward of the honest labor he has expended upon it; he receives in return for that industry the rich treasures of earth and that which is necessary for his support—food that he may eat, clothing that he may wear, and wine and oil that maketh glad the heart of man, and this, amid the universal desolation attending every other pursuit. You alone, then, are free; you alone are independent; you alone are the masters of the labor, the talents, the ability of every other class of society. Not only, then, is this pursuit the most important, but it is the first, the most independent, the noblest, and alone would furnish subsistence for humanity if every other class and avocation were swept out of existence. But also, ladies and gentlemen, this calling of the farmer—this avocation of the husbandman—is the highest of all arts. Has the plodding plowman ever thought of that? Has the man

that delves in the earth ever reflected upon his calling being that of an art? Why, so different has been the popular impression upon the subject, that a proverbial saying has sprung up, to which even a historical importance and interest attaches:

“When Adam delved and Eve span,
Where was then the gentleman?”

I say it is an art—it is not only a higher pursuit, being independent of all others, but it is one of the highest of all arts. Why, it is even the duty of the farmer and gardener to do that which, in poetical conception, was considered impossible. It is his mission—his employment—

“To paint the lily, and add fresh perfume to the violet.”

Strange is it—most singular does it appear—that this pursuit that employs the greatest proportion of our population, that is the most important in its interests, that upon which all other pursuits depend, that upon which society itself exists—which is the first, the most independent, and the highest of the arts, should be that pursuit, that calling alone, which has never been fostered by the care of government—has never received at the hands of government any aid or any portion of its patronage. Singular indeed is it that while government fosters all the other employments of labor, and its superintending care and attention is found cherishing every other pursuit, that this most important and interesting pursuit alone should have escaped its attention—and *this, too*, when government itself must depend almost entirely upon the farmer for its support and existence. Where does government find resources to fill its treasury? Where does it find its taxpaying community—except in those who follow agricultural pursuits? It is true that the tariff duty upon goods is, in the first instance, paid out of the merchant's pocket; but it is the farmer alone, as the consumer, who eventually pays the tax—the farmer alone who bears all the burden of government. If war desolates our borders, who suffers the most? If an enemy invades our country, it is the farmer's crop that is destroyed—the farmer's cattle that is sacrificed for the food of the enemy—the farmer's buildings that are burned—his trees cut down—his fruit destroyed—and still government, or at least our government, fails and neglects to patronize and encourage this noblest of the arts.

Government has erected its light-houses to aid commerce, has built up observatories for the purpose of making astronomical observations to facilitate the pursuits of the merchant, has established a Patent Office for the purpose of stimulating and protecting the mechanical arts, a discriminating tariff for the purpose of aiding the manufacturer. Nay, it has established and supports, at a great annual expense, a school and academy for the purpose of training men to be warriors, making soldiers to destroy men and thin the earth. But no instance is on record, nor is there any department of government that offers encouragement, gives a bounty, or holds out a reward to any man that tries to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before.

I submit that, to encourage due efforts to be made to stimulate proper exertions to renovate exhausted lands and restore to their primeval richness and fertility the soils that have been cultivated in our country for a great number of years, until they do not yield one-quarter they did originally, would be an object well worthy of the care, attention, and encouragement, of our government. It is estimated by a skillful man, a close observer, and a farmer, too, that it would take one hundred million dollars to restore millions of acres of land thus exhausted to their original fertility, and I know no object more worthy of the assistance of our gov-

ernment than to give proper aid to this great undertaking, which, if accomplished, would add so greatly to the resources of our country. That noblest of men, Washington, again and again called the attention of government to this subject, and called upon it to extend its fostering care in aid of this great enterprise, but from that time to this, government has done but little or nothing in relation to it. True, there is a Bureau in the Patent Office, which is directly adapted to the purpose of the promotion of agriculture; but, gentlemen, as you will perceive from its very name, this institution, instead of being independent, is but subsidiary to the Patent Office; is but secondary, a mere shadow to an institution which was formed for the purpose of encouraging the mechanical and agricultural arts. It is true, that commerce, and all the improvements in commerce, all the benefits and aids to navigation, indirectly benefits the farmer; for, take away the farmer there would be no commerce, no navigation; but I say there has been no effort made by the government to permanently elevate and establish the science of agriculture. You cannot, according to the ordinary terms, and as it is usually conducted, call it a science—there is no science about it. You cannot even call it an art; and I may be, perhaps, thought to use exaggerated expressions when I speak of it as a science and the philosophy of farming. What I mean to say is, that no statesman has taken a large view of the agricultural interest in order to make it an extensive basis of political economy. If there has been such I never heard of it. Nay, so little has this interest been considered, so little have we advanced from the position of barbarism in our opinions in this respect, that in this country, as in India, and as in China, where the classes of society are ranged, priest, soldier, mechanic, merchant, farmer last, so here, too, the profession of the farmer is considered the most ignoble and vulgar of all avocations.

But, ladies and gentlemen, such is the fortunate position of the farmer that he has no need to complain of this forgetfulness on the part of the government. As I said before, it is the agricultural interest that supports government as well as all other interests in society, which are indeed but its offspring; and it does not complain if the government protects its children and neglects itself, for it is independent, needs not this support, and it is one of its greatest triumphs—one of its noblest encomiums that it can say: "I care not for the protection of government. All I ask of government is to let me alone; let me take care of myself, and I will take care of myself and you, too."

But there is another point of view I wish to call the attention of this audience to. Notwithstanding the importance of this vocation, there is, I believe, in the United States, no institution, no school, no academy, no college, in which the science of agriculture is taught. We have institutions organized for almost every purpose except this, the most important of all.

We have West Point to make our soldiers; the Smithsonian Institute for the purpose of making navigators and sailors. We have our Universities for the purpose of teaching theology; institutions for teaching medicine, law, philosophy, Latin and Greek, logic—every harmless and useless thing, but not an institution which furnishes the slightest intellectual assistance to the farmer, in order to aid him in his enterprises. What a field is here open to the philanthropist who wishes to serve his country. What a shame it is, and a reproach to our name, that no hand, no mind in the United States has been intellectually trained to this noblest of all arts. Why, sirs, it appears to me that it should be the pride and boast of every intelligent farmer to send his sons to a school

where he could learn thoroughly and well the science of agriculture—learn how to extract from the soil without impairing its fertility, the greatest amount of food—bread, the fruits of the earth, and the wine and oil that gladdens the heart of man; but there is no such institution. Your children go to school and learn a little smattering of the sciences, a little logic, a little Latin, and a little Greek, which, in comparison with the importance of this subject, is utterly useless, except, indeed to allow the scholar to read Virgil's Georgics, which is the only practical treatise in Latin upon husbandry. They may learn a little of mathematics, a little surveying, which is of no use to the farmer except in aiding how to survey his own fields; but with regard to vegetable physiology—with regard to the nature and proper tillage of the soil—with regard to every thing that makes the farmer successful or the reverse, he has learned nothing. This vocation is entirely ignored, or if not entirely ignored, is still disparaged and made subservient to other vocations.

All the schools, except the mere normal schools, that teach simply to read, write, and cypher, are engaged in fitting persons to engage in the *learned professions*, when, if all the human learning ever known from Bacon, up or down, was taught and retained by a pupil, it would utterly fail to make him a practical farmer. It was said by the greatest of Roman orators that it required a knowledge of all the arts and sciences to make an orator. He must have the accuracy of the logician—the general information of the natural philosopher, the minute powers of analysis of the chemist, the power of expression of the poet, the ear of the musician, and the action of the actor. These are the requisites of the orator; but how much greater must that knowledge be that constitutes the farmer. Chemistry he must know in order to enable him to analyze the soil to ascertain if any particular ingredient in the soil was too abundant or too deficient. He must possess a knowledge of natural history in order that he may know the character and habits of the animals depending upon him, the due care and improvement of which is a portion of his husbandry—animal philosophy as well as vegetable philosophy he must learn; a knowledge of meteorology also is necessary to complete the farmer's education. And give to the farmer's sons an education as complete upon this subject as is given to lawyer's, doctor's, and gentlemen's sons, and agriculture would no longer be deemed a vulgar trade; it would be no longer an art, but would rise to the dignity of a science, and you might calculate with as much certainty the productions of the farm as the navigator can calculate from astronomical observations his position at sea.

Let this be done. Let this improvement take place. Let this encouragement be given to agriculture and it at once ceases to be an interior calling, and it will rise in the estimation of the community to a point higher than any language of mine can express. Why, how little of this has been considered. Take an exemplification. We have two newspapers devoted to the cause of the success of agriculture, and for two months they have been contending whether it was the best to cut off the tap root of a young tree or leave it on. While I do not pretend to say which is right, I must express my surprise that at this late day a question so simple in its character should be a subject of dispute. Here the world has been engaged in the practice of agriculture for six thousand years, and one of the simplest questions is yet undetermined. But let agriculture be treated as a science, let the sons of our farmers secure such an education as I have described, and in ten years time, or even less, not

only this but many other questions will be removed and settled by well established and settled rules.

Perhaps one of the worst effects of considering the vocation of the farmer as inferior, is that it lowers the farmer in his own estimation. Newton, from the fall of an apple, was led to consider and demonstrate the mighty powers and the laws of gravitation. A farmer at home whose mind had not been enlightened by education would, if he had seen the apple fall, have perhaps only thought if it was fit to be put in a dumpling; but the philosopher had graduated at college, his mind had been expanded by education, study, and reflection, and hence from a slight circumstance he deduced just and logical consequences; and, I say, if you give to your sons an agricultural education—if you attend to their education with the same assiduity and care you would think necessary if they were designed for a learned profession, not magnifying the vocation, but treating it in its proper light, the farmer would find his vocation lifted in his own estimation—his mind, habits, and pursuits, would take an intellectual turn. The farmer would take delight in the study of intellectual and scientific pursuits, even as Peschurria wrote a book which comprised only the habits and growth of a single plant.

If anything I have said this evening will cause any of my hearers to reflect on the topics I have spoken of, I shall feel amply repaid. This agricultural association is a step in the right direction. Could I but rouse you to take the other steps, and induce you to give your children that agricultural education which the importance of the subject demands, I should feel still prouder of the people of the State of California. At present how seldom do you find a farmer a Senator of the United States, or even a Senator of this State, or a member of the Assembly. Why should this be so? Give your children an education such as I have described, and the farmer will truly understand the dignity of his calling, and his vocation would be elevated in his own estimation and the eyes of the world. Give our farmers such an education, and how the country would rejoice. Our valleys would be filled with the productions of our genial clime; our hillsides with the produce of the vine; the resources of our country would become vastly developed and increased; for although mineral pursuits frequently impoverish and render worthless the soil, yet a proper course of agricultural treatment only renders it more fertile, even as seen on the plains of the Sacramento Valley, which, a few years ago looked so barren and drear, are now beginning to blossom as the rose. When this is accomplished; when our agriculturists are fully aroused to the importance and dignity of their vocation; when all other interests are considered secondary or subservient to this; then will the agricultural interest take its proper position. And in the hope and belief that this time will come—that this glorious result will be realized—I apply to the people of California the almost inspired lines of a sacred poet:

"Rise, crown'd with light, imperial Salem rise,
Exalt thy lowering head and lift thine eyes;
See, Heaven its sparkling portals wide display,
And break upon thee in a flood of day.

See a long race thy spacious courts adorns;
See future sons and daughters yet unborn,
In crowding ranks on every side arise
Demanding life, impatient for the skies.

See barbarous nations at thy gates attend,
Walk in thy light, and in thy temple bend;
See thy bright altars throng'd with prostrate kings,
While every land its joyous tribute brings."

The address was received with marked attention, and the speaker applauded at its close.

The receipts at the pavilion yesterday were about one thousand four hundred dollars. Tickets sold, one thousand two hundred.

To-night, we see by a special programme, Colonel Baker will deliver the annual address, after which the Convention of Fruit Growers will be continued.

THE EXHIBITION—THE PICTURE GALLERY.

This, as we have before described, embraces the two upper committee rooms of the pavilion, connected by an arcade. The space is favorable for the display, but the lights are not the best that could be desired. We commence our review at the

EAST ROOM.

In the northeast corner of this wing of the pavilion are placed the daguerreotypes, ambrotypes, and photographs, of D. H. Woods, Sacramento. They embrace about nineteen specimens, and besides fine portraits, contain excellent landscape views. The next left hand collection is part of Vance's (San Francisco and Sacramento) exhibition, consisting chiefly of a series of beautiful views of Yosemite Falls and scenery. There are thirteen of these views, each remarkably clear and well taken. They excite much admiration. Underneath Wood's collection is an oil painting of "Christ disputing with the Doctors," a work of large size, but small merit. Adjacent is a badly executed portrait. An oil painting, still to the left, is a scene from "The Crucifixion." Our Savior having been taken from the cross, is being removed to Joseph's tomb. This picture is without name or sign of the artist, but it has merit enough to entitle it to be better known, as well as better placed. Above this work is a set of oriental paintings, very showy and pleasing, executed by Mrs. G. Withington, Lone City. The frames are very skillfully wrought of leather by the same hands. The uppermost frame is a curious and prettily conceived combination of flowers, with bird's nest corner pieces, and "real" eggs in each nest. Milo Osborne, Sacramento, exhibits a specimen of copperplate engraving, executed by him, representing Wong Mooey, the Chinese preacher. Adjoining is a specimen of very pretty penmanship, done by Miss S. M. Hurd, Sacramento. A Liebert, Nevada, exhibits a good ambrotype of a handsome woman. E. J. Mitchell, Sacramento, has framed a specimen of his penmanship, being a large copy, with *fac simile* signatures of the Declaration of Independence. Framed under glass are some very neat designs and drawings, visiting and wedding cards, etc. by H. Burgess, San Francisco. Six framed pictures, done with the pencil, by same artist, attract much attention. The flowers are exquisite specimens. A spaniel's head is also very beautiful. H. Burgess is teacher of drawing in the San Francisco High School. We should mention that above this lot is another fine exhibit of Mitchell's skill in penmanship, the subject being the "Lord's Prayer."

The above pictures and specimens fill one side of the room. On the west end, near the door, we noticed some ten or a dozen paintings, prominent among which are—

Titania and Bottom.—By Mrs. Light, Sacramento. A monochromatic, very much and justly admired. Artists say this picture is remarkably well toned. The face of Titania expresses very aptly the passion supposed to be consuming her. Below is a most life-like drawing of a mammoth mushroom. The same artist has a fine monochromatic of a wood

scene, and a California mocking-bird in the foreground. Also, a colored drawing of California wild flowers.

Yo-Semite Falls.—Mrs. M. P. Benton, San Francisco. This is the largest picture on this side of the wall, and the only oil painting. The fall is not very skillfully represented. There are other parts of the picture possessing merit.

Four Water-Colors, a Steamer (very beautiful), *Lake Bigler, Mariposa, and Carson Valley.*—By G. H. Goddard, Sacramento. The latter views are probably overcolored, but give a very fair idea of the scenes intended to be shown.

A Grecian Oil Painting.—By Mrs. W. S. Mesick, Sacramento, is a favorable specimen of this art.

Daguerreotypes.—Two cases, one containing some excellent children's likenesses; by Beal of Sacramento, an artist who has met with considerable success in his pictures of children.

On the north wall are two other sketches by Mrs. Light.

The view of Clear Lake is a romantic scene, executed in the monochromatic art. The wounded crane is a life-like drawing.

Enamel Paintings.—Mrs. B. J. Smith, Sacramento, has four specimens of the art. The "View of the Falls of Trenton by Moonlight," is the best. Another view represents "The Bay of Killarney," and still another, very excellent of its kind, represents "The Head of our Savior." An exceedingly well executed crayon drawing of a female head and bust, by the same artist, is placed by the side of the above. There is a very creditable portrait in crayon, also in the group.

Another Grecian Painting.—Mrs. W. S. Mesick, Sacramento. Is deserving of notice.

Boquet of Flowers (colored).—All executed with a pen, very neatly; by T. A. Levison, Sacramento.

Engravings on Stone.—D. D. Neal, San Francisco. These are really meritorious efforts, and considering them as "first attempts," they reflect much credit on the author. The engravings are from photographs, and are portraits of the pioneers of this State. They are drawn expressly for the *Hesperian* magazine.

The remaining space on the wall is occupied with photographs and daguerreotypes from the establishments of W. S. Shew, Sacramento, and J. Shew, San Francisco. There are some superior specimens of oil photographs among this collection, among which is a likeness of Colonel Baker. The picture of Horace Greeley is retouched with India ink, and rendered too dark. Two beautiful pictures, in the same style, of a little girl, attract much attention. There are three pictures labeled the "Solid Men of Sacramento." The subjects are (we give their titles) General Hutchinson, Major Clark, and Colonel Crocker. This finishes the east room.

ARCADE.

On the north wall of the Arcade, beginning at the east corner, are three admirable specimens of Grecian painting, from the hand of Miss C. H. Smith, Sacramento. The mother and child is perhaps the best. There is also, by the same artist, a colored crayon; the sunrise tints on the water are well given.

We have next some lithographs, from G. H. Baker, Sacramento, principally fast horses; also, a view of a California stock ranch.

The next collection is that of Mrs. M. K. Clement, Sacramento. One of the pictures is a likeness, in water-color "sepia," of the late Senator

Broderick, which, on Saturday last, was draped in mourning, and surrounded with a wreath of myrtle. The forehead and lower part of the face are very accurate; the eyes and nose fail to convey an exact impression. The picture is, however, much admired, and attracts crowds about it all day. The gem of Mrs. Clement's paintings, however, is her "Antigone," which is one of the finest amateur water-colors we have seen in the State. The drapery and flesh color are highly artistic. The figure in the open-front dress—another picture, engravings of which are often seen, and have sometimes been styled *Lola Montez*—is also well painted. "Jeptha's Daughter," another sepia drawing, is a good copy.

In the opposite corner from the above are some pencil sketches, by J. Todd, Sacramento; also, some superior steel engravings, by M. C. Osborne, of this city.

Water-Colors, etc.—G. H. Baker. There is a handsome lot of water-colors, monochromatic drawings, engravings on copper, lithographs, pencil sketches, etc. from the shop of G. H. Baker, Sacramento. The water-colors are California views, generally very correct. The largest picture of all is a work of much merit.

On the opposite wall from the above is the gem of all the embroidered picture work in the fair. The representation is "The Head of Our Savior," as miraculously imprinted on the napkin held by St. Veronica. It is a finished production. Above, comprised in the same lot, is another splendid piece of embroidery, the subject of which we do not recognize.

Two frames, inclosing some of the best specimens of H. C. Osborne's steel engravings, hang against the north wall. Adjoining are four of Dickman's life size painted photograph pictures; also some of the smaller specimens of his art. The small pictures strike us as the most favorable examples. The woman and the child is an admirable picture. The left hand plain photograph is one of the finest in the fair.

Water-Colors, Pencil Drawings, etc.—Pupils of San Francisco College. There are thirteen specimens in the above styles, the best of which we consider are two moral scenes, "At Home" and "Abroad." The "Picnic in the Woods" is a very good piece of perspective.

In the west corner of the arcade are two oil paintings, by B. J. Taylor, of Sacramento. One representing an "Italian Sunset," and the other the "Flight of the Wandering Jew." The coloring in both pictures is too gaudy. The "Italian Sunset" is a sort of "fiery, cloudy, pillar."

Beneath the above, is the drawing of a "Jamaica Sugar Estate, and a View of Kalandria," by C. A. Storey, of Sacramento.

Monochromatic Drawings.—Two by Mrs. D. Hardy, of Sacramento. The same author has an Oriental painting in the lot.

A Grecian painting, "Hiawatha." Mrs. G. Withington, of Ione City.

Another Grecian, by Miss L. H. Warner, (aged thirteen years,) of Sacramento. Very well deserving a place in the fair.

"A Camanche Catching Wild Horses," a pencil drawing of much spirit. By F. S. Butler, aged ten years.

WEST ROOM.

On the left of the door, in the west room, is the contribution of Nahl Bros. to the exhibition. There is one life size oil portrait of a little girl in a sitting posture, specimens of India ink drawings, lithographic drawings, and designs, and fine samples of their skill in water colors. The India ink sketches of these well known artists have usually given the greatest satisfaction. The oil portrait is much admired, but its best effect

is probably from the artistic skill in the management of the drapery. The "Emigrants' Attack by Indians" is most admired of the water colors. The drawing is almost faultless, if we except the figures and faces of the Indians, which resemble mulattoes more than the Indians of the plains. The conception is bad. There is too much action, to overstrained an imagination of the horrors of such a scene; everybody is killing everybody—a sort of "round-robin" of bloody and desperate purpose. The "Little Child in the Cottage Door," is a much more pleasing sketch of the artists' skill. The likenesses of children done in India ink are beautiful specimens of the high art attained by the Nahl Bros. The designs for certificates of membership of societies are also admirable.

Wood Engravings.—There are some good samples of wood engraving exhibited by Eastman & Loomis, Loomis & Keith, and Durbin Van Vleck—all of San Francisco.

There are, also, two or three very pretty water colors, by Mrs. Benton, San Francisco.

Portrait of Washington, by Mrs. J. Whitney, Sacramento. This is a very superior painting, whether done by a Sacramento amateur or not, we cannot say. It hangs too high to judge of its peculiar merits.

"Mount Diablo," "Ione Valley," and "Foot Hills near Placerville," are three of the best specimens of oil painting in the exhibition. They are the work of Norton Bush, San Francisco, and are exceedingly clever as amateur paintings, for such we take them to be. The view of "Mount Diablo" is a very correct and finished production. The hazy condition of the atmosphere, through which this mountain is seen in midsummer or in the fall of the year, is well preserved in the picture.

"Scotch Views," also "A Scene on Fraser River," J. Wright, Vallejo, are oil paintings of considerable merit.

"Niagara Falls," B. J. Taylor. This is Mr. Taylor's best effort—certainly the best on exhibition.

In the west corner of this room are three oil paintings, the center one of which, a picture of a little child, is the work of a thorough artist. The name is not given. It is a beautiful picture.

The north wall of the room contains two large pictures from the pencil of F. Butman, San Francisco. The author is a landscape painter, and exhibits two views of "Yo Semite Valley" and "Falls." Both pictures are highly superior works of art. The view of the valley must be regarded as a production unsurpassed by anything on exhibition. The middle distance and coloring are admirable.

The remainder of the south wall is occupied by the fine display of photographs done in every variety of style, and exhibited by Hamilton & Lovering, San Francisco. Between some of the pictures, and the splendid show down stairs by Vance, it is hard to choose. We have not time to specify the particular merits of each collection. It is sufficient to say that both firms have brought the art of photographing in taking portraits to high perfection. These two exhibits of pictures are among the chief attractions of the fair.

Before closing this hurried review of the paintings, we must call attention to two pictures of art, claimed as original, from the hands of old masters. One is a group of cows, by Moreland; the other of sheep and goats, by Rosa de Tivola.

THE RACE COURSE.

No racing was advertised to take place at the race course yesterday, but we understand that some "scrub contests" came off which were not

deserving of detailed notice. To-morrow afternoon, at four o'clock, a four mile race is announced to take place at the Centerville Course, under the direction of the Agricultural Society, for the premiums, fifty dollars and twenty-five dollars, offered by the society. Up to last evening the entries were:

M. J. Church, of Napa, enters s. s. Fire Tail.
David Mitchell, of Sacramento, enters r. m. Highland Maid.

This race will doubtless draw a large crowd to the course.

SEVENTH DAY.

EXERCISES AT THE STOCK GROUNDS.

SACRAMENTO, September 21, 1859.

At the amphitheater of the cattle grounds, Tuesday morning, the attendance was as full as at any previous exhibition there since the commencement of the fair. Before proceeding to give an account of the exercises of yesterday, it may be well to state that the bull "Doniphan," which took the award on Thursday, belongs to Mrs. M. H. McCormack, of this county. On the stand yesterday we observed, besides the officers of the society, Colonel Haraszthy, of Sonoma; Captain Yount, of Napa; and Rev. P. C. Ewer, of San Francisco. The first exercise was the exhibition of the bulls that had received premiums for sweepstakes, for which Mr. Landis, of Yuba, entered "Prince Albert;" J. C. Welch, of Yolo, "Bill;" Michael Murray, of Sacramento, "Buck;" John A. Leather, of Yolo, "Jack of the Woods;" S. B. Emerson, of Santa Clara, "Guelph" and "Prince of the Pacific;" Mrs. McCormack, of Sacramento, "Doniphan;" R. H. Walsh, of Colusa, "Shasta," "Shelton," and "Tarleton;" J. M. Steele, of Colusa, "Snowball." Mr. Emerson's "Guelph" received the first prize, (forty dollars,) and his "Prince of the Pacific" the second, (twenty dollars.) The last named animal is eight months old, weighs eight hundred and seventy pounds. The entries of cows for sweepstakes, as above, were: R. J. Walsh, of Colusa, "Adelaide" and "Ione;" J. B. Childs, of Napa, "Lady of Napa;" J. E. Stevens, of Sutter, "Mary Anne." Of these, "Adelaide" took the first premium, (thirty dollars,) and "Ione" the second, (fifteen dollars.)

Thoroughbred horses were next ordered in. This exhibition was very fine, and the noble animals were enthusiastically cheered by the assembled multitude. Dr. Powell, Chairman of the Committee, reported that there were six entries, as follows: Wetmore & Forbes, of Solano, enter stallion "Cosmo," ten years old; E. D. L. Bryant, of Solano, bay stallion "Abdallah," five years old; Mike Gray, of Sacramento, sorrel stallion "Sam. Houston," three years old; Fred. Werner, of Yolo, bay mare "Rose," six years old; W. G. Fore, of Solano, sorrel mare "Puss," seven years old; W. M. Montgomery, of Yolo, sorrel mare "Susan Moore;" three years old. The committee awarded the first premium, (seventy-five dollars,) to "Cosmo," and the second premium, (fifty dollars,) to "Abdallah."

In negotiating the entrance of thoroughbred cattle or horses, none were permitted to compete but such as furnished a complete pedigree, tracing the entire line of descents from the English parents on the side of both sire and dam. It was announced from the stand that the Committees on

Horses of Graded Blood had been unable to complete their labors, and it was requested that owners of such horses would be at their respective stalls in readiness to give such further information as the committees might require. These awards will be made probably to-day.

The distribution of awards was then proceeded in the following order:

Best Imported Jack.—First premium, twenty five dollars, to "Compromise," belonging to C. C. Singletary, of Colusa; second premium, fifteen dollars, to "Star of the West," belonging to O. C. Peters, of Solano.

Best California bred Jack.—First prize, twenty-five dollars, to Holloway & Poynter, of Sutter.

Best Jennies.—First premium, fifteen dollars, to Holloway & Poynter, of Sutter.

Best pair Imported Mules.—First premium, twenty-five dollars, to W. Hutchinson, of Sacramento. This report was withdrawn, as it was said that Mr. Child's of iron-gray mules had been entered, but were absent because of the accident which they met the day before.

Best pair California bred Mules.—First premium, twenty-five dollars, to Holloway & Poynter, of Sutter.

Best Single Mule.—First premium, twenty dollars, to Benjamin Fowler, of Yolo County.

It was announced from the stand that the lady equestrianism would come off this afternoon at the Centerville Race Course; and then commenced the grand exhibition of all the stock. Each exhibitor's lot of cattle or horses came in together, and when they numbered half a dozen or more, the sight was most interesting. When the fine lot of Durham stock belonging to Jerome C. Davis, of Putah Creek, Yolo County, was brought into the arena, Mr. Wheeler announced that those animals had been brought to the grounds solely for exhibition, and that the owner being a Vice-President and one of the Managers of the State Agricultural Society, would not allow them to enter in competition for any of the premiums. This statement was received with shouts of applause well deserved on the part of Mr. Davis. The grand feature in the exhibition was the parade of Werner's three stallions—"Rattler," with his nine colts; "Hamlet," with eight; and "Trustee," with two colts. As these beautiful animals passed round the arena the enthusiasm was so great that fear of accidents required it to be stopped. The performance concluded with the exhibition of Selby's fine eight mule team, attached to a large freight vehicle, which passed through the arena, the bells on the animals' necks jingling a merry chime, while the band struck up the appropriate air, "Wait for the wagon." The team was afterwards taken to the track, and, to test their draught, a weight amounting to twenty-five thousand pounds, with the four wheels of the wagon locked, was drawn a distance of sixty feet.

THE PAVILION.

The exhibition halls were the scene of considerable activity during the afternoon. The committees are hard at work in the prosecution of their labors. The number of visitors was slightly increased by the arrival in town of the military companies in anticipation of the parade. The receipts yesterday were about one thousand two hundred dollars.

In the evening, at eight o'clock, Col. E. D. Baker delivered a spirited and eloquent address, to an audience nearly filling the large hall. He was listened to with close attention, and such was the interest to catch

his remarks that general stillness prevailed, and his words were audible to the furthest extent of the pavilion. He was followed in some remarks by Governor Weller.

ADDRESS OF E. D. BAKER.

E. D. Baker came forward and was received with loud applause. He said: When, fellow citizens and friends, several months ago, I accepted the invitation which this society honored me with, to deliver this address, I received it with pride, and intended to perform it in good faith. Since then events which I did not anticipate have occupied my whole time. I have, for three months, been engaged in a very animated and particularly unsuccessful canvass. Since its close I have been engaged in one of the most mournful duties man can perform, and I came here to night with my mind preoccupied, and my heart very much crushed. Fellow-citizens, the human mind is at best like a harp—and although played upon by the hand of a master, if its chords are too low, the response will be feeble and imperfect. My mind is like that harp to-night. I have seen the time when the sight of such an audience as this would have roused me like the blast of a trumpet; but it is not to-night.

I shall endeavor, in a very few and brief words, to manifest the respect which I feel for this occasion and this audience. I wish I could do better, but I have only to say that to-night I am more unprepared and in lower spirits than at any time on which I have addressed a public assemblage; and I hope that you will try to-morrow to forget what I say to-night, and that my friend, the Reporter, will, to-morrow morning, give me the charity of his silence.

I have desired, when I spoke for the first time in this stately hall, so well adapted for so noble a purpose—I have desired, when I spoke of agriculture, to consider it in its noblest and broadest aspect. I had proposed, while I gave it all honor, to speak of it in its relations to the affairs—the comforts, the hopes—the morals of life—and to say something of its relations to all the great circle of the sciences.

Fellow-citizens, agriculture, itself a science, is connected in a hundred aspects with many, with most—I had nearly said with all others. To instance—what would agriculture, at this enlightened hour be, without natural philosophy? Who is there that ought to call himself a farmer that does not study, or hopes to study, something of natural philosophy? And, again, in your spacious hall below, you have many wonderful and labor-saving—or to speak more correctly—labor-doing machines; but what would they be without mechanics, itself a great branch of natural philosophy? What without mechanics, a process of unbroken, unfailing, demonstrative reasoning? Again, you have near you specimens of admirable skill in man, and wonderful benevolence in the Almighty, in the various breeds of domestic animals, fit for and made for man. To evince the skill which is here proved, shows also a better and higher knowledge of natural history. Again, what are we to be hereafter in California without a knowledge of hydrostatics and hydraulics? The time will yet come when the ditches which traverse the whole mineral regions of the State, will be more valuable for irrigation than they have ever been for gold-finding. Who can undervalue the importance of a correct knowledge of water in a state of rest, action, currents, flows, and curves? These are portions of scientific knowledge which agriculture claims, and will keep as its own. But while I speak of agriculture as connected with the sciences, I am led for the moment to think of agriculture as it was

before the sciences. It is the first, as it is the noblest of arts; it was an art before science was known, because, as you will remember, art is action, while science is systematized knowledge.

Agriculture is the first, as it is the noblest of arts. I never see a grain of wheat but I look upon it with mysterious reverence. No man can trace its history. It is recorded that when He who spake as man never sate, trod the shores of Palestine, He was surrounded by that band of friends who loved Him, and who in the fields gathered the ears of corn as they walked. But it is older than that—a thousand and a thousand years beyond that time. In the dim vista of ages long gone, we know that the mysterious grain of wheat, existing to-night without father save God, blessed man then as it blesses man now. Why, Adam saw the tall and bearded spear of wheat which dropped its fruit unharvested in his hand; and Eve wandered, with glowing cheeks and luxuriant tresses, amid the mysterious and spontaneous corn. Well, then, may we say agriculture is the first and the noblest of arts; but if it was an art then, it is science now. It is eminently observant; it is peculiarly inductive, and the same reach of thought, the same thorough observation, the same scientific induction which enabled Newton to evolve the course of the planets in their orbit around the sun; the planetary nature of the sun itself; the distant, mysterious, infinite worlds above us, moving in their courses and orbits by an appointed law, and in an appointed way; the same course of patient observation and scientific induction which taught him this by the fall of an apple from its bough to the ground, that same course of patient observation and scientific induction creates the wonders you see around you to-night, and all those that are yet to come throughout uncounted years to bless the whole coming generations of mankind.

But if it be this, and more than this, that agriculture receives from all the sciences, it gives in return amply and nobly for all that is bestowed upon it. It returns means, objects—materials to all the sciences—and most of all to the science of human life.

Whether I observe the brilliant light that to-night makes the face of beauty yet more beautiful; whether I observe art which illuminates by its touch nature itself; whether I look at the luxuries, use, splendor, pomp; whatever I see that adorns social life; whatever I see that arms science with the means of conquering the infirmity of nature itself; in all these respects agriculture is the great workshop from whence these means proceed. I need not repeat the truism that life finds its great sustenance in agriculture; but I may point to the fact that science receives its means of beautifying, and saving and adorning life, from agriculture. Why, the physician will tell you that the domestic animal that feeds your little ones that play around your knees is made by science—medical science—the great means of ameliorating the condition of mankind and preserving them against the most fatal epidemic the world has ever known; and that is but one illustration out of a hundred that might be named.

Again, agriculture everywhere, and to-night, it is seen around you. Agriculture everywhere grasps around it, as a great patron, other arts. It is the great patron of art in all ages; it has not been by commercial cities, for Athens was not so; it has not been by commercial cities, for Rome was not so; it has not been by warlike citadels; it has been none of these around which it has found any way to have formed its great centralizing influences. Athens was eminently agricultural—arts, sciences, literature, arms, glory, immortal renown, gathered there; but the fertility of Attica was the basis of all. Rome, when the mistress of the

world, was only remarkable for her imitative art; she created nothing—her power was essentially military. In Tadmor, of the desert, and in ancient Thebes, there are no remains to indicate that amid all the boundless mercantile power which they possessed upon the great highway to the Indies, that there, art attained that uncontested eminence which she attained in other and later lands; but wherever the rich soil, fruitful, well tilled, all yielding soil, forces and forms the character of a nation, there art gathers and constellates around it; and when in Rome, as you younger men know full well—when in Rome the middle classes disdained to follow the pursuits of husbandry, and left the cultivation of the soil to serfs and slaves, then art, even the borrowed, stolen art of Rome, vanished from Italy and the world. Agriculture forms character. And why? No man can be a good farmer that is not an industrious man; he may sleep while the grain grows, but when he awakes he must sow and gather it. A farmer must also be an economical man, for in the wise dispensation of Divine Providence, while it is intended that man shall gain his bread by the sweat of his brow, it never has been proved, and I don't believe it will ever be proved, that a man can get a living honestly except he takes reasonable care of what he gets.

Again, agriculture, of all other arts, best forms a character for integrity. The farmer does not, and if he is a good farmer, he will not rely on overreaching other men; he will only try at best to overreach nature, and make two crops in the year instead of one, and that is but fair. He does not mingle among men with the view to overreach them, does not seek their haunts for that purpose. He has formed an alliance with nature for a wiser, better purpose, and if honest integrity of purpose should flee all other haunts of men, I trust, at least, that it will ever be found in the great rural population of a free government. Again, the habits of the agriculturist cultivates habits of good sense. A man to be a farmer must see, must observe, must open his eyes, must understand what is going on around him; not merely to the tricks of trade, not merely to the profession of politics, which some of us find very foolish. More than that, he must observe the workings of nature, the change of seasons, the variations of climate and soils; he must emphatically be an observer upon a broad and general scale. His observations ought to be as broad and general as are the occasions. And once more. Agriculture teaches firmness of purpose, it teaches the pursuit of a single object and pursues it amid difficulties. The seed will be bad, the soil poor, the rain will not come—it will come too often. The seasons, too, will change; may be too long delayed or be ungenial; but among them all, steadily, as a well-directed vessel makes its way to its destined point while amid the wind and storm it steadies with upright keel, so in like manner does the upright farmer cast behind him all difficulties, and amidst all obstacles presses forward toward the great appointed goal of success.

And, again, as with other virtues, the practice of these increases their power. He who makes one crop honestly will be encouraged to make two; while he who makes two will be able to make a dozen. The virtues in their practice fortify themselves, and in no case is the adage more true than in him who follows the pursuits of agriculture honestly and true. But, fellow-citizens and friends, if agriculture forms the individual character thus, it does far more to form the character of society when considered in its political and national relation. Well said the poet:

"Princes and Kings may flourish and may fade,
A breath can make them as a breath has made,
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed can never be supplied."

Again, agriculture, strange as it may seem, makes the best soldiers. The man who learns amid his fields to love peace learns how to defend them. The climate, the sun, the hardy toil, the broad breast, the vigorous form, the earnest and hearty hand, these become of themselves weapons of offense and citadels of freedom whenever the country may call them to the tinted field. Wherever were there such soldiers as were called from the plow to defend Bunker Hill? Wherever were there such warriors as those which stood by Jackson, in the immortal day, when he gave New Orleans to our banners to be ours just as long as the Mississippi shall roll its exulting and bounding current to the sea?

And yet, once more, agriculture does not merely form the individual character; agriculture does not merely form man well and nobly in his relation to society—it does more. It forms the universal character of man in its noblest type in every country and in every age. The laborer of the workshop does not compare with the laborer of the field. The labor of the head itself—skillful research—study—skillful statesmanship—does not form virtues of character like labor in the bright sun. God has ordained it, and it is so, wisely and well; and to use the words of an eminent divine: “Although it may be true that God Almighty, in order to punish man, has inflicted upon him the curse of labor; yet how beneficent is the hand of the Almighty—the punishment itself becomes a blessing—for without labor man would be a curse to himself and the world.” And of all labor, O, friends and fellow-citizens! what type is so noble as the farmer? How jocund does he drive the team afield. How bows the woods beneath his sturdy stroke, and, at least, standing in this hall, why ought I not to say it—in this society, why ought I not to say it—labor is, first and last, the noblest, highest pursuit—the only weapon with which man can conquer all the misfortunes of his early condition; it allies him with all that is noble, and good, and great, and generous below, and learns him to step with an assured tread up to the courts of Heaven itself. What is there in this broad world that is not the creation of labor? The knowledge which enables us to describe the motions of the heavenly bodies, the knowledge which enables us to see in vast mountain masses the history of past races of animalculæ, the smallest development that can reach the mind of mortal man, the largest that can fix the thought of an archangel itself, are the results of labor alone. Political research, statesmanship, literature, poetry, divinity; all that enobles, refines, beautifies; that adorns the embroidery upon a lady’s skirt—all, the largest and smallest, all sprung from the labor of man. Whether you consider multitudinous society, or whether you speak of the slightest development that can attract the human thought or the human idea, all is labor—God-given labor—God-blessed labor—the dignity of man, the guard of communities, the best chivalry, the cheapest defense of nations. Labor which forms the character, labor which adorns the home, labor which elevates the mind and operates upon the heart, which makes us imitators of God himself, since, sitting in the highest Heavens, God, with his own hand, labored when he made the heavens and the earth, and pronounced them good.

[Here a dispatch was handed to Col. Baker on the stand, who read it and said]:

Fellow-citizens: Even while I speak, this miserable profession of the law calls me away. Somebody for whom I have to appear—and therefore ought not to be here—says “be here at nine o’clock to-morrow;” and even while I speak, the moments pass, and I waste my time and your

patience. I came here to-night and have made these poor remarks but to offer you an apology for not doing more and speaking better; the will, the spirit, was to do it, but the mind and the thought were weak. But if in one man’s mind I have left the idea that agricultural labor is not alone a source of profit, but of honor, safety, security, peace, I have done something of my purpose to night; and if I have impressed any of these fair ladies here with the idea that whether lover, husband, son, or brother, of theirs labors in the field by the plow, wields the reaping hook, or stands by the reaping machine, doing his duty like a man—although his face may be sunburnt and his hands hardened with toil, yet that he is nobler, better, for doing it, worthier to be loved—the task I have attempted has not been performed in vain. Fellow-citizens, I speak in a State where all the future prospects of success in this noble pursuit are clear and bright. The time will come—and that I believe within twenty years—when the grape crop of California will be worth more than the gold crop; not, I trust, that the gold crop will be less, but that the grape crop will be worth much more. That alone is a bright future, but not that only. We know but little yet of the capacities of this State; we know but little as yet, by patient observations and scientific induction, of its capacity to yield, the relations of climate, varieties of soil, its fitness for various kinds of culture. We know but little yet of all these things, which it is the purpose of this association to learn, and which you are all learning so practically and well. And, again, you have an immense quantity, a boundless area of tule lands; yet, by a scientific process of agriculture, to be reduced by labor for the convenience, happiness, and grandeur of man—not of man in his individual capacity, but man in his cultivated capacity, as a community and State. Fellow-citizens, in this State you began the work well. You began it by careful, patient, observation, and scientific research, and you will pursue it to the end, and may all blessings go with you. It is a career of pride, and hope, and honor. It will bring peace and comfort to uncounted homes, add dignity to your social condition, add renown to you as a State, strength as a people. You will be respected in peace, valiant and gallant in war; and, as we gather here to-night, and as we disperse, may we meet and may we depart, each man feeling the importance of labor to the well-being of the State, and each man going to his home strong in the purpose to maintain himself in the great line of his duty to the community in which he lives.

We are the first people upon earth. Let us be the most grateful, the most industrious, the most virtuous. Let us, to the capacities of our soil, our glowing climate, our peaceful political condition, add industry, honest labor, a love of peace, a capacity for war, a regard for every social duty, and, above all, let us add to all this a consciousness of the dignity of labor, the true dignity of labor, whether social, or moral, or intellectual, or physical; and, if we do this, we shall hand down to posterity the blessings that are heaped up around us on every side—our fruit, grain, flocks, and herds, fair and fertile fields—everything that makes us comfortable, happy, and blessed. Shall we do more? Yea, far more than this. We shall hand down to them the recollection of the manly attributes, the manly actions of their fathers, which shall go with them as a guide, a warning, and a blessing, to continue throughout generations, till—

“Wrapped in flames the worlds of ether glow,
And heaven’s last thunder shakes the world below.”

[Calls for Governor Weller.]

Governor Weller came forward, and said he did not expect that he

would be called upon to make a speech this evening. If he had, he certainly would not have been present. He had never followed agricultural pursuits, and always made it a rule never to speak about what he did not know. If it had been upon political matters, the subject might perhaps be more familiar to his mind. This, however, he might be permitted to say: He was gratified to see the interest manifested by the people of this State in agricultural affairs. The present scene was one of which California might well feel proud, and glad was he to see at this annual meeting the splendid display of fruits, specimens of stock, and the evidence on all sides of increased knowledge in the cultivation of the soil—the fruits of industry and energy—and which, if carried on as begun, would soon make California the proudest agricultural State in the Union. That was the position that the God of nature intended this State to occupy, and it would be the fault of the people of California themselves if this anticipation was not realized—this proud position was not obtained.

EIGHTH DAY.

EXERCISES AT THE STOCK GROUNDS.

SACRAMENTO, September 22, 1859.

From the attendance yesterday at the cattle grounds, it was apparent that the public interest in this department of the State fair continues unabated. Awards were made by the judges as follows:

Trotting Stallions as Roadsters (four years old and upwards).—First premium, seventy-five dollars, to "Rattler," belonging to Fred. Werner, of Solano. Second premium, fifty dollars, to "Economy," belonging to Forbes & Wetmore, of —.

Trotting Stallions as Roadsters (three years old).—First premium, fifty dollars, to "Tom Duroc," belonging to Edward St. Louis, Yolo. Second premium, twenty-five dollars, to "Tom Moore," belonging to Charles St. Louis, of Yolo.

Trotting Mares as Roadsters (four years old and upwards).—First premium, fifty dollars, to "Polly," the property of J. Glascock, of Yolo. Second premium, twenty-five dollars, to "Eliza Grey," belonging to L. Greer, of Sacramento.

Trotting Mares as Roadsters (three years old).—First premium, forty dollars, to "Ida May," belonging to W. Reynolds, of Colusa. Second premium, twenty dollars, to "Black Betty," the property of J. E. Stevens, of Sutter.

GRADED STOCK.

Best Four Years Old and upward Stallions.—First premium, seventy-five dollars, to "Yolo," belonging to Mr. Kirk, of Yolo. Second premium, fifty dollars, to "Alfred Messenger," belonging to W. Reynolds, of Colusa.

Best Three Years Old Stallion.—First premium, fifty dollars to "Tiger Whip," belonging to T. Gandy, of Yolo. Second premium, twenty-five dollars, to "Fire Tail," the property of M. T. Church, of Napa.

The further distribution of prizes to horses was postponed till this morning, as it was ascertained that certain graded stock had not been assigned their proper places, and justice required that they should be afforded correct classification.

Now came the grand and most interesting feature in the morning's

performance, viz: the exhibition of the colts sired by "Rattler" and "Hamlet," for the best of which Fred. Werner had offered special premiums. "Rattler's" nine colts were first brought in and then the five sired by "Hamlet." The youngest exhibited of "Rattler's" colts is five months old; the oldest six months and a half. "Hamlet's" will also average five months old. On entering, these beautiful young animals were loudly cheered and were universally admired by the large crowd of spectators. After a thorough examination of the colts, they were led round the track so that the judges might observe their action. As to the respective merits of the young colts the judges were unable to form an opinion, and the distribution of the awards was deferred till to-morrow morning. Thus will there be another opportunity of witnessing the "Rattler" and "Hamlet" progeny *en masse*, an occasion which should not be lost by those who admire the graceful symmetry and noble action of blooded stock.

As announced in the programme of the exercises of the day, there was a trial of the fire-proof ability of two safes. One of them was a Lillie's "patent burglar and fire proof safe," patented July fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and manufactured in Troy, New York. The other was of California manufacture, and purports to be made by T. A. Auberlen, 46 Battery Street, San Francisco. A large fire, creating an intense heat, which comfort did not care for, was built around and over the safes, and burned for several hours. When we left the ground the safes were not tactile, and it was but natural to presume that the committee had not then made a very thorough examination as to which possessed the most salamander-like qualities.

Of the horse-training exhibition by Mr. Warn little that is favorable can be said. The spectators, who acted as jury on the occasion, seemed to be almost unanimously of the opinion that this part of the exhibition was not a *Rarey* show.

Four windmills are in successful operation at the cattle grounds, two of them being employed in pumping water for the benefit of the stock. The contributors are: One by Jacob Dickerson, of Sacramento; two by Hyde & Brother, of Benecia; and one by W. I. Tustin, of Benecia. They all claim to be newly invented, self-regulating, windmills, the grand principle being, that by means of "flies" and springs thrown out by centrifugal force, an increase of wind turns the edges of the wings towards the wind, and thus the revolution is made more regular and the services of an attendant dispensed with. During our daily attendance at the cattle grounds, we have closely observed these machines, and are of the opinion that Dickerson's is the most superior, as it may be seen revolving when the others are stationary, and its revolutions are remarkably regular.

THE PAVILION.

These are the last days of the fair, and the city never presented a more lively appearance. Strangers are continually arriving and departing, and the presence of the military adds interest to the show. The hall was visited by thousands of persons, and the race grounds never collected together so large and so respectable an assemblage to witness the sports of the turf as on yesterday. The awards for machine sewing were recommended by the committee yesterday. They will be noticed elsewhere. The receipts of the fair yesterday were about one thousand two hundred dollars.

To-night Professor Winters, of this city, will perform at eight o'clock, on a half grand California piano, of Zech's manufacture, San Francisco.

THE RACE COURSE.

The race track, on Wednesday, was under the management of the Directors of the State Agricultural Society, and notwithstanding the meagerness of the sport anticipated, a crowd was attracted which has never been excelled on any race course in the State of California. The fact of it being the day on which several young ladies were to show their skill and grace in riding, might have tended to increase the number in attendance; but certain it is that at half past three o'clock, there must have been at least six thousand persons on the track, of which number there were certainly three thousand ladies. The ladies' stand, that of the club, and a large portion of the main stand, were filled with ladies; indeed, the sight was a magnificent one, and of itself was really worth the price of admission. The space in front of the stands was crowded with men, and hundreds were stationed within that portion of the circle of the track near the Judges' stand; and, besides all that, there were at least three hundred vehicles of all kinds, filled with occupants. We heard old turfmen make the remark that, take it altogether, it was the largest assemblage on a race track in many years, and that never before had they seen so many ladies.

Notwithstanding this immense crowd, there was not the slightest disorder of any kind, conclusively proving that the presence of virtuous women can add the highest refinement to the race track.

The first of the afternoon's amusement on the list was a trial of speed of trotting horses, for the society's purse of one hundred and fifty dollars, for which "Shot" and "Tom Maguire" had been entered—the latter to wagon, and the former to harness—best two in three.

The Judges of the race were D. R. Crandall, J. E. Kinkead, and Ferris Forman. Time Judges, R. E. Brewster and W. B. Thornburg.

First Heat.—The horses being called to the score, "Shot" won the pole, and after one or two ineffectual attempts, they got off well together, "Shot" leading about half a length ahead, increasing the distance between himself and "Tom" to two lengths, which he kept up to the score, winning the heat in 2:55½.

Second Heat.—The horses had a good start, and at the quarter pole, "Tom Maguire" was four lengths ahead; but, breaking up, "Shot" passed him at the half mile pole, and when at the three-quarter pole was six lengths ahead. "Tom Maguire" made a brush on the home stretch and gained somewhat, but "Shot" held his own, and came up to the score four lengths ahead, winning the heat in 2:55, and the race.

After the trotting race the lady equestrians were called to the track. There were but two entries, the Misses Pauline and Emily Fredericks, from Yolo. The premium was for graceful riding, and the Judges were W. B. Thornburg, J. E. Kinkead, and J. R. Crandall. Miss Pauline Fredericks rode a large, powerful, and splendid sorrel, full of life and fire, and requiring considerable strength to keep him in check, but the young lady sat him admirably. Miss Emily rode a much smaller horse than that of her sister, but without saddle. Both young ladies came to the Judges' stand for instructions, which were to ride up and down the quarter stretch in any manner, to their own taste, except running. After exercising for about twenty minutes, the ladies made a splendid run around the track.

After the above, Miss Anna E. Stevens, of Brighton, near this city, who kindly acceded to the request of the managers of the fair, to ride, to enhance the interests of the society, then made her appearance on the track

mounted on a fine horse, without saddle, bridle, or surcingle. The fame of this young lady as an equestrienne is well known, and by no means undeserved. She handles a horse magnificently, and, in grace and manner, is a perfect Di Vernon. She elicited considerable applause.

There was but one entry of gentleman riders, Master Hutchinson, son of General Hutchinson, President of the Society. He rode a California horse, spirited, and of good style. He did well, and proved himself to be an excellent horseman. One of the most amusing portions of gentleman riding was that essayed by a young gentleman of this city, who rode a horse bare back in a race around the track with young Hutchinson. We thought at first the young gentleman was on horseback, but from the manner in which he rolled around from side to side he appeared to be on the hurricane deck of a fishing smack in a heavy sea. Young Hutchinson beat him in the race.

After the latter race there was a pacing match for a purse of one hundred and fifty dollars; best three in five. "Pacific" and "Webster" were entered. The first two heats were run in two minutes and thirty seconds and two minutes and thirty-one seconds, by "Pacific" "Webster" was then withdrawn, and "Pacific" made the track alone, in two minutes and thirty-five seconds, winning the race and money, and concluding the amusements of the day.

The only complaint we heard yesterday was from the ladies, who did so bitterly, on account of the dust at the terminus of the railroad. We understand from J. P. Robinson, the Superintendent of the railroad, that they have done all in their power to get sufficient water to sprinkle the roads in the vicinity of the track, but it has been found to be impossible, although an expenditure of four hundred dollars has been made to attain that object. The supply of water from the wells has fallen short, and it cannot be brought from the city without incurring an unwarrantable expense. We make the statement in justice to the railroad company, as we yesterday censured them for an apparent neglect.

NINTH DAY.

EXERCISES AT THE STOCK GROUNDS.

SACRAMENTO, September 23, 1859.

The attendance at the cattle grounds would, no doubt, have been much larger yesterday than on any previous day had the weather been at all propitious. Owing to the high northerly wind that swept across the ground, and carried clouds of dust in every direction, it was impossible to spread the covering of the amphitheater. The canvas booths, stands, and temporary structures of all descriptions, presented a very sad and dilapidated appearance as their frail walls swayed to and fro in the wind. We were sorry to see that the refreshment stand of Mr. Ustick, in the immediate vicinity of the cattle grounds, was laid almost entirely prostrate, and much damage had been done to his goods. The accident will make him a loser by the speculation. Notwithstanding the wretched condition of the weather, there was quite a respectable gathering of spectators within the amphitheater, and of these forty or fifty were females. The Judges being, as might be expected under the circumstances, extremely anxious to get through with their duties in this department, there was no delay in commencing the exercises, and the following awards were made:

HORSES OF ALL WORK.

Best Stallion (four years old and upward).—First premium, seventy-five dollars, to "Young Gilbert," owned by T. J. Bedford, of Solano. Second premium, fifty dollars, to "Robin Rush," owned by B. O. Burres, of San Joaquin.

Best Brood Mare and Colt (four years old and upward).—First premium, fifty dollars, to "Belle," owned by John F. Brady, of Yolo. Second premium, twenty-five dollars, to "Jane," owned by C. Gallup, of Sacramento.

Best Brood Mare (three years old).—First premium, forty dollars, to "Huntress," owned by G. W. Tarlton, of Colusa. Second premium, twenty dollars, to bay filly owned by W. S. Manlove, of Sacramento.

Best Stallion (three years old).—First premium, fifty dollars, to "Argyle," owned by D. N. Hershey, of Yolo. Second premium, twenty-five dollars, to "Charley," owned by A. L. Sherman, of Colusa.

DRAUGHT HORSES.

Best Stallion (four years old and upward).—First premium, seventy-five dollars, to "Young Kentucky," owned by C. Merritt. Second premium, fifty dollars, to "John Kerr," owned by T. J. Bedford, of Solano.

Best Mare (four years old and upward).—First premium, fifty dollars, to "Nelly," owned by R. J. Walsh, of Colusa. Second premium, twenty-five dollars, to "Kitty," owned by George Foster, of Solano.

Best three Year old Stallion.—First premium, fifty dollars, to "Tiger," owned by W. Reynolds, Colusa. Second premium, twenty-five dollars, to "Boston," owned by Nicholas Lanx, of Colusa.

COLTS WITHOUT REFERENCE TO BLOOD.

Best two Year old Stallion.—First premium, forty dollars, to "St. George," owned by Hutchinson & Green, of Yolo. Second premium, twenty dollars, to "Clém Wilson," owned by G. P. Kirk, of San Joaquin.

Best one Year old Stallion.—First premium, thirty dollars, to "Sir John Franklin," owned by John Snyder, of Colusa. Second premium, fifteen dollars, to "George Washington," owned by J. R. Nickerson, of Placer.

Best two Year old Mare.—First premium, thirty dollars, to "Pilgrim," owned by B. W. Stephens, of Yolo. Second premium, fifteen dollars, to "Liberty," owned by W. A. Campbell, of Yuba.

Best one Year old Mare.—First premium, twenty dollars, to "Kate Clanton," owned by J. Gandy, of Yolo. Second premium, ten dollars, to "Lady Jane," owned by Mr. Boulware, of Sutter. Special premiums to "Mary" and "Julia," owned by Fred. Werner, of Solano.

MARES AND COLTS.

In this department the committee report as follows:

Your committee find great difficulty in determining between the contestants. The exhibition reflects great credit upon the exhibitors, and although we by our appointments are compelled to award first and second premiums, we feel constrained and cheerfully recommend, as a special premium, a diploma of the society, as follows:

Mare "Juno" and colt, owned by J. N. Hoag of Yolo. Special premium.

Mares "Lizzie" and "Bet," owned by John S. Wilson, of Sacramento. Each, special premium

Mare "Emmel" and colt, owned by J. F. Morris, of Yolo. Special premium.

Mare "Fashion" and colt, owned by N. T. Pierce, of Solano. Special premium.

Mare "Fanny" and colt, owned by A. W. Dunnigan, of Yolo. Special premium.

Mare "Flora Temple" and colt, owned by J. J. Cook, of Yolo. Special premium.

Mare "Polly" and colt, owned by W. M. Allen, of Sacramento. Special premium.

Stallion "Owens," owned by G. W. Gridley, of Yuba. Special premium.

THE WERNER PREMIUMS.

Relative to the award of the premiums offered by Fred. Werner for the finest sucking "Rattler" colts, the committee made the following report:

Your committee appointed to award the premiums offered by Frederick Werner, Esq. for the best and second best "Rattler" colts, would respectfully report:

That the number of colts entered as competitors were nine. By appointment, your committee are necessarily compelled to make a selection which in some points has required nice discrimination, and in doing so, the committee award to J. F. Brady the first premium, one hundred dollars, for his horse colt, seven months old. The second premium, fifty dollars, we award to horse colt, "Billy Shears," owned by Jerome C. Davis, of Yolo. Your committee cannot close this report without mention of this entire group of colts, reflecting great credit on their owners, and of which we, as Californians, may well be proud; placing us in no small degree under contribution to Mr. Werner for his landable enterprise in the importation and introduction of the best blooded horses. Your committee can say, in this award, that they were not aware of who were the owners of these colts until after the award. Your committee would express the same sentiments in reference to "Hamlet's" colts as made in regard to "Rattler's." The number of "Hamlet's" colts entered were five, and the prizes are thus awarded: First premium, seventy-five dollars, to horse colt, "Selim," five months old, owned by N. T. Pierce, of Solano; second premium, forty dollars, to horse colt, "White Stocking," six months old, owned by J. F. Morris, of Yolo.

J. R. CRANDALL,
Chairman.

As soon as the reports were read the flags were presented to the owners of the lucky colts, and the premiums were at once paid over by Mr. Werner.

SHEEP.

In this interesting and important department of the cattle grounds premiums have been thus distributed:

Best two year old Saxon Buck.—First premium, twenty dollars, to George W. Whitney, of Placer; second premium, fifteen dollars, to George W. Whitney, of Placer.

Best yearling.—First premium, fifteen dollars, to George W. Whitney, of Placer.

Best three Saxon Lambs.—First premium, ten dollars, to G. W. Whitney, of Placer.

Best two year old Spanish merino Buck.—First premium, twenty dollars, to T. C. McConnell, of Sacramento; second premium, fifteen dollars, to McConnell, of Sacramento.

Best yearling Spanish merino Buck.—First premium, fifteen dollars, to McConnell, of Sacramento; second premium, ten dollars, to McConnell, of Sacramento.

Best Spanish merino Ewe and Lamb.—First premium, fifteen dollars, to McConnell, of Sacramento.

Best French Merino Buck, two years old and upward.—First premium, twenty dollars, awarded to "Crystal Palace," imported by J. D. Patterson, and now owned in San Francisco; second premium, fifteen dollars, to "Leviathan," owned by J. D. Patterson.

Best yearling French merino Buck.—First premium, fifteen dollars, to J. D. Patterson; second premium, ten dollars, to J. D. Patterson.

Best two year old Southdown Buck.—First premium, twenty dollars, to "Frank," owned by Calvin Gallup, of Sacramento; second premium, fifteen dollars, to "Bill," owned by Calvin Gallup.

Best one year old Southdown Buck.—First premium, fifteen dollars, to Hayes & Cheney, of Sacramento.

Best Southdown Ewe and Lamb.—First premium, fifteen dollars, to Hayes & Cheney, of Sacramento.

Best three Southdown Lambs.—First premium, ten dollars, to John D. Stephens, of Yolo.

Best Leicester Buck.—First premium, twenty dollars, to David Davidson, of Solano.

Best pair of fat Ewes.—First premium, ten dollars, to Hayes & Cheney, of Sacramento.

Best pair of fat Lambs.—First premium, five dollars, to Hayes & Cheney, of Sacramento.

Since our last publication of list of French merino sheep sold by J. D. Patterson, he has disposed of the following:

Dr. W. J. Dobbins, Vacaville, Solano County, one ewe, four hundred dollars.

William V. Howard, Marysville, one young buck, eight hundred dollars; one young buck, four hundred dollars.

Dr. E. C. Lane, Cache Creek, Yolo, one ewe, three hundred dollars.

D. A. Galusha, Petaluma, Sonoma County, one buck, five hundred dollars.

W. Gordon, Cache Creek, Yolo County, one buck, one thousand dollars; one ewe, three hundred dollars.

Haines and Langford, Staples Ranch, San Joaquin County, buck, "Leviathan," one thousand five hundred dollars; one yearling buck, five hundred dollars; one young ewe, three hundred dollars.

A. G. McWilliams, Lower Clear Lake, Napa County, one ram, four hundred dollars; two young ewes, two hundred dollars each.

SWINE, FOWLS, ETC.

Reports on these departments have been handed in, but owing to imperfections in giving details, they must be revised by the Board before fit for publication.

WINDMILLS.

First premium, ten dollars, awarded to Jacob Dickerson, of Sacramento. Second premium, five dollars, awarded to Hyde & Brother, of Benicia.

SAFE TESTING.

The safes, which had been exposed to intense heat for four hours, as mentioned in our issue yesterday, were opened at nine o'clock, in the presence of the special committee appointed to examine and report as to the relative merits of the articles. The sides of the San Francisco manufactured safe, made of cast iron, were considerably twisted, and did not exhibit the fire-defying capacity of its imported neighbor. The committee have not yet reported, but doubtless will decide in favor of Lillie's patent.

FINALE.

At the close of the exercises at the stock grounds, yesterday, the exhibition at that department of the State Fair may be said to have ended for the present year. Quite a number of the cattle and horses were still occupying the stalls, but their number were gradually diminishing. About half past twelve o'clock Superintendent J. C. Davis left the stock grounds, giving orders at the gate that no more tickets should be sold then, but that admission would be free to all who might wish to enter. Thus ended the California State Cattle Show for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

THE EXHIBITION.

Since making up our catalogue of articles exhibited at the fair, several additions have been made to the different departments, which we note as follows:

LOWER HALL.

Patent Boring Machine, (Wyckoff's patent.)—Smith & Wood, Auburn. Runs through eight feet in a minute, and will bore any size hole from one and one-quarter inch to four inches. Two men in ten hours will turn out two thousand lineal feet of water pipe ready to lay down. The bit will run through knotty or gnarled timber. This borer is designed chiefly for manufacturing water pipe or making chain pump tubing. It takes about four horse power. It is used extensively in the east, and highly commended by scientific authorities in Auburn. Todd's Valley and Forest Hill are supplied with pipe bored by this machine. The borer is to be taken from this city to Folsom. It is very popular. Arrangements are being made for its manufacture in this city.

Miniature Steam Engine, (may be carried in the vest pocket.)—H. Rice, Sacramento, maker. Cylinder three-fourths of an inch long, piston stroke one-half inch. The supply pipe takes steam from the conducting pipe of Schmeiser's little engine, already noticed. It is a steam toy.

Gold Gleaner.—J. M. Hill, Calaveras County. Circular basin is eighteen or twenty inches diameter, being a model, the original is six feet in diameter. The basin is coated with amalgam, revolves horizontally, the gold gathering to the center.

Patent Amalgamator.—A. M. Stetson, Sacramento. A succession of sieves, through which the dust or pulp is passed directly into the quicksilver. These sieves are arranged like a chest of drawers. It is claimed that forty mills use this amalgamator with success. Price two hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Horse Shoes.—L. Wells, Sacramento. Case containing three; very neatly finished.

Safety Steam Pump and Fire Engine.—P. Donahue, San Francisco. It is worked by steam, and discharges a volume of water four inches in diameter, a steady stream.

Prepared Salmon.—R. Carter, San Francisco; fishing station, Rio Vista, Solano County. Put up in tin at San Francisco; very superior.

Red and White Potatoes.—G. W. Jenkins, Sutter Slough, Sacramento County. A sample of sixty acres. The red variety vary from eight inches to a foot in length, and the white kind are the largest on exhibition.

Oats.—W. Kenny, Sacramento. A fine specimen.

Lager Beer.—E. & C. Grahler, Sacramento. One keg.

Model of Patent Fence.—J. W. Hodgkiss.

Model Windmill.—J. K. Hyde, Benicia.

Saddle Trees.—J. L. Blake, Marin County.

Patent Fruit Gatherers.—J. Evans, San José. These are wire baskets affixed to the end of long poles, and are opened by a spring or slide at the other end of the pole. They attract much attention.

Mining Picks.—T. J. Sullivan, Forest Hill.

Two Bee-Hives.—F. J. Houghton.

Yeast Powders.—T. Donnelly, San Francisco. Additional specimens.

Stone Ware.—J. W. Orr, Michigan Bar.

Blake's Patent Hydrostatic Amalgamator, by Hydrostatic Pressure.—Manufactured by Goss & Co. Sacramento. Price two hundred dollars. In this machine the pulp is made to pass through a high cylindrical receiver into a reservoir below, whence the gold is brought up through a succession of sieves to a surface of quicksilver, in which a "stirrer" is made to revolve by water power. The construction is very simple.

Double Acting Force and Lift Pump.—McPherson & Joyce, patentees. Exhibited by one of the inventors. Works without packing or piston, by an oscillating plunger; only one loose joint. Exhibitor claims that it has twenty feet advantage in working, in regard to power, over any other pump. Price from fifteen to one hundred dollars.

Cast Iron Proof Staff, for adjusting the face of Millstones.—Manufactured by Charles Stetson, of Sacramento. A bed of iron, adjusted by a spirit level, is used to level the wooden staff. It is claimed that millers can make better flour by adjusting these wooden staffs to this level than in the usual method, and effect a greater saving.

PREMIUM LIST.

The following is a list of the awards made by the various committees on articles exhibited in the Agricultural Pavilion. The premiums were awarded from the stand of the main hall, last evening, by the Rev. Mr. Wheeler, in the order in which the committees reported them:

Peck's Header and Clipper.—First premium, Thomas Ogg Shaw, of San Francisco.

Reaping Machine.—First premium, T. O. Shaw, of San Francisco.

Mower.—First premium, T. O. Shaw, of San Francisco.

Plow.—First premium, T. O. Shaw, of San Francisco.

Gang Plow.—First premium, A. Ellison, of Marysville; second premium, T. O. Shaw, of San Francisco.

Harrow.—First premium, T. O. Shaw, of San Francisco.

Clod Crusher.—First premium, T. O. Shaw, of San Francisco.

Fan Mill.—First premium, T. O. Shaw, of San Francisco.

Churn.—First premium, Stevens & Cleaves, of Sacramento.

Cheese Press.—First premium, J. Q. Stevens, of Placer; second premium, T. O. Shaw, of San Francisco.

Hay Press.—First premium, S. Stevens, of Sacramento.

Best collection of Agricultural and Gardening Tools.—First premium, T. O. Shaw, of San Francisco; second premium, A. Ellison, of Marysville.

One Horse Wagon.—First premium, H. M. Bernard, of Sacramento; second premium; Rippon & Hill, of Sacramento.

Heavy Freight Wagon.—First premium, W. P. Miller, Stockton.

Express or Freight Wagon.—Second premium, M. M. Bernard, of Sacramento.

Two Horse Wagon.—First premium, Casebolt & Co. of San Francisco; second premium, H. M. Bernard, of Sacramento.

Two Horse Wagon.—First premium, J. H. Mason, of Sacramento; second premium, J. H. Mason, of Sacramento.

One Horse Carriage.—First premium, H. M. Bernard, of Sacramento; second premium, H. Casebolt & Co. of San Francisco.

Team Harness.—First premium, W. L. Lawrence, of Marysville.

Carriage Harness.—First premium, W. L. Lawrence, of Marysville.

Gentleman's Saddle.—First premium, F. Carlos, of San Francisco; second premium, F. Carlos, of San Francisco.

Lady's Saddle.—First premium, A. T. Nelson, of Sacramento.

Glue.—First premium, Fuller & Heather, of Sacramento; second premium, G. S. Dana, of San Francisco.

Lard.—First premium, A. Woolerton, of Sacramento.

Essential Oils.—Second premium, J. L. Polhemus, of Sacramento.

Macaroni and Vermicelli.—First premium, Meuli & Schulthess, of San Francisco.

Cigars, (best made.)—First premium, Shaffer & Sutliff, San Francisco; second premium, G. W. Inslee, of San Francisco.

Confectionery.—First premium, A. Namur, of Sacramento.

Book Binding.—First premium for the best specimen, A. Buswell, of San Francisco.

Honey.—First premium for best exhibit, E. B. Jones, of Sacramento; second premium, J. V. Hoag, of Yolo.

Hams.—First premium, best exhibit, L. H. Bascom, San José; second premium, Cary Peebles, Santa Clara.

Bacon.—First premium, L. H. Bascom, San José; second premium, A. Woolerton, of Sacramento.

Salt.—First premium, Barton & Bros. of Sacramento.

Smoked Fish.—First premium, A. Evers, of Sacramento.

Granite, Bricks, etc.—Fire bricks, first premium, D. Brannan, of Alameda.

Pottery.—First premium, Pacific Pottery, of Sacramento; second premium, D. Brannan, of Alameda.

Granite.—First premium, Piper & Co.; second premium, Aitkin & Co. of Sacramento.

Steam Engines.—First premium, Goss & Lombard, of Sacramento; second premium, George Schmeizer, of Sacramento.

Furniture.—First premium, J. G. Clark & Co. of Sacramento; second premium, H. C. Hayden, of San Francisco.

Billiard Tables.—First premium, B. Lisenfeldt, of San Francisco; second premium, John Strahle, of Sacramento.

Boots and Shoes.—First premium, Strobbridge & Collins, of Sacramento.

Hats and Caps.—First premium, Lamott & Collins; second premium, D. H. Quinn, of Sacramento.

Tailor Work.—First premium, Hueston, Hastings & Co. of Sacramento.

Brooms.—First premium, E. G. Wein; second premium, C. W. & G. W. Armes, of San Francisco.

Silver Ware.—First Premium, W. Vanderslice, of San Francisco.

Bird Cages.—First premium, J. R. Ray, of Sacramento; second premium, H. Van Every, of Sacramento.

Fire Arms.—First premium, A. Koppikus, of Sacramento; second premium, A. Flohr, of Sacramento.

Pianos.—First premium, seven and one-quarter octave piano, Jacob Zech, of San Francisco; second premium, six and one-third octave piano, Jacob Zech, of San Francisco.

Windmills.—First premium, self-regulating windmill, Jacob Dickerson, of Sacramento; second premium, Hyde & Brother, of Benicia.

Bee Hives.—First premium, J. S. Harbison, of Sacramento; second premium, Woodward's Cottage Hive.

Rope.—First premium, Manila rope, Tubbs & Co. of San Francisco.

Millinery, etc.—First premium, Mrs. Hein, of Sacramento.

Mantau Making.—First premium, first premium, Mrs. G. H. Irwin, of San Francisco.

Amalgamators, etc.—First premium, best quartz amalgamators, J. W. Hill, of Angel's Camp. Quartz crusher, first premium, W. H. Howland, of San Francisco. Best rifle box, first premium, Lucius Eddleblate. Best sluice box, first premium, J. P. Ewing, of Nevada. Best mining pick, first premium, J. G. Emerson, of Sacramento; second premium, John Herring, of Sacramento.

Ores.—First premium, copper ore, Dr. J. M. Frey, of Sacramento. Silver Ore, first premium, Dr. J. M. Frey, of Sacramento. Cinnabar, first premium, Dr. J. M. Frey, of Sacramento. Iron Ore, W. H. Rector, of Oregon.

Coal.—First premium, best specimen coal, Philip Caduc, of Sacramento.

Gold.—First premium, best specimen of fine gold, Dr. J. H. Hill, Angel's Camp.

Daguerrotypes, etc.—First premium, Jacob Shew, of Sacramento; second premium, A. Leibert, of Nevada. Ambrotypes, first premium, R. H. Vance, of San Francisco; second premium, C. F. Hamilton, of San Francisco. Photographs, R. H. Vance, of San Francisco; second premium, C. F. Hamilton, of San Francisco.

Printing.—Card printing, first premium, H. S. Crocker & Co. of Sacramento. Book printing, first premium, Mrs. F. H. Day, of San Francisco; second premium, W. Wadsworth, of San Francisco.

Penmanship.—First premium, E. J. Mitchell, of Sacramento; second premium, Susan M. Hurd, of Sacramento.

Wax Work, etc.—Wax fruit, first premium, Mrs. G. M. Smith, of San Francisco; second premium, Miss C. A. Smith, of Sacramento. Wax flowers, first premium, Mrs. B. F. Hastings, of Sacramento; second premium, Mrs. G. M. Smith, of San Francisco. Leather work, first premium, Miss L. M. Smith, of Sacramento; second premium, Mrs. P. Decker, of Marysville. Shell work, Mrs. F. P. Medina, of Calaveras County. Hair work, first premium, D. Bush, of San Francisco; second premium, J. W. Lehman, of Sacramento. Bead work, first premium, Mrs. Juliana Bayer, of Sacramento. Paper mache, Miss C. A. Smith, of Sacramento.

Dried Fruits, etc.—Best exhibit of dried fruits, first premium, Mrs. E. B.

Crocker, of Sacramento. Best specimen of dried fruit, first premium, Mrs. J. R. Crandall, Auburn; second premium, Mrs. Hedenberg, of Sacramento. Best exhibit of can fruits, first premium, Mrs. E. B. Crocker, of Sacramento; second premium, G. G. Briggs, of Marysville. Best preserved fruits, first premium, Mrs. Hedenberg, of Sacramento; second premium, Mrs. John G. Allmond, of Sacramento County. Best jellies, first premium, Mrs. Chas. Justis, of Sutter County; second premium, Mrs. Dr. Morgan, of Sacramento. Best pickles, first premium, Mrs. Hedenberg, of Sacramento; second premium, Mrs. E. B. Crocker, of Sacramento. Best catsup, first premium, Baker & Cutting, of San Francisco; second premium, Mrs. E. B. Crocker, of Sacramento. Best specimen of raisins, first premium, A. P. Smith, of Sacramento; second premium, Mrs. E. B. Crocker, of Sacramento.

Bread.—First premium, St. George Hotel; second premium, Mary N. Crocker, of Sacramento.

Embroidery, etc.—Embroidery in cotton, first premium, Mrs. G. H. Irwin, of San Francisco. Embroidery in silk, first premium, W. W. Stovall, of Sacramento; second premium, Mrs. G. H. Irwin, of San Francisco. Embroidery in worsted, first premium, Juliana Bayer, of Sacramento; second premium, General Alfred Reddington. Knitting, first premium, Mrs. C. D. Hossack, of Sacramento; second premium, Mrs. Juliana Bayer.

Apples.—Greatest number of good varieties and best specimens, first premium, William B. Thornburg, of Santa Clara; second premium, Simpson Thompson, of Suscol. Best twenty varieties, best specimens and correctly named, first premium, B. S. Fox, of Santa Clara; second premium, D. T. Adams, of Santa Clara. Best twelve varieties and correctly named, first premium, B. S. Fox, of Santa Clara; second premium, J. R. Crandall, of Placer County.

Oregon Apples.—Greatest number of varieties and best specimens, first premium, W. Meek, of Oregon; second premium, Seth Lewelling, of Oregon. Best twenty varieties, first premium, J. D. Walling, of Oregon; second premium, G. W. Walling, of Oregon.

Fears.—Greatest number of varieties, first premium, A. P. Smith, of Sacramento; second premium, J. W. Osborne, of Napa. Best twenty varieties, first premium, A. Delmas, of San José; second premium, D. T. Adams, of San José. Best twelve varieties, first premium, Simpson Thompson, of Napa; second premium, C. W. Read, of Yolo County. Best six varieties, first premium, F. B. Crocker, of Sacramento; second premium, James R. Nickerson, of Placer County.

Peaches.—For greatest number of specimens, first premium, C. L. Ingolsbee, of Coloma; second premium, G. G. Briggs, of Marysville. Best six varieties, first premium, C. L. Ingolsbee, of Coloma; second premium, A. P. Smith, of Sacramento. Best one variety, first premium, C. L. Ingolsbee, of Coloma.

Plums.—Greatest number of varieties and best grown specimens, first premium, B. S. Fox, of San José; second premium, A. P. Smith, of Sacramento. Best six varieties, first premium, B. S. Fox, San José; second premium, A. P. Smith, of Sacramento. Best one variety, first premium, E. B. Crocker, of Sacramento; second premium, F. P. Medina, of Calaveras.

Nectarines.—Greatest number of varieties, first premium, G. G. Briggs, of Marysville. Best one variety, first premium, G. G. Briggs, of Marysville.

Quinces.—Best dozen, first premium, H. R. Schroeder, of Sacramento; second premium, E. B. Crocker, of Sacramento.

Grapes.—Greatest number of native varieties and best grown specimens, first premium, Simpson Thompson, of Suscol; second premium, Jacob Knauth, of Sacramento. Best one variety, six bunches, first premium, E. B. Crocker, of Sacramento.

Foreign Grapes.—Greatest number of varieties, first premium, A. Delmas, of San José; second premium, A. P. Smith, Sacramento. Best variety, three bunches, first premium, A. P. Smith, of Sacramento; second premium, S. Rich, Sacramento.

Melons and Cranberries.—Best variety and largest assortment of melons, first premium, L. W. Hooker, of Sacramento. Best specimen of any variety of melons, first premium, A. Runyon, of Sacramento.

Muskmelons.—Greatest number of varieties and best specimens, first premium, D. & R. W. Megowan, of Yolo; second premium, L. W. Hooker, of Sacramento. Best specimen of any one variety, first premium, J. J. Gillan, of Sacramento; second premium, W. Fern, of Sacramento.

Flowers.—Exhibition of plants in pots; first premium, Jacob Knauth, of Sacramento.

Native Wines.—Best exhibit, number of variety, and quality; first premium, A. Haraszthy, of Sonoma; second premium, M. G. Vallejo, of Sonoma. Best white wine three years old, first premium, M. G. Vallejo, of Sonoma; second premium, B. D. Wilson, of Los Angeles. Best white wine, two years old, first premium, M. G. Vallejo, of Sonoma; second premium, Sainsevaine Bros. of Los Angeles. Best white wine, one year old, first premium, A. Haraszthy, of Sonoma; second premium, Jacob Knauth, of Sacramento. Best sparkling wine, first premium, Sainsevaine Bros. of Los Angeles. Best red wine, two years old, first premium, M. G. Vallejo, of Sonoma; second premium, B. D. Wilson, of Los Angeles. Best red wine, one year old, first premium, A. Delmas, of San José; second premium, A. Haraszthy, of Sonoma.

Grains and Seeds.—Corn, one bushel or over, first premium, C. Green, of Ione Valley. Wheat, one bushel or over, first premium, A. Runyon, of Sacramento; second premium, Potter & Scott, of Ione Valley. Barley, one bushel or over, first premium, W. Fern, of Sacramento. Best twelve ears of white seed corn, first premium, C. Green, of Ione Valley; second premium, A. Runyon, of Sacramento. Best twelve ears yellow seed corn, first premium, C. Green, of Ione Valley. Best sample of Hops, first premium, D. Flint, of Sacramento.

Vegetables.—Best exhibit of garden vegetables, first premium, Saul & Smith, of Sacramento; second premium, J. G. Allmond, of Sacramento.

Squashes.—Best exhibit of squashes, second premium, D. & R. W. Megowan, of Yolo.

Onions.—First premium, E. B. Jones, of Sacramento; second premium, A. Runyon, of Sacramento.

Beets.—First premium, W. Scott, of Sacramento; second premium, J. S. Curtis, of Yolo.

Carrots.—First premium, T. Edwards, of Sacramento; second premium, W. Scott, of Sacramento.

Sweet Corn.—First premium, J. R. Nickerson, of Placer.

Turnips.—First premium, W. J. Fore, of Solano; second premium, T. C. Shaw, of San Francisco.

Tomatoes.—First premium, W. Scott, of Sacramento.

Cabbages.—First premium, D. & R. W. Megowan, of Yolo; second premium, W. McKane, of Solano.

Egg Plant.—First premium, W. Scott, of Sacramento.

Rhubarb.—First premium, C. L. Ingolsbee, of Coloma; second premium, E. B. Crocker, of Sacramento.

Potatoes.—First premium, A. Runyon, of Sacramento; second premium, L. W. Hooker, of Sacramento.

Sweet Potatoes.—First premium, R. Olson, of Sacramento; second premium, John Denn, of Sacramento.

Peanuts.—First premium, E. B. Crocker, of Sacramento; second premium, J. S. Curtis, of Yolo.

Best one hundred pounds of Flour.—First premium, W. J. Silley, of Nevada; second premium, J. S. Yount, of Napa.

Best one hundred pounds of Corn Meal.—First premium, Loomis & Miller, of Sacramento.

Best specimen of Cheese.—First premium, Laird & Brother, of Punta Reyes, Marin County; second premium, J. Q. Stevens, of Placer.

Best specimen of two years old Cheese.—First premium, Hutchinson & Green, of Yolo.

Best twenty five pounds of Butter.—First premium, J. Leavitt, of San Mateo; second premium, Hutchinson & Green, of Yolo.

Best five pounds of Butter.—First premium, C. Green, of Ione Valley; second premium, J. G. Allmond, of Sacramento.

Oil Paintings on Canvas.—First premium, F. Butman, of San Francisco; second premium, Nahl Bros. of San Francisco.

Water Colors.—First premium, G. H. Goddard, of Sacramento; second premium, Nahl Bros. of San Francisco.

Drawing.—First premium, Mrs. Light, of Sacramento; second premium, G. H. Baker, of Sacramento.

Wood Engraving.—First premium, Eastman & Loomis, of San Francisco; second premium, D. Van Vleck, of San Francisco.

Lithograph.—First premium, Nahl Bros. of San Francisco; second premium, G. H. Baker, of Sacramento.

Copperplate Engraving.—First premium, M. Osborn, of Sacramento; second premium, G. H. Baker, of Sacramento.

Equestrianism.—First premium, (lady,) Miss Pauline Fredericks; second premium, (gentleman,) Master F. Hutchinson.

Statuary, etc.—First premium, marble monument, Aitken & Co. of Sacramento; second premium, marble monument, P. J. Devine & Brother, of Sacramento; first premium, marble mantel, Devine & Brother, of Sacramento; first premium, plaster work, Devine & Brother, of Sacramento.

CLOSE OF THE FAIR.

The annual State fair for one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine came to a close yesterday at the hour of twelve, M. Its virtual termination took place with the announcement of awards the evening before. The exhibition tables were, however, allowed to stand, and the display of articles was continued during yesterday forenoon, the hall being open to visitors paying the entrance fee, as usual. The opportunity of paying the last respects to the exhibition was made use of by a great many, and up to the hour of closing, the aisles were full of sight seers. When twelve o'clock came there was developed another instinct besides the curiosity to see, among the spectators. There was a no less morbid desire to taste among the crowd around the fruit tables. The owners of the tempting display had foreseen this contingency, however, and either sold or gave away their rights to anxious managers or particular friends in the fair. The zeal of certain parties in taking possession of their goods outran their manners, and this closing scene of the exhibition was, perhaps, the worst feature of the whole fair. Fifty cents or a dollar would have secured to each individual who struggled and grew excited in the effort to

obtain a share in the fruit distribution quite as satisfactory a return in apples and pears, from any fruit stand in the street. The tables were soon cleared and exhibitors commenced removing their property. No more awards were announced, although several were expected. By one o'clock the pavilion was in the hands of the committee of preparation for the ball in the evening.

STOCK GROUNDS.

Since the close of exercises, on Thursday last, at the cattle grounds, this department of the State fair has presented a comparatively gloomy and deserted appearance. The stock were gradually removed and taken to their old homes, or to new ranches in instances where they had passed from the possession of their old owners. As yet, the reports on swine, fowls, pigeons, etc. are not prepared for publication. It was Daniel, not David, Davidson, of Solano, who received the first premium for the best Leicester buck. We were informed last evening by Mr. Davis that the last occupant of a stall had left the cattle grounds.

THE BALL.

At the hour of twelve o'clock yesterday the exhibition at the Agricultural Hall closed, and preparations at once commenced for the grand ball, which was to be the finale of ten days gaiety and amusement. The articles from the main hall were rapidly removed, the heavier ones not called for being placed temporarily in the basement. In a few hours the hall presented a strange contrast with its appearance which had been the theme of conversation with thousands during the past week. But shortly the scene was to be one of an equal but different style of beauty. Workmen were at once engaged in laying down the cloth and making other arrangements for the long expected ball. Visiting the building at an early hour last evening, we found the hall in complete readiness for the dancers. The room, which is one hundred by one hundred and twenty feet in size, is trimmed with wreaths of evergreens, as are also the chandeliers and the artificial arbor at the north end. Against the western wall hangs an engraving of General Sutter, flanked on either side with paintings of vases of fruit and views of the Big Tree Grove, in Calaveras. On the north, three paintings by Nahl Brothers—the "Emigrant Scene," the "Scene in a Miner's Cabin," and the "Farming Scene." In front of arbor is suspended a likeness of Washington, done in worsted. Against the east side is the platform for the musicians, over which was neatly arranged upholstery, and graced with three fine engravings. At the south end, over the eastern stairway, hung a full display of likenesses, etc. by Vance, and over the western staircase a view of Sydney Harbor, by Nahl. Another likeness of Washington was suspended from the southern balcony. The large and beautiful marble fountain still stood near the center of the hall, its reservoir being well supplied with huge junks of ice, calculated to cool the lips of tee gay votaries of Terpsichore. Against the southern wall, between the eastern and western entrances, stood a semi-circular flower stand covered with contributions from the Sutter Floral Garden, near the Fort.

Arrangements for the reception of guests had thus been made by the committee: Ladies and gentlemen on arriving would be received at the main entrance, and escorted, the former to the "Ladies' Room," in the southeastern portion of the hall, the gentlemen to the opposite room, known as the Secretary's office, but which apartment, on this occasion, had fallen from its high position, and assumed the undignified one of a

"Hat Room," where a son of Africa presided with eminent ability. Invited guests with their ladies were received at the southwest office in the basement, and the ladies shown by the Reception Committee to their room on the second floor. The invited gentlemen used the lower office as their reception room till notified that their partners were ready to enter upon the amusements of the evening.

A temporary barber shop had been constructed in the basement for the accommodation of the gentlemen. Although quite a number of heavy articles remain on the lower floor, still there was an abundance of room to promenade. The refreshment department was used as a supper room, and was managed in such a manner that parties could be served at any moment during the evening, thus avoiding the uncomfortable jam which usually attends the announcement of supper. Lighted by three hundred jets of gas, the hall presented a gorgeous appearance.

About midnight we visited the ball room and found it presented a sight which equaled our most sanguine expectations. Such an array of beauty—gay women and brave men—has never before been gathered together in any ball room in the State of California. Nearly, if not quite, every county in the State was represented. The "crowd" was composed of four hundred and fifty ladies and five hundred and ninety gentlemen, independent of the invited guests, which swelled the party to about one thousand five hundred.

In the military line we noticed Colonel J. Hooker, Captain J. C. Dent, Lieutenant H. G. Gibson, Doctors Hyde and Cole, Brigadier General J. V. Hayden, Colonel A. J. Ellis, and Captain Tuttle. As the last feature in the State fair the ball may be considered an appropriate ending for an enterprise which has been eminently successful throughout, and has given promise of still more gay and happy reunions in the future.

THE ENCAMPMENT.

The first military camp ever formed in California, composed of volunteer companies of State militia, is now established on the opposite side of the river, about one mile northwest of Washington. A battalion, consisting of one Artillery, two Rifle, and four Infantry companies, have here pitched their tents on a beautiful lawn, skirted by a growth of timber, affording excellent shade, and convenient to good water. With these prerequisites secured, the following companies, Wednesday, entered on their first experience in camp life: First California Guard, San Francisco, thirty-one men, (artillery); Captain, T. D. Johns, First Lieutenant, J. M. Huxley. Marion Rifles, San Francisco, thirty-one men; Captain, E. A. Riggs, First Lieutenant, J. W. Stillman, Second Lieutenant, J. H. May, Brevet Second Lieutenant, J. C. Young. Sutter Rifles, Sacramento, forty men; Captain, E. E. Eyre, First Lieutenant, C. J. Torbert, Second Lieutenant, J. H. Virgo, Brevet Second Lieutenant, H. R. Covey. Stockton Blues, (Infantry), thirty men; Captain, P. E. Connor, (absent), First Lieutenant, S. Pearssall, Second Lieutenant, P. L. Shoaf. Coloma Grays, (Infantry), twenty-five men; Captain, A. A. Van Guelder, First Lieutenant, L. B. Weller, Second Lieutenant, J. G. Vanderheyden. Independent National Guard, San Francisco, (Infantry), forty men; Captain, J. B. Moore, First Lieutenant, J. H. McMinn, Second Lieutenant, W. M. Johns. Brevet First Lieutenant, J. Potts, Brevet Second Lieutenant, Z. B. Adams. Independent City Guard, Sacramento, (Infantry), forty-three men; Captain, J. Howell, First Lieutenant, L. Powers, Jr. Second Lieutenant, I. Lohman, Brevet, C. H. Cummings.

We have named the companies in the order of their position in the

line, as determined by their arms and dates of enrollment. In all, these companies number about two hundred and forty, rank and file, and it is anticipated the force will receive material additions by the arrival of the boat this morning, and that, on Friday, the battalion will muster between three hundred and fifty and four hundred men. This fine body of citizen soldiery will be under command of Colonel Hooker, Late Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixth Infantry, whose thorough military education and superior skill as an instructor of tactics, will be of great service in training our inexperienced companies in the duties of camp life. The Adjutant of the battalion is Captain J. C. Gibson, of the Third Artillery, United States Army, who came up in charge of the Third Artillery Band, and who is also an experienced officer. Captain Dent, of Stanislaus, we are informed, has been appointed Quartermaster, although we see the name of General J. P. Haven announced in the San Francisco papers for the same position. The latter will arrive this morning, having with him the Sixth Infantry Band. The names of the other staff officers have not yet been made known. Dr. R. B. Cole, of San Francisco, we perceive, is named as Surgeon. In addition to the two military bands we have named, the Independent City Guards of this city, have taken with them into camp the Sutter Brigade Band, who will perform on silver instruments.

The encampment grounds form a part of the lands of H. H. Hartley, and to reach them and avoid the dust of the thoroughfare, a road has been opened, with permission of Dr. Taylor, of Washington, across his fields. The tents are provided by the State, and were pitched on Tuesday, under the direction of Captain E. E. Eyre. The provisioning is also done at the expense of the State, for which purpose, we understand, a contract has been made with J. R. Leonard, who has opened a large refreshment booth a short distance below the lines of tents, and hung out the sign of "New York Restaurant." Mr. Leonard, we are informed, will provide for the necessities of the encampment in eating—the companies being marched, one after another, to his well filled tables. A number of other booths, several for drinking and gambling, have been opened adjacent to the parade ground. A flagstaff has been planted, and the locality wears a martial and prepossessing appearance. The companies which arrived in town yesterday and the day before, and which were taken in charge by our Sacramento companies, yesterday formed in column, and, passing through K and J streets, marched out to the camp ground and were assigned their different tents. They presented a handsome appearance, and attracted much attention. During the day the camp was visited by large numbers of ladies and gentlemen, the drive out being an exceedingly agreeable one. With the exception of guard-mounting, nothing was done, however, until evening, when a dress parade took place shortly after six o'clock, which was witnessed by about two hundred spectators. It was the first camp parade of our citizen soldiery that has taken place, and making due allowance for the embarrassments natural on a first occasion, the companies may be said to have acquitted themselves creditably. During the day the Sutter Rifles performed guard duty, and shortly after six, p. m. were relieved by the Independent City Guard, of this city, who in turn will go off at six this morning, and be succeeded by the Marion Rifles. At ten, a. m. to-day the Governor of the State and staff will review the troops, accompanied by the President and other officers of the Agricultural Society. It is anticipated that a large number of visitors will be present.

THE REVIEW.

The high northwest wind which prevailed on Wednesday night and yesterday morning was unfavorable to operations on the camp ground. The review, which was set for yesterday morning, came off according to programme, but in presence of a comparatively limited number of spectators, taking into consideration the general wish expressed among our citizens on the evening before to attend the parade. During the night the encampment suffered considerably from the gale. The light, and we might add miserably unserviceable tents furnished by the State, were unequal to the test, and were blown down in every direction. The soldiers say they had a merry night of it. Their tent coverings were carried away from over them, and the straw of their beds almost blown out from under them. The guard tent was prostrated, and a portion of the eating tent blown into ribbons. And here we may remark that in speaking, yesterday, of the arrangement made under this booth for provisioning the battalion, we were led into error in alleging that the State had made the contract. No doubt the State should have furnished food or rations for the encampment, and that efforts will be made in the next Legislature to reimburse the companies for their hotel expenses at least, but she has not done so on this occasion. The troops are provided with three meals per day, at fifty cents per meal each man. The fare is very good, but there was some complaint yesterday on account of certain deficiencies in their table supplies. The State has contributed nothing towards the present encampment but the tents, which, as we have intimated, is almost money thrown away, on account of the flimsy material and worthless style of their construction.

The road leading to the camp ground, notwithstanding the high wind and dust, was pretty well lined with vehicles between nine and ten o'clock yesterday morning, and when the line was formed there could not have been less than a thousand or fifteen hundred persons present, a considerable proportion of whom were ladies. Previous to forming the line, about ten, a. m. the First California Guard went into battery with their two pieces and fired a Governor's salute of fifteen guns. The firing was done with a high degree of precision and rapidity. At ten and a half o'clock the line was formed of the companies mentioned yesterday, the California Guard (artillery) on the right of the line, and the rifle companies stationed one on each flank. The companies were not so full as we expected to see them, nevertheless they made a good appearance. The ranks of the Sacramento companies were well filled, and the San Francisco National Independent Guard turned out a goodly number. The California Guard had only about thirteen men mounted, and the Coloma Grays (who relieved the Sacramento City Guard at a late hour yesterday morning) only about twenty-five muskets. The line was formed under the command of Col. Hooker, the Governor and his aids (in citizens' dress), accompanied by three of the Agricultural Board, and supported by General Haven and staff, taking a position in front. After the usual officers' salute, Governor Weller and his civic and military aids rode down the line from the right and passed up the rear, resuming their position in front. The line then wheeled into column and marched by companies, preceded by the band of the United States Sixth Infantry (thirteen pieces), in front of the Governor and staff, moving to a slow measure. The alignment was admirably preserved by the different companies in passing before the Executive staff.

After the battalion had marched in review around the square, and returned to the opposite side from the staff, the band played a quickstep,

the artillery company whipped up into a gallop and passed about the square at a dashing pace, followed by the battalion, moving in good order, with considerable steadiness. The line was then again formed, the troops taking open order and presenting arms. The Governor and staff again rode out in front of the battalion, returned the salute and galloped off the field, after which the ranks were closed, the battalion exercised a few moments in the manual of arms, ending in the dismissal of the companies. The soldiers entertained their friends after the parade as only soldiers know how. The Governor and staff remained a short time on the field, and returned to town, followed by a considerable number of the officers of battalion, leaving Captain Van Guelder officer of the day. The road to the encampment has now become quite dusty, but we understand the Bridge Company intend to have it sprinkled to-day at their own expense. In connection with the exercises to take place to-day and to-morrow, we have received the following:

"STATE MILITARY ENCAMPMENT,
Sacramento, September 22, 1859."

The Committee on Encampment having been vested with the authority by the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, to determine the mode and manner of awarding the prizes to be distributed by the society to the best drilled companies, and the prizes for the company doing the best shooting within the encampment, do hereby appoint Col. Hooker, Commandant; Captain John Dent, Assistant Adjutant; Lieut. W. G. Gibson, (Quartermaster Sixth Infantry U. S. A.) Quartermaster; Lieut. C. G. Sawtelle, (Quartermaster Sixth Infantry U. S. A.) a committee to inspect the drill of the companies and make award of the prizes to be distributed; which said award shall be announced on Saturday, September twenty-fourth, in the hall of the society."

EXERCISES AT THE CAMP GROUND.

The weather was more favorable yesterday than on the day previous for visiting the encampment, though the heat of midday was severely felt by the soldiery in their woolen clothing. Availing themselves of the morning temperature, thousands of citizens and strangers were to be seen at an early hour moving by every conceivable variety of conveyance in the direction of the camp. The only inconvenience encountered on the way was from the dust, which, notwithstanding the promise of the Bridge Company to have the road sprinkled, was very troublesome. The company has shown a very indifferent regard for the welfare of the thousands who have been paying toll to them since the camp was formed, by their inattention in the above respect. Many complaints have come from the troops, both in this connection and on account of the fare (fifty cents per man,) charged for their conveyance to and from the city. In San Francisco the omnibusses carry their passengers twice the distance, over a toll-road, and only charge half as much per man.

The exercises set for yesterday forenoon were a battalion review at ten o'clock, to be followed by the separate drill of the several companies under the eye of the committee chosen among themselves to inspect the exercises and award the Agricultural Society premium, a silk flag, to the best drilled company. The programme of the day was, however, somewhat unexpectedly improved by an early summons to arms to resist a small attacking force which attempted to surprise and force the lines. It appears that on the evening before, the excellent and soldierly commander of the Turn-Verein Rifle corps of this city expressed his wish to

Some of the officers of the camp to visit the ground the next morning, and in a friendly way make a sortie to drive in the sentinels on post. The officers on returning to camp failed to communicate this information to the battalion, and the consequences of this failure came near proving serious. About the hour of daybreak yesterday morning, one of the Marion Riflemen on post heard the sound of an approaching drum and fife, and shortly after perceived advancing up the road from the city a small detachment of troops, whose uniform and movements excited his astonishment and suspicion. He gave the alarm, the guard was roused, and before they had got fairly under arms the strangers commenced firing, as it afterwards turned out, blank cartridges. The Sutter Rifles were called out to support the Marions, (who were on duty,) and without waiting for further orders, they charged the supposed enemy and in a very earnest manner compelled them to surrender, taking their arms, and conducting their prisoners, some twenty-two in number, to the guard tent. Here they were detained until the matter was brought before Col. Hooker and the facts explained. In the struggle to arrest the Turn-Vereins, one or two of their number were slightly pricked with the saber bayonets of the Rifles, though not much hurt. They were somewhat mortified at the occurrence, but received the explanations and apologies of their captors afterwards in a friendly manner, and before returning to the city exhibited a specimen of their drill, which was highly praised by the committee and spectators.

At the hour appointed the troops on the ground were paraded and reviewed by General Haven and staff. They evinced considerable improvement in their movements in battalion, notwithstanding the short time they have paraded together. The marching and evolutions were pronounced excellent by officers of the regular service. After the battalion was dismissed, the companies were reviewed separately by the committee aforesaid, for the purpose of testing their drill. They paraded in fatigue dress, commencing with the larger companies, the Guards of San Francisco and Sacramento. Without disparaging the efforts of the latter, for it is but just to say that to no company on the ground does the encampment owe so much for its interest and success as to our City Guard, they may be said to have met with a formidable rival in the National Guard of San Francisco. Both companies drilled extremely well and were admired by a large crowd of ladies and gentlemen spectators. The Stockton Blues were next paraded and passed a very good inspection, though it is evident they were not in as long practice as their San Francisco and Sacramento brethren. The Coloma Grays did not enter for the drill, on account of the smallness of the numbers represented. They were likewise debarred from contesting for prizes in target shooting on account of the impossibility of our State Armory, with its Indian fighting Generals and one hundred and thirteen gun Colonels, answering a requisition for a dozen or two ball cartridges. Valuable institutions are our State Armories and Armors! The disappointment caused among the Grays by this deficiency was very aggravating, as they had depended with some degree of confidence on their target drill to make up for their omissions to compete in the manual and evolutions of infantry practice. The First California Guard performed some rapid and dashing maneuvers with their pieces, practicing as light artillery. Their movements into battery and quickness in handling their guns elicited general commendation. The Sutter and Marion Rifles on being subjected to a separate drill appeared each to excellent advantage. We can hardly consent, however, to the

Marions taking with them the flag from their brother Sutters on leaving the city to day.

Shortly after two, P. M. the several companies were marched out to the south of the camp for target practice. Targets of the usual form and dimensions were placed at the distance of eighty yards from the infantry companies, the firing commencing with the Independent Guard of this city. After the two companies of Guards of San Francisco and Sacramento, and the Stockton Blues, had fired one round each, the rifle companies were called up. The targets were placed at the long distance of two hundred yards, a range unsuited to the weapons carried by the Marions and Sutters. The result of the shooting is as follows, each man firing one shot:

Independent City Guard, Sacramento.—Thirty-three shots; five struck the target.

Stockton Blues.—Nineteen shots; nine struck the target.

San Francisco National Guard.—Forty shots; six struck the target.

Sutter Rifles, Sacramento.—Twenty-nine shots; two in the target.

Marion Rifles.—Twenty-nine shots; two in the target.

The names of the individual members making the best shots in their companies are not known with certainty in every case. There did not appear to exist among the companies a very clear apprehension of the rules under which they were competing. The manner of computing the "best shot" is to be decided by the committee, and the awards will be made known at twelve, M. to-day, at the pavilion. Also, we understand, the prizes will be distributed at the same place, the battalion to be marched into town for the purpose. The firing was witnessed by a numerous company of spectators, including the Governor of the State.

This is the last day of the encampment. There will be a dress parade this morning, after which the battalion will march into town for the object above specified. It will then disband, and the companies return to their respective homes by the afternoon boats; and thus will end the first Encampment of Independent Companies of State Militia in California.

In regard to the occurrence of yesterday morning, of which we have given the best account furnished on the ground; we have the following as a communication from one or more of the members of the Turner Rifle Company.

An article in yesterday's *Bee*, headed "Surprising the Guard," is wrong in several particulars. The surprising expedition was not intended as "a joke on the whole institution," as the *Bee* pleases to call it, but was got up in accordance with the practice usual on such occasions, and was preconcerted, and done with the consent of the commanding officer of the encampment. The Marion Rifles and part of the Sutter Rifles were not surprised, but apparently did not understand the meaning of the transaction, and got, towards the end, so much excited as to cause almost serious consequences, and even loss of life was to be feared, when the Captain of the Turner Rifles preferred to bring the whole affair to a speedy termination by calling his men in and surrendering. The Marion and Sutter Rifles had made, previous to this, four prisoners, while the Turner's recaptured one of their's, and three of the opposite party.

THE MILITARY.

The Encampment—"Camp Weller," we believe it was called—broke up

Saturday morning at nine o'clock, and the battalion marched into town. The orders read at dress parade on the evening previous, appointed the hour of twelve for the delivery of the military awards. The battalion were also invited to accept a repast given by the Colonel commanding and the Governor of the State, at the residence of the latter. They were delayed so long and so improperly, as it seemed to many both in and out of the ranks, in front of the Orleans Hotel, on Second Street, that the column did not reach the Agricultural Hall until some time after the hour fixed. The artillery company, on reaching M Street, deployed from the line and fired a salute of ten guns in honor of the Agricultural Society. The battalion were then marched into the hall and formed on the west side, opposite the speaker's stand. The latter was occupied by the President and officers of the society, the Committee on Military Awards, (whose names were given on Saturday,) one of the San Francisco General's and his Staff, and one or two promiscuous and unnecessary persons with scarfs and badges of no possible relevancy to the occasion. The space outside of the lines and the gallery overhead were filled with spectators. The report of the committee was read by Adjutant Gibson, followed by the delivery of the prizes by the President of the fair. We give the committee's report:

FORT WELLER, September 22, 1859.

The undersigned committee, appointed to inspect the drill, firing, and discipline, of the various companies assembled in camp, competing for the prizes offered by the State Agricultural Society, submit the following report. Although the awards are the result of an unanimous action, the committee have experienced no little difficulty in determining the superiority of particular companies, where so great excellence existed in all. They have, however, acted impartially in awarding:

First Prize.—To the Independent National Guard, of San Francisco, Captain J. B. Moore, as the best disciplined and instructed Infantry Company assembled in camp.

Prize Second.—To the Independent City Guard, of Sacramento, Captain Howell, recently reorganized, and deserving of most favorable notice for their steady conduct and accurate drill.

Prize Third.—To the Stockton Blues, Captain P. E. Connor (a corps for a while deprived of the invaluable services of its excellent commander by an afflicting dispensation), for superiority in target practice; and the second prize of like class to Independent National Guard.

Prize Fifth.—To the Sutter Rifles, of Sacramento, Captain E. E. Eyre, the gold medal for the best target practice with rifles; and the silver medal to the Marion Rifles, Captain E. A. Riggs, of San Francisco, for the next best practice.

In awarding a silver bugle to the First California Guard, of San Francisco, Captain T. D. Johns, for efficiency in the drill of light artillery, the committee also express their admiration of the efficiency attained by that corps in this peculiar arm of the service, under circumstances calculated to embarrass other than an officer of skill and energy.

The committee regret that a diminution in the original strength of the Coloma Grays, Captain Van Guelder, prevented that excellent company from competing for any of the prizes, as the steady deportment and attention to duty displayed by its members would have fairly justified hopes of success.

The good conduct, discipline, and orderly behavior, of the force assem-

bled in camp has been most commendable and reflects proudly upon the volunteer soldiery of California.

J. HOOKER, Col. and Com'r,
J. C. DENT, Capt. and A. A. G.
H. G. GIBSON, Lieut. and Q. M., U. S. A.
C. J. SAWFELLE, Lieut. U. S. A.

The delivery of the first prize was followed by a neat speech from Captain Moore, of the National Guard, who, when he had concluded, called from the ranks private R. Pollock, formerly commander and original founder of the company, and delivered the flag into his hands. The other prizes were received by the Captains of the respective companies, with a few appropriate remarks by each, and when all were presented, the Corresponding Secretary of the society addressed the Colonel Commanding, J. Hooker, on the significance and praiseworthiness of the union of the agricultural interest with the right arm of the State's defense, under the auspices of the late fair. Colonel Hooker replied in a fervent manner, and on retiring from the stand the battalion filed out and took up its line of march up L Street to Tenth, on its way to the Governor's residence. The heat and dust were very oppressive, and the battalion arrived in no very good humor in front of Governor Weller's house. While the troops were being paraded, preparatory to the usual salute, the California Guard fired a few complimentary rounds. Arms were then stacked, and staff and commissioned officers conducted first into the house by Governor Weller, the Secretary of State, and the Colonel of the battalion. The men were left to refresh themselves at an adjoining pump, a proceeding which so much dissatisfied two of the companies—taken in connection with the fatigue and intention of the visit to the Governor's—that, without waiting orders, they left the ground. It is but proper to remark, however, that the private members of the companies remaining behind were not left out of the invitation to partake of refreshments, but after their officers were served were called in and supplied plentifully with wine and cake. The names of the companies who retired from the ground were the Marion Rifles, of San Francisco, and the Coloma Grays.

After the refreshing process had been gone through with, the troops marched down J Street, and formed on Second, near L. Here the officers, stepping to the front, were addressed a few parting words by the Colonel, who shortly after, rode off the ground with his staff. The different companies then separated and took their way to different localities—the Stockton Blues, escorted by the Sutter Rifles, to their boat, and the National Guard, under the escort of their brother Guards of this city, to the armory of the Sutters, on Second Street. The California Guard had preceded the column down J Street, and made their way to the San Francisco boat. The Marion Rifles and Coloma Grays had been dismissed, and were waiting the hour to arrive for their departure to their respective homes. The Marions, First California Guard, and Independent National Guard, of San Francisco, left for San Francisco at seven, p. m. on the steamer Helen Hensley—the Stockton Blues, on the steamer Eureka immediately afterwards. The Coloma Grays, being too late for the cars, remained till two, p. m. yesterday, when they left without any formal escort. The Marions were escorted to the boat by the Stockton Blues and Sutter Rifles; the Independent National Guard by the Independent City Guard, and the Stockton Blues by the Sutter Rifles. The First California Guard deposited their guns on board previously. So ends our record of the incidents connected with the first military encampment in the State of California.

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